Commonplace Book I.

Literary Notes.

I.

T. Owen

News. Particular
Fac

Action or Energy { Rapid & temporary / Slow & persistent

Muscular Exercise
Sex
Organic Sensibility
Special Senses (Taste, Smell, Touch, Hearing, Sight)

Emotion
Wonder
Terror & Courage { Animal / Emotional / Intellectual
Tender emotion
Self-love
Love of power
Irascibility | Emotion of Pursuit – Plot-interest | Sympathy | The fine-art Emotions.

Intellect
Discrimination
Retentiveness
Identification or Similarity

Character a conglomerate or pudding-stone (See Fourier.)

Varieties 404

Species 134

Genera 32

Orders 12 (passions)

Friendship
Love
Familism
Ambition

Emulation (the Cabalist)
Alternation (the butterfly)
Cumulation.

Classes 3 (See back)

Senses — pursue : walk
Affections — pursue : sow
Cabalistic — reaction : work

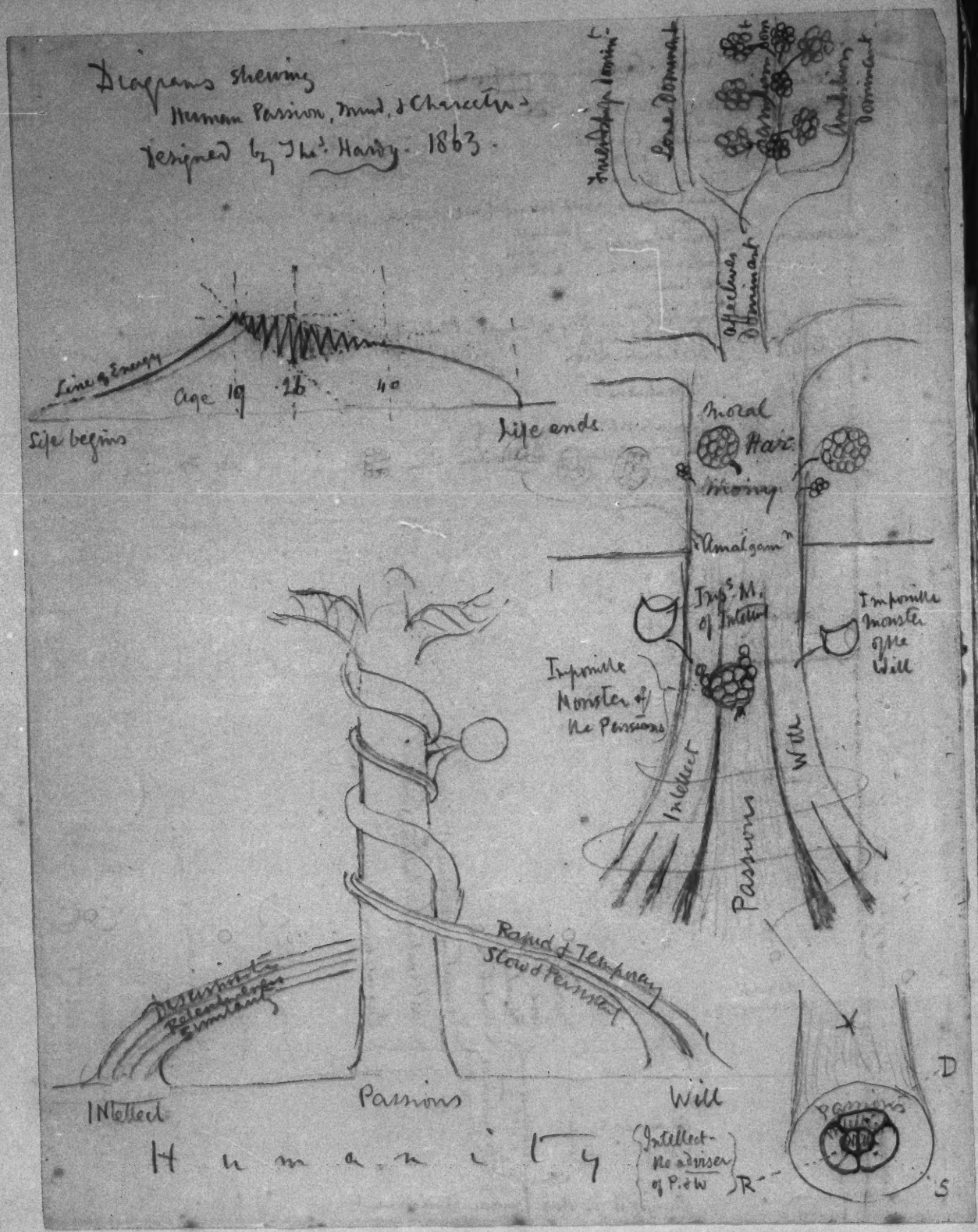
Unity in Harmonic Development

Discrimination
Retentiveness
Identification or Similarity

Intellect
Will

Rapid & temporary
Slow & persistent

[1863]


Diagrams shewing
Human Passion, Mind & Character
Designed by Thos. Hardy 1863.
Friendship dominant
Love Dominant
Affection Dominant
Ambition Dominant
Line of Energy
Age 19
26
40
Life begins
Life ends
Moral
Hair
Mixing
Amalgam
Imp. M. of Intellect
Impossible Monster of the Passions
Impossible Monster of the Will
Intellect
Passions
Will
Rapid & Temporary
Slow & Permanent
Intellect
Passions
Will
Humanity
Intellect - the adviser of P. & W
R
D
S

Extracts from:
Newman, Macaulay, [redacted] Review. Daily News. Punch
Many of these notes appear to be in the
handwriting of Mrs Emma Hardy.

Newman's Apologia.

July 2. 1865

Its Romish parentage is a great truth for the memory, not a thesis for inquiry

59

False ideas may be refuted indeed by argument, but by true ideas alone are they expelled.

48

The notion that my calling in life wd require such a sacrifice as celibacy involved .... strengthened my feeling of separation from the visible world.

64

He led me to the mode of .... obviating mistakes by anticipation

65

A proposition self evident as soon as stated, viz. that the Sacred text was never intended to teach doctrine, but only to prove it, & that, if we wd learn doctrine, we must have recourse to the formularies of the Ch: for instance to the Catechism & to the Creeds. 66

Bp. Butler's doctrine, that Probability is the guide of life 68

The truth was I was beginning to prefer intellectual excellence to moral: I was drifting in the direction of liberalism. 72

An shrewd man who knew me at this time (æt. 26) said, "Here is a man who, when he

is silent will never begin to speak;
& when he once begins to speak,
will never stop 75

If this [the doctrine of mere probability] were to be allowed, then the celebrated saying "O God, if there be a God, save my soul if I have a soul!" wd be the highest measure of devotion: — but who can really pray to a Being about whose existence he is seriously in doubt?(?) 78

My argument is ... that that absolute certitude ... as to the truths of natural theology [&c] was the result of an assemblage of concurring & converging probabilities. ..... that prob. which did not reach to logical certainty

might create a mental certitude; that the certitude thus created might equal in measure & strength the c. wh was c. by the strictest scientific demonstration; & that it have such c. might in given cases & to given individuals be a plain duty though not to others in such circumst.ces:—

Moreover, that as there were probabilities wh sufficed to create certitude, so there were other prob.ties wh were legitimately adapted to create opinion; that it might be quite as much a matter of duty in given cases & to g. persons to have ~~of~~ about a fact an opinion of a definite strength & consistency, as in the case of greater or of more numerous prob.ties it was a duty to

have a certitude; that accordingly we were bound to be more or less sure, on a sort of (as it were) graduated scale of assent, viz according as the probties attaching to a proposed fact were brought home to us, and, as the case might be, to entertain about it a priori belief, or a priori opinion, or a religious conjecture, or at least, a tolerance of such to or opp or c. in others... 81

Froude had that strong hold of first principles, & that keen perception of their value, that he was comparatively indifferent to the revolutionary action wh wd attend on their application to a given state of things 106

a far more essential unity was
that of antecedents, – a common
history, common memories, an
intercourse of mind with mind
in the past & a progress & increase
of that int. in the present.

108.

"Now that our discussions
draw to a close, the thought, with
wh we entered upon the subject, is
apt to recur when the excitement
of the inquiry has subsided, & wea-
riness has succeeded, that what
has been said is but a dream, the
wanton exercise, rather than the
practical conclusions of the intellect
[quotes from his Prophetical Office]

207

"There is no medium between
a Vice Christ & an Antichrist,

for it is not the acts that make the difference between them, but the authority for those acts."
[quoted from his notes]

220

There is a great diffce between a conclusion in the abstract & a c. in the concrete, & because a c. may be modified in fact by a [another] c. from some opposite principle

284

"... I feel for him, but alas! he has his own position, & every one else has his own, & the misery is that no two of us have exactly the same". [Extt. from letter]

297

Strange reversal of position

~~talents may atone for slowness, & brilliancy often secures tolerance for shallowness, but intellectual power & moral obliquity are absolutely incommensurable.~~

Apologia cont.

If there is anything that was & is abhorrent to me it is the scattering doubts & unsettling consciences without necessity. A strong presentiment that my existing opinions will ultimately give way, & that the grounds of them were unknown has not a sufficient warrant for disclosing the state of my mind.

544

~~Dr Newman's Apologia~~

207

"There is no medium between a Vice Christ & an Antichrist,

Subordination. — "The grand scheme of subordination" [class to class] Boswell.
An English army was lent by Hastings to Sujah Dowlah to subjugate the Rohillas who had never done us harm for £400,000, which Hastings wanted — A great stain on his character & England's. German princes about the same time sold us troops to fight the Americans.

Mac.'s Warren Hastings.

The Speech of Sheridan on the Oude Charge — The finest delivered within the memory of man. Not reported — lost to us. ib.

Change of fortune — Hastings as Governor General — Hastings at the bar of the lords — all his plumes gone.

A really persistent & deadly hate — That of Francis for Hastings.

Strange reversal of position of Whigs & Tories during George I and George II

[The Mahrattas were to the Moguls of India what the Goths and

Vandals were to Rome.]

Theodosius last of the Roman Emperors – "The Theodosian Code."

French – Our vast Indian Empire was a French idea before it was ours]

French – Our Indian Empire – Clive only manufactured (or made) what Dupleix invented (thought of)

Giants. The King of Prussia's regiment of giants – of all nationalities – only resembling each other in one quality, height.] Macaulay

[The Pragmatic Sanction – by Charles VI. of Germany – settled his dominions on his daughter Maria Theresa – all the states of Europe being solemnly called to witness.] ib.

Meer Jaffier – agreed to come over to Clive at Battle of Plassy & fight with him against Surajah Dowlah – Did nothing. After ~~con~~ the battle he sent congratulations to his ally upon what they had done. Macaulay.

Clive forged Admiral Watson's name for the good of both & of England. ib.

The finest gentleman – of the age.... the ingenuous, the chivalrous the high-souled Windham. ib.

A great want of gallantry. Frederick the Great making war upon the beautiful Maria Theresa.

Moving sight of queenliness. Maria Theresa on the Mount of Defiance unsheathed the ancient sword of state, challenged the world to dispute her rights & those of her boy.

Splendid sorrow. Maria Theresa weeping on her throne. ib

Helplessness influencing Strength. M. T's baby held by its mother to the Hungarian nobles. ib.

Warriors by intuition not by teaching Condé Clive Napoleon ib

Master who did his own work & that of his men & the drudgery too - Frederick the Great

One of the most unpoetical of men a poet [aster] Fred^k ib.

A fearful busybody. Frederick. ib.

Crafty, cautious & servile. The Abbé Bastiani ib. 262.

Slothful, timid, self indulgent, & very superstitious - D'Argens

Startlingly flippant & audacious profanity on religion - The supper-parties of Fred^k } ib. 262. ib -

Jokes Great fondness for practical jokes — Fred^k -

Inglorious victory - Commodus sword in hand shedding the blood of a gladiator armed only with a foil of lead & striking medals to commemorate it.

Vanity - literary, to a childish extent & enviousness & rage of the same sort - Voltaire's 264.

Vanity of a more innocent kind —— Andersen's. (Spectator.)

[A cat & dog friendship] Voltaire & Fred^k Macaulay.

Strange associates ———— ib.

The great scoffer-mocker — Voltaire ib.

Literary rivals & squabblers – Maupertuis & Voltaire — ib

The greatest puller-down, both of bad & good – Voltaire – ib 268.

Littleness in Greatness – Fred.k curtailing Voltaire's allowance of chocolate – Voltaire stealing Fred.k's wax-candles in retaliation – ib.

Unmanerly sarcasm – Fred.k

Low & High minds } United against a common enemy – Maria
Unlikes }

Theresa wrote & made friends with Madame Pompadour that France might be induced to join her in a war with Fred.k 271.

Many against one – The nations of Europe against Fred.k

Weakest strikes the first blow } Fred.k in 7 years war
Anticipating a blow }

Incongruity – Fred.k fighting doggedly against all Europe – & writing weak verses at same time ib – 276

Seducer by profession — Duke of Richelieu — ib

Zenith of glory { Fred.k after the battle of Zorndorf – ib.
Napoleon after Austerlitz

Combination, happy of caution & enterprise – The two Generals Daun & Laudohn, who fought in combination against Fred.k 281.

All for nothing – The Seven Years War scarcely surpassed in history for severity & carnage ib

Blissful companionship – Baxter, in the Saint's Rest,

declared that one of the pleasures he hoped to enjoy in heaven was the society of Hampden. Macaulay - Hampden.

Pushing a theory to its logical conclusion - as Catholics had become Protestants, Protestants became Puritans. The same impulse which had carried millions away from the Church of Rome, continued to carry them forward in the same direction - ib.

A true explanation describes the previously unknown in terms of the known

The large scale of modern doings - It will take 28 miles of carpet of the ordinary width to carpet the Hotel, San Francisco Millinery book

Paradise - (Mahomet's in Koran) - No old women - six dozen houris to one man - rivers flowing over gravel of rubies & emeralds.

The damned (in ditto) wears shoes of fire - Cornhill.

drink boiling water - ib

Prudence - Lord Burleigh (Mac. Essays)

Accomplishments & talents - Essex - Macaulay

Haughtiness - Elizabeth. ib.

Courtly grace - Leicester - ib

Haughty ones - The Fitzalans & De Veres - ib.

"Reason against caste" The Reformation & the French Revolution - Macaulay.

"Laity against clergy" Reformation

People against princes – French Revolution

Promoting their own ruin. The aristocracies patronized the philosophy which afterwards overwhelmed them. Mac. Essay I. 324.

Frightened back again – The violence of the democratic party in France made Burke a Tory, Alfieri a courtier: the violence of the chiefs of the German schism made Erasmus a defender of abuses, & turned the author of Utopia into a persecutor.

Overdoing it or, ——— } a struggle for liberty (Fch. Rev.) ending in the Jacobins – for conscience (16th cent.) in Anabaptists.
Good pushed to an evil extremity }

Great results from accident – In attempting to rival the London "India Pale ale" brewers in the production of an article that would bear the voyage to the East, Mr. Bass hit the taste of his countrymen at home. A shipwreck introduced his beer in Liverpool. (Add also an astronomical incident under this head)

S.R.

Unscrupulous – Napoleon I.

Isocrates put an end to his life from patriotism at the age of 98

Class Dic

Cost. The Suez canal cost about £19,000,000. D. News.

Ardour damped "The ardent Philhellene M. Alphonse Karr tells of, who went to Greece overflowing with sympathy

for its suffering people but was rather hurt in his affections by losing his portmanteau at Marathon, being robbed of his watch at Salamis, & stripped naked by three brigands at Thermopylæ. Graphic.

Nothing new - not even the Suez Canal - "Centuries B.C. a canal was in existence connecting the two seas." it

"The Cinder Fortress" - Aden. (Coaling of vessels done there)

Enmity of Christians - The incorporated & Diocesan Church Building societies go to law about a legacy of £500 which was left ambiguously to one of them - (& nearly lose all in law expenses)

D. News.

Law Courts. 27.11.75.

Character - street enquiry into - Mandrin, the highway man of Dauphiné would not volunteers for his service till he had rigourously examined them: no man who had not been either a deserter or condemned to be hung was admitted to his band

Graphic

Revenge Rebellion Uprising Signal for - Chuppatties or cakes, taken to confederates in Indian rebellion. Fiery Cross in Scottish history. Graphic. Ind: Number.

Strange stories - The Arabs usually append to any tale of marvel, to obviate incredulity, "God only knows the truth of things unseen". Arabian N. Cornhill.

Taking counsel - Rehoboam, in the revolt, took

counsel of the old men that had stood before his father ---- But he forsook their counsel: took counsel with the young men, they advise him to say my little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins - he follows their counsel - II. Chron. X.

Variable moods Mirabeau & his mistress Sophie de Monnier - true lovers & hot tempers - quarrel & reconcilement tears & heart effusion - Carlyle -

Adhering to the letter - The Wahabees (in India) = Mohammedan Puritans - they accept the exact letter of the Koran & will recognise no deviation from that letter - [like Plymouth Brethren] (Daily News Corresp.t

The proper method of government for great cities is a revelation for which the whole world waits. Times

The standard of Parliamentary candidates has declined - because larger electoral area - ib.

A higher rate of dividend than the safe 6 per cent, will as Mr Charles Markham tells us be certain to provoke invasion [competition by others stimulated to invest their money in the same class of enterprize.] Times 7. 11. 74.

The growing taste for centenary or bi-centenary celebrations of long departed worthies is apt to be inconvenient - ib.

A knowledge of state secrets is very important to one who dabbles in the funds. — My novel.

Hellenic or Greek culture = a culture comprehending body & soul in equal measure -1-
M. Arnold.

The epistle of Clement - rejected from the Bible, though superior to many retained -

Conduct = three-fourths of human life.

The man who first thought of controlling instinct & sense had morality revealed to him [who was he!]
"Literature & Dogma" - M. Arnold.

Goethe's religion was all taken out of him by the Lisbon earthquake.
Life of Goethe

Goethe built an altar to the Lord at the age of 7. - ib.

The youth is in many respects unlike what he has been in childhood, & what he will be in maturity - ib

Socrates stood up in the theatre when he was lampooned by Aristophanes that the spectators might behold the original, of the Sophist they were hooting on the stage - ib

"We first know that we exist when we recognise ourselves in others." (Goethe in a letter describing visits from other celebrated.) - ib

Goethe goes travelling away from Lili, "as an experiment to try whether he could renounce her" (G's own words) - ib

Marriage - defined by Sophie Arnould as the Sacrament of Adultery

Qui Deum amat conari non potest, ut Deus ipsum contra amet
He who truly loves God must not require God to love him in return

Spinoza. Goethe's transl. ib

If I love thee, what is that to thee? Saucy speech of Philine's – ib

The book of Nature is after all the only one which has in every page important meanings. – G. amid the ruins of Italy –

G. in his old age said he took no pride in what he had done as a poet but in what he had discovered of the science of colours [which was erroneous – & is a parallel to Liston on Com.ᵗ & Trag.ᵈ]

Five centuries before Columbus discovered the New World Scandinavian voyagers had repeatedly touched on those shores. 281.

Early Christian artists – "In them [was] the divine artistic faculty which had not yet mastered artistic expression – G.H.L. 312.

Modern Art wants. – The deepest want & deficiency of all modern art lies in the fact that the Artists have no mythology.

Quoted from Schlegel – 310

The more imperfect a being is the more do its individual parts resemble each-other, & the more do these parts resemble the whole. The more perfect a being is the more dissimilar are its parts ..... Subordination of parts indicates high grade of organisation." Goethe. Zur morphologie. 283.

Discoveries are, properly speaking, made by the Age & not by men.

G.H.L. 284.

Alive According to Professor Ehrenberg, one of the highest authorities on microscopic science. Berlin stands upon a stratum composed entirely of living infusoria. Echo.

The planet Mercury is always seen on the bright background of a full twilight sky & does not make a striking appearance even if the most brilliant of the planets. Proctor.

A scene – 39 Brooke Street Holborn – Chatterton looking out of the Attic window past midnight and hearing a street woman singing joined by a costermonger with bass & a hulking fellow standing by.

Poison-nutriment – Celery – in its wild state in the Kentish marshes is a poisonous weed – changed by cultivation to a favourite esculent. S. R. Darley's Kit. gardening

Unknown Something – Neptune was the unknown something which made the motions of Uranus irregular – so that astronomers felt him before they saw him – after Proctor.

A Year – Uranus's circuit = 84 years [so that a man of threescore & ten wd be only 10 months there – or a man at the ripe old age of 84 wd be just 1 year old in Uranus] after. P.

Great generalisation – "It cannot be doubted that a great generalisation is looming in the distance – a mighty law, we cannot yet tell what, that will reach us we cannot yet say when." Address, British Assoc. Quoted in Cornhill

Kind cruelty – Lord Burleigh provided that the rack should

be used "as charitably as such a thing can be." Macaulay.

"The Imperial Lioness" (Queen Elizabeth.) id

Unscrupulous, intrepid, profligate - a char: like that of Milton's Satan - Strafford - id.

Always right - By a fundamental maxim of our polity, the King can do no wrong - Every court is bound to suppose his conduct & sentiments to be on every occasion such as they ought to be, & no evidence can be received setting aside this presumption - id.

The French were before us - The present roller skates are by no means an entire novelty. The idea was first heard of in France. In 1819, a M. Petibled invented a skate on rollers

Corresp. W. Weekly

Quality not quantity. At least four-fifths of the Queen's subjects live in India, & if she is Queen of anywhere she must be Queen of the place where four-fifths of her subjects live. SR.

Exiles - Every part of Europe swarmed with exiles (French Rev.n) Mac

Physical boundaries were superseded by moral boundaries - (same time) id

Libels ... mummeries ... & crimes scarcely less atrocious than ~~than~~ those of Marat disgraced the early history of Protestantism. id

The fault of the nation seemed to depend on the personal in=

clinations of the sovereign (alternate creeds established by Edward VI Mary, & Eliz.) ib

The check to the despotism of the Tudors was their dependence upon the people for an army. ib

Neither. The mass of the people in the reign of Henry VIII were neither Catholic nor Protestant. ib

Dexterity. Walsingham ib

Impetuosity. Oxford ib

Gracefulness. Sackville ib

All accomplishments – Sydney – Raleigh. ib

Chivalrous. Essex. ib.

Christian brotherhood. The Guardian states that its publisher has received several applications from clerical subscribers that they may no longer be addressed as "Reverend" after the decision of the Judicial Committee last week. They desire to be styled rector or vicar, in future, as the ~~the~~ case may be, without the ordinary prefix.

Uncertain. "The cradle of the Aryan race ..... wherever that may have been .... scholars less certain than they were." D. News.

Everything subject to disease – "The disease of language, called 'phonetic decay' by philogists" D. News.

Changing Sides – "The tale, true or false, that the famous statue of St. Peter once did duty as a statue of Jupiter" (see further on) pp. 17 & 40

S.R.

Clarendon's Rebellion

<u>Profanity</u> — Sir Edward Coke blasphemously called the Duke of Buckingham our Saviour. 7

<u>Power of beauty</u> - Duke of Buckingham's introduction into favour was purely from the handsomeness of his person. 9

<u>Love of finery</u> - King James (I) of all men was most taken with handsome persons & fine clothes. 9

<u>Rapidity of ascent</u> - D. of Buckingham's. 10

<u>Pet-name</u>. "Baby Charles" - Prince Charles (I) called so by his father James. 15

<u>Postponed his grief</u> - Ch. I was told when at prayers of the assassination of Buckingham. Continued his prayers unmoved - when over, great grief. 25.

<u>Strong feelings</u> - The D. of Buckingham's friendships were as a marriage for better or for worse. Was an enemy in the same excess. 26.

Hour of going hunting — 5 o'clock in the morning - Duke of B. & Ch. I^st 35

Very circumstantial account of a vision - Previous to the D. of Buckingham's murder. 34.

Unruly in Church. The Dean began to read the Liturgy (forced upon the Scotch) in Edinburgh Cathedral, when a shower of stones and sticks were thrown at his head. 87

Clever make-believe. The Scotch had only 3,000 country fellows to oppose to the King, but they were posted so speciously on a hill, & herds of cattle were so added, that there was the semblance of great bodies behind. 95

Disgraceful retreat - The English army before the handful of Scotch

Good done by illegitimate means. [The impeachment of Ld Strafford was a triumph of justice, but a mockery of law] 181 — 3

Evil Counsellors - "The Achans of the Commonwealth." 299

Serpents. As St George slew the dragon, so the St Patrick of legendary renown cleared Ireland of serpents. S.R. 25.3.76

A voice. He (St Patrick) heard his goat which had been stolen bleating out of the belly of the robber. ib.

Grave unknown. St Patrick's – [& Moses'.] ib.

Written language – free speech "in a state of domestication"
Max Müller

The final dictum of the Ion of Plato is inspiration, not art,"
θεῖον καὶ μὴ τεχνικόν

The Italians reserve for the passionate art-workers (in contradistinction to those conscious of their methods) the phrase con furia. "Æschylus" – Com Mag.

Aeschylus was the demiurge of ancient art ..... he curtailed the function of the Chorus, developed dialogue, added a second actor, expanded the old Thespian elements of Tragedy. ib.

Love, to the Greeks – The brotherly, filial, & wifely feelings ... domestic ~~ties~~ love ... appeared more important than the affection of youth for maid – ib.

Dr Times said that seven-tenths of the accidental suffocation of infants in bed by their parents occurred in the night between Saturday & Sunday. D. News

Not of old Age – Titian died of a plague in his 99th year.

Youthful old age – "we have trades in civilized England in which a man 36 years of age is pointed out as a patriarch.

Changing sides – At Spalato is a sarcophagus of heathen date, having come of the exploits of Herakles carved on its face; which has been oddly changed in modern times into the altar of the canonized Pope St Cains. SR. "Salona".

Latin satirists, Juvenal & Horace. The one declaims the other derides – Campbells Rhetoric.

Collaboration – Literary partners – Beaumont & Fletcher Middleton & Dekker: Rowley, Dekker & Ford: Day & Chettle: Chapman & Shirley: Coleman & Garrick: Canning & Ellis: In France Méry & Barthélemy: the brothers de Goncourt: Erckmann & Chatrian – Graphic

Strong & sturdy spirit, temper, character enough & to spare Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough.
Jan. 22. 76. SR.

Vanbrugh's much criticised construction, Blenheim House. ib.

Broken promise. Queen Anne conveyed to the D. of Marlborough as a grateful gift the interest of the crown in the manor & honour of Woodstock, issued an order that a splendid palace should be there erected at the Royal expense The sovereign pledge was only partially redeemed. ib.

Frightened by satire – Pope's char.: of Atossa meant for Duchess of Marlborough – He read it to her as if intended for Duchess of Buckingham. She was not deceived. £1000 paid

to Pope for the suppression of the satire. ib.

A great quarrel - Duchess of M. & Q. Anne. ib.

A bad speller. Duchess of M. ib.

Spelling varied with temper - bad spelling, bad temper, better spelling, better temper. Duchess of M. ib.

Wished to die in a clean house - Duchess of M. ib.

Ascendancy - Duchess over Q. Anne. ib.

"The story of the Lord of Shobington & his sons coming to meet William (the Norman) riding on bulls" & routing him

SR. Jan 22. 76

William III succeeded, as an elected monarch under the Bill of Rights. Quot. ib.

Blood & descent - The husband of Queen Hortense firmly denied that he was the father of Louis Napoleon (Nap. III.) ... never a trace of physical resemblance -- Certainly very significant. 22.1.76. SR.

Victim of Idleness, & a dreamer - Nap. III. ib.

"De Morny was the wisdom of the Emperor so that when that intimate adviser died, the Imperial sapience perished along with him

ib.

Vulgar extravagance & dubious society - The Court of the Tuileries under Nap. III. ib

Donkey. The Empress of the Fch. rode a donkey at the opening of

the Suez Canal ib.

All personal. His [the author's] theory is that the interests of France were sacrificed to the personal amour-propre of the Emperor & Empress. ib.

Never felt himself secure on throne - Nap. III ib.

Home and Foreign - Too many home anxieties for a sound foreign policy - Nap. III ib.

~~D. News, review of old Masters~~

Firm friends - Ariosto & Titian - D. News. Rev.w of old masters.

Beggar's Opera - Lavinia Fenton as Polly Peachum, first performance a great success; made the lovely Polly a Duchess, for she won the heart of the Duke of Bolton. ib.

Between three - Crete - Nearly at an equal distance from Europe, Asia, & Africa - acknowledges in its art, as in its history the influence of all three. There are traces of Moorish, Persian & Venetian design. SR. 22.1.76. Cretan Embroideries.

The Author traces the origin of the Crimean war to Napoleon's desire to get his wife received at the English Court: their social position standing much in need of corroboration.

S.R. 22. 1. 76.

Life of Raffaello -

Imitator - When the pupil of Perugino, he was an assiduous

imitator of his master - the copies of the one could not be distinguished from the originals of the other.

Wonderful precocity - R

Sudden growth - at the close of the 15th cent: the art of design passed at once from infancy to maturity

A noble-minded master towards his pupils - Perugino to Raffaello.

Superior to the originals - Raffaello's copies of Perugino.

A lost picture - Marriage of the Virgin by Perugino

~~Pinturichio~~

Pinturichio - The first painter who threw off timid, stiff, all-of-a-row Pre-raffaellism

Cartoons are for fresco paintings what the models of the sculptor are for statues.

A charming intro-duction. The Duchess of Urbino gave R. a letter of introduction of Soderini - a charming letter.

A true artists method of appropriation - He amalgamates the style of several masters - this is not the process of the copier

During R's youth the knowledge of the nude was small.

Lost cartoon - (celebrated) "The War of Pisa." ie. The Florentine army bathing in the Arno - by M. Angelo - a small drawing of it which exists gives an idea. This chef d'oeuvre carried design at one stroke to a point which he

himself never went.

Emancipation of the Art of Design - effected by the above picture.

Admiration of all contemporary artists - M. Angelo's cartoon of War of Pisa -

Multiplication - "The Madonas & Holy Families which his [R's] pencil so multiplied."

Rivals - M. Angelo, & R -

"Manner". "Begun in his 1st & finished in his 3rd manner."

Middle of his career - R. at age of 24.

Dress of the Ancients - Before R. painted the "School of Athens" painters clothed the few antiques they ever thought of painting, in a travesty of the clothing of their own period - Never dreamt that the ancient Greeks had any particular costume.

Late apprenticeship - M. Angelo apprenticed himself to fresco at 35.

Evolved out of his own consciousness. M. Angelo's gigantic figures of Sibyls & Prophets were designed without models.

A difference - "M. Angelo makes his figures move." R. makes them think.

M. Angelo - "In form, strength & energy: in features, severity & sombreness" (in his works) R. "expressions of feeling".

"Greatest of draughtsmen." M. Angelo.

Christian Art touches Pagan - R. sublimated the Prophet-

Ezekiel, & made him, in Vasari's opinion, both like Jupiter.

"The miracle of Bolsena" - the Host was turned to blood which stained the white altar cloth.

R. nothing in the grouping of his compositions of what is technically called "making up".

First impressions - Art students are mostly disappointed when they first see, Raffaello's pictures in the Vatican. The "imbecile" are most enraptured.

"Preserved by their ruin". The decorations of the numerous tombs buried around Rome & Naples & the paintings on the halls of the Baths of Titus were preserved in all their freshness by the exclusion of the external air - while those exposed had perished.

Surprise & contrast. "Those burlesque figures of Silenus made of hollow wood, the sight of which according to Plato, excited laughter, but which contained within them images of the gods.

Dying of a stupor of admiration - R. sent to his old friend Francesco Francia, his picture of St. Cecilia, (for a chapel at Bologna) asking him to superintend the unpacking. Upon opening the case the Bolognese painter was seized with such a stupor of admiration that he sickened & died. Some attribute it to envy.

Old beaten by young - idem. R. young. F. old.

R's specially - the ideal, or generalization of particulars in a type

Beautiful woman - Joanna of Arragon, one of the most beautiful of her time - painted by Raffaello.

Different hands. Head painted by R. the rest by Guilio Romano.

Transplanted - Pictures by Raffaello have been trasferred from the wood panels on which they were originally painted, to canvass, by a delicate process. ib.

Under the foundation - During one of the above processes, a new priming was given from the back. ib

Raffaello as architect. He prepared a design for St. Peters at Rome, but it was abandoned. ib

Name over door - To carve his name over the door of his house, was, with the rich Italian of R's period an ambition ..... equivalent to a sort of entail. We can find noted houses by this means. ib

A grand house - that of Agostino Chigi - He summoned all that the genius of art could produce to erect it - (called now the Farnesina.) ib - 345.

R's mistress, the Farnarina, was the daughter of a baker, hence her name.

Love - For her he neglected the work of Agostino Chigi

A.C. invited her there that R. might not leave his work to see her, having found all other means of getting the work done useless. 352.

Decency - R never represented a loose figure or an immodest image. ib.

R. made drawings for embracing all the ancient edifices of Rome in a general plan of restoration. 359.

The education of Bacchus, conducted by old Silenus. Telemaque.

Ephemeral Splendour. The court of Napoleon in 1809. Balzac.

Neglect - A despatch containing full instructions to Howe for co-operation with Burgoyne [in the American war] was written but, by one of those chameful acts of official neglect ..... our history ..... too many examples, this document was pigeon-holed in the Sec. of State's office, awaiting the minister's signature - where it was found after the convention of Saratoga. [The result was that the two generals did not co-operate - & Burgoyne & his army were captured]

SR. Life of Burgoyne

Similarly desperate position - different results [Burgoyne with the Hudson in his rear - Wellington with the Bois de..... one result, the defeat of Saratoga, the other, the Victory of Waterloo.]

Tartary – "a country known hitherto only by having sent forth hordes to conquer the world." Mr Disraeli [Times.]

Conscientious to a curious extreme. William Pegg read in 4th of Deuteronomy that it is forbidden to make likeness of anything – He was a skillful artist in china – burnt his drawings, & took to the business of stocking-making – Was utterly ruined by his morbid convictions. S.R.

Road to renown. Chagford, Devon, a little town – Sidney Godolphin slain there – "leaving the misfortune of his death upon a place which could never otherwise have had a mention to the world" Clarendon.

Different estimates of Doing, by the common people. They who inclined to the Parliament left nothing unperformed that might advance the cause; whereas they who wished well to the King thought they had performed their duty in doing so, & that they had done enough for him in that they had done nothing against him. ib. II. 112.

Oppressed by his rank. The Earl of Southampton – of a nature inclined to melancholy – his father & his elder brother died while he was but a boy – whereupon he was much troubled to be called "my Lord" & with the noise of attendance ib. 152

Riotous knights. Lear's 100 Knights, who remained to keep up his dignity after abdication. They were a nuisance probably because they had nothing to do. Lear.

Abuse unlimited in epithet – Kent's abuse of Goneril's steward. ib.

Blunt & plainspoken – Kent ib.

From bad to worse – Lear goes from Goneril because she wishes to reduce his knights to 50, to find on coming to Regan that she proposes to reduce them to 25. Turning to G., as best after all, Lear is told by her that 10 or 5 are enough, when R. joins in to propose one.

An inventor. A contredanse invented by the danseur Trénis, and to which he gave his name. La Paix du ménage. Balzac.

Missing his luck. [Thomas Hobson, about 1500, held ~~the~~ what is now the Portman estate – in fact the greater part of St Marylebone. His son exchanged it for other property, and the house of Hobson escaped becoming the founder of a great territorial family.]

S.R. Apl. 8. 76.

Republics not necessarily republican – The Poles were regarded as allies of the republican party, without thinking that Poland was an aristocratic republic. Afterwards the bourgeoisie crushed with disdain the Poles they had decried a few days before. Balzac.

Weathercock passions – The Parisians' ib.

Radical leaders – "The Cæsars of the shop & the Alexanders of the patent." ib.

Architecture is the expression of morals ib.

Base-born. Homer is said to be base born; so is Virgil. Life of Virgil.

Born in a ditch, in open air. both. ib.

Birthplace: a poplar planted near the place of Virgil's birth, which suddenly grew up to an unusual height & bulk. ib.

Slovenly, neglected, sickly, fond of travel, of astrology, H. & V. both. ib.

Writings usurped by others both. ib.

True names not even known with exactness. Homer & Virgil ib.

Refined amidst barbarism. Marseilles, that famous Greek colony, which maintained its politeness & purity of language in the midst of all those barbarous nations amongst which it was seated. ib.

Epicurean philosophy. always in vogue in declining & sickly states ib.

Indirect road to honour. Virgil's introduction to Octavius was because of his reputation as a horse doctor. ib

Poet: mathematician. Virgil [and Shelley] ib.

Application of prophecy. V. applied Assyrian & Egypt.n prophecies (Jewish really) of a great king, to Octavius. (belonging to the messiah) ib.

A charming resort. Baiæ, whither the sick resorted for recovery, the statesman when politically sick, the wanton for pleasure, witty men for good company ib.

Cæsar, & Brutus, tampered with the muses. Poems curiously bound, & lodged in the most famous libraries; but neither the sacredness of those places, nor the greatness of their names, cd. preserve ill poetry. ib.

The great fault of Mæcenas. Trusted a secret of high consequence to his wife. ib.

Honest hypocrisy. Maecenas, by the honestest hypo.y that ever was, pretended to a life of pleasure that he might render more effectual service to his master (Augustus). Seemed full of diversions of town: was carried in an effeminate posture through the streets: &c; but under that mask was greatest minister of the age – had notice of every cabal, &c. ib.

Sick of the "imperial evil". – Caesar was; ~~though~~ which is the desire of being thought more than man.

Condescension. (wh. would now be very surprising) Augustus wd. sometimes sit down between Virgil & Horace, & say jestingly that he sate between sighing & tears, alluding to asthma of one, rheumatic eyes of other. ib.

Acting too well. Cromwell's, when he feigned that he objected to the title of King. ib.

Honour to a poet. 100,000 Romans wd. rise when Virgil came into the theatre: was paid the same respect as they used to Caesar himself. ib.

Fidus Achates – kills but one man, & does nothing considerable throughout the poem.

A portent. When Marcius took upon him the command, a blazing meteor shone round his head, to the astonishment of the soldiers. (Livy). ib. 19.

Blotting out. The Aneis was once near 20 times as long – 20

To divert grief. Octavia would be of the auditory gathered to listen to Virgil's recitals. V. ~~alluded~~ inserted lines to the death of her son – she wept & even fainted. Augustus commands him to proceed no further. Afterwards she made V. a large present of money & plate. [luxury in her grief probably] 20.

Changeable. Virgil's Dido – so much so that the Destinies themselves could not fix the time of her death. ib. 22

The Mourning Fields (Aneid 6) – are crowded with ladies of a lost reputation. "The cost bears no proportion to the prize." Trojan war. ib 23.

Named in wills. Augustus had introduced a politic fashion of being in everybody's will, which alone was a fair revenue. ib. 28.

Self sacrifice. Codrus. An oracle had declared that the Athenians wd. prove victorious if their king fell. C. disguised himself .... & was slain. Hist: Greece. 77

Struggle between patricians & plebeians. At Rome, at Athens, [in England, France.] for the supreme power. 78

Two kings at once. In Sparta, from the difficulty of distinguishing between Eurysthenes & Procles, twin brothers: the arrangem.t lasted. 81

The Spartans. Compelled to act like an army of occupation, having acquired the Peloponnesus by force. (Heracleidæ their previous name) 80

Return of the Heracleidæ. The above invasion is so called. the H. claiming the P. in right of their ancestor Hercules. [Cf. the return of the Israelites.] 82

Distinction of races. Spartans & the conquered Achæans: never mingled – marriage between them considered impious. 85

Education &c. The Sp. left agriculture to their vassals, thought trade degrading, literature unmanly; permitted to cheat & lie, as necessary for war. ib.

Premium on Deceit &c Spartans - punished, not for guilt of stealing & lying, but for want of ingenuity in concealing it ib.

Bp. Butler said to his secretary 'I should be ashamed of myself if I could leave £10,000 behind me' M. Arnold. (Cont. Rev.)

Sense of the transitoriness of life. [Bp. Butler writes in a letter to the Duchess of Somerset on the building & planting he is engaged in - I feel the burlesque of being employed in this manner at my time of life'.] ib.

The Epicureans, Hobbes, &c, explained the desire of praise & of being beloved, as no other than desire of safety; regard to our country, as nothing but regard to ourselves. ib. quot

..."Fear, resentment, compassion, & others, of which there could be no occassion or use in a future state"... ib. quot from Butler.

Advantage of madness — In the East madness is regarded as a gift of divinity. For example Dr Wolff would never have seen Bokhara - had he not been reverenced as a lunatic... The Brahmins christened him "the very holy mad white man." Caldwell: Demonolatry. ib.

The heroic Nine at Delhi — British, under Lieut. Willoughby — assaulted by Sepoys before & behind - put a match quietly to the magazine, that it might not fall into the rebels hands. Four survived the explosion. Times. 12.4.76

Lord Lyndhurst once vividly described the contrast between his reception at the Palace as an incoming Lord Chancellor & his departure by a back door after he had resigned the Great Seal. Times leader.

Mythology – Plato in laying down the rules by which the poets are to be guided in speaking about divine things to the citizens of the ideal republic, forbids all those episodes of mythology which represent the gods as assuming various forms, & visiting the earth in disguise. The modern reader however will hardly acquiesce in this improvement of Greek mythology. Pater in F. Review.

The flesh befriending the church "Had it not been for Lady Conyngham [favourite of Geo IV] Charles Sumner [Bp. of Winchester] would never have been a bishop, nor his brother [the late Abp. of Canterbury] primate of all England" [C. S. was tutor to Ld. Mount Charles, son of Lady C. & when she became powerful at Court she helped C. S]. Athenaeum Ap 16.76.

Scent A preternatural scent was supposed to attend the presence of a deity. See Æschylus Virgil &c – notes to Æschylus.

The pioneers of civilization in a new country forests fall before their axes, & the beasts of the field perish... But as the new communities grow older, the need for natural beauty begins to be felt. Trees are planted

birds beasts & fishes imported... woods preserved where still to be found, &c, Such ... in the Northern States of America. Times

Achievements in marine engineering. Suez Canal, deepening of the estuary of Mississippi Proposed to admit the Mediterranean into the Sahara, wh, wd make a seaport of Timbuctoo; & to connect the Caspian with the Black sea by a channel. Iron, quot in Times.

Propertius — Sings to Cynthia a fickle wanton, & it is only when she is his subject that he rises to poetry World Rev^w.

Outraged "What treatment I, a god, am enduring at the hands of the gods!" Words of Prometheus Æschylus

Slaves among ants. The Red ant invades the nests of other ants & carries off the pupæ (eggs)... &, when they assume the perfect form makes slaves of them. G. J. Wood. "Ants."

Throwing away glory.
Shedding wings. Ants, at the end of their flight, unhitch their wings, & run away, leaving them lying on the ground, apparently quite pleased at being rid of their beautiful wings. ib.

Lingering remnants. In Spain the forms of mediæval life have lingered

far beyond the term assigned to them in other lands. Times leader.

Cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd. In Whitechapel the density of population is such ~~as much~~ as to give only 3½ square yards of space for each person, air & water being alike impure. Times leader 24. 4. 76.

Transformations of insects. — The Egg, the Larva (ie. caterpillar or grub), the Pupa (or chrysalis), & the Imago, or perfect insect. G.J. Wood. ("larval state" — "pupal state.")

"The ugliest insect in England, I think" — The Devil's Coach-horse (a beetle) ib.

Parasites upon other insects. — The Ichneumon flies. the larvæ are found under the skin of the caterpillar, where they live & feed, & eat him hollow ib.

Noisome food — that of Beetle larvæ (putrid substances) ib.

Compound eyes — a vast number of facets, like a multiplying glass — the eyes of beetles, butterflies, &c — ib.

Beautiful beetle — gold-green above, shining copper green below — the common green tiger-beetle, or sparkler. ib.

The nearer the lovelier. The head of this beetle when casually observed, seems to be merely dull green, but under a powerful light, & lens, it blazes with gem-like hues, almost dazzling in their splendour ib.

Bloody-Nose Beetle — (because it ejects red fluid) very plentiful — in ditches &c. ib.

All golden ages do not coincide. The classical period for violins was the latter half of the 17th & earlier half of the 18th cent^s. Times.

King of fiddle makers. Stradivarius (the f's called "Strads") it. one "a Strad".

Wretched isolation. — There is a beetle, Claviger foveolatus, which possesses neither eyes nor mouth, & is capable of supporting existence without food. Whether the insect be possessed of some senses unknown to us is a problem... the only sense which it can possess, is, as far as we can judge, that of touch. (These are also called Pselaphidæ, signifying gooping movement in dark) G. J. Wood. v

Ephemeral & happy. — The evening dance of the May-fly with which we are all so familiar, the insects rising & falling in the same place for several hours together.... It cannot eat... seldom lives more than a few hours. it

Strange prolongation of life by misfortune — There are certain flies which have been known to live in captivity a year, when, in their natural state, they would have passed through all their stages & died in 6 weeks. it

Some flies lovely to the eye, hateful to the smell. it

Beautiful. The Ruby-tailed fly — if enlarged might challenge the most gorgeous productions of the tropics for splendour. it.

The old ways. Many successive generations of ants continue to use the same track they have once taken to. I have been shown ant-roads by old men who stated that they have been familiar with them from their earliest recollections. it.

Moonlight. The Hornet works all night if the moon shines – ib.

Queen. There is but one perfect female permitted to live within the hive [of the common hive bee.] ib.

Poisonous Honey. There have been instances of persons being nearly poisoned by eating honey made from plants possessing poisonous qualities. ib.

Voyagers. Butterflies have been seen to cross the Channel, settling on the water when tired, & taking to wing without difficulty ib.

Shabby... poor... old. The clouded yellow butterfly [& others].. as it is a hibernator, individuals are seen in early spring, shabby, battered & worn in appearance, & lacking the brilliancy which distinguishes the newly developed insect. ib.

An important personage. The Camberwell Beauty (butterfly) – rare – scarcely a specimen can be at large without being seen & recorded, owing to the number of entomologists – (scient.c name, Vanessa Antiopa) ib.

A chase. Sir Joseph Banks was led a tremendous chase by the "Emperor of Morocco" (butterfly) which left him at last in the hands of an exasperated market-gardener (quot from Peter Pindar) ib.

Beautiful creature – repulsive taste. The Purple Emperor, which revels in putrid dogs, cats, &c. ib.

Small cause, great result. The larvæ (or caterpillars) of the Goat moth spend four years in the body of a tree, eating & boring till often the tree [elm or willow mostly] dies or falls ib

Change of circumstances. The rat-tailed maggot, which has lived

its life in "obscene mud" – in the filthiest of filth – is transformed in process of time to the rapid drone-fly. In other words, has lived in filthy darkness, & emerged to brilliant light (having enormous eyes) it

Ants & their milch-cows." It is said that ants carry off aphides to their nest, & keep them, as we keep cows, for the honey-dew they secrete, which the ants squeeze from them. ib.

Apparent paradox of Linnaeus – A flesh fly contains 16,000 or 20,000 larvæ hence, "that 3 flies cd. eat an ox as fast as a lion", may be perfectly true of these. ib

Poverty & distress. (At Oatlands, the residence of the Duke of York)... an immense party... the Duchess wished it to have been prolonged, but there were no funds. The distress they are in is inconceivable.... No water-pipes stopped by sand,... workmen not paid, & would not clear them out... no money to pay the tradespeople... house nearly in ruins. (Aug. 1820.)

Greville memoirs. p 22.

Prominent mediocrity: [Conspicuous by the very intensity of his mediocrity]. the late Bishop Sumner. S. R.

Notable example of luck without merit – the Bp. ib.

A hunt. Francis I. went a-hunting with ten thousand horses in his train.

Cornhill: "Forest notes."

To the last. After Waterloo, rather than yield the ensign to the new power, one of Napoleon's faithful regiments burned that memorial of so much

toil & glory, & drank its dust in brandy, as a devout priest consumes the remnants of the Host. (It was in the forest of Fontainebleau.) ib.

Elementary knowledge. – Every fool, said Macaulay, could repeat his Archbishops of Canterbury backwards. "Life of Mac." S.R.

Conforming to custom. Not the least of Philip of Spain's trials must have been his first draught of ale which he took on the night of his arrival in England to show his determination to conform to the customs of the country. "Queen Mary". S.R.

Inauspicious. Philip rode, after landing at Southampton, in a pouring rain to Winchester to meet his bride

A miserable wife, ailing, childless, deserted. Queen Mary ib.

A neglectful husband. Philip ib.

An intolerable nuisance in society – the discussion of Queen Caroline's business [the Tichborne case] Greville. 30.

Christian Charity. King Geo IV. peremptorily refused to have the Queen's name inserted in the prayer in the Liturgy with his own ib.

"The extinguisher is taking fire". Luttrell's remark when the military shewed alarming symptoms of dissatisfaction, & cd. not be counted on in quelling any disturbance arising out of the trial of Q. Cath. ib.

When King Geo IV went to the theatre during the Queen's trial a man in the gallery called out "Where's your wife Georgie?" ib.

It is one of the phenomena of the present times that the King (Geo IV)

should have ministers whom he abuses & hates, & who entertain corresponding aversion towards him; yet they defend all his errors & follies, & he affords them constant countenance & protection. ib.

Coarse jokes of Geo IV at Brighton pavilion after dinner 49.

Miracles, scriptural & ecclesiastical — how make a difference? 512.

Bonaparte had not the patience requisite for defensive operations (said Wellington. Greville I. 71.

Tom Duncombe's maiden speech — a proof of the facility with which the world may be deceived — an exceedingly ignorant man — speech composed for him, he learnt it, & was practised in phrases for "connecting links" — made a great sensation — thought a man of great promise. 129

Justification of a false Oath — Garnet swore he had never written certain letters (as to how he came to a knowledge of Gunpowder Plot) — & justified himself when they were produced by saying he had a right to deny what he believed they could not prove — "a remarkable exposition of the tenets of his order." 162

King Louis XVIII. Madame du Cayla was the favourite of his declining years. His happiness was said to consist in inhaling a pinch of snuff from her shoulders, which were remarkably broad & fair 215

Geo IV (s hallucination) "He thinks that he led the heavy dragoons at Salamanca" 241

The 5 first-rate Athenians, according to Macaulay. Plato, Æschylus, Thucydides, Sophocles, Demosthenes. He adds Aristophanes afterwards. S.R.

Poets – {Homer & Shakspeare} 1st: then Dante, then {Æschylus, Sophocles, Milton}

Macaulay on his own style. – "On the whole a good one; but it is very near to a very bad manner [style] indeed" Life – ib.

Tailor's bill – of Geo IV. said to be 4,000 £ or 5,000 £ a year. Greville

Geo IV ... "sees much more of his tailor than he does of his minister – his principal occupation is that of altering the uniforms of the Guards – has coats with various collars submitted to him every day. ib 250.

Characters. "Rather too douceereux" Sir Thos Lawrence, & Mackintosh, both called so. ib

Ditto Canning. His personal character "unequal to his genius & understanding."

"Swift says some men know books as others do lords: learn their titles & then boast of their acquaintance with them ib.

"The old saying that if Louis XVI had got upon horseback he could have arrested the progress of the Revolution." ib.

The process of Saint-making is extremely curious [in Rome] There are 3 grades of saintship; the first, for wh. I forget the name, requires irreproachable moral conduct; the second (beatification) two well-proved miracles; the third (sanctification) three [done by the person during life] Nobody can be sanctified till 200 yrs after death. 386.

Canova designed a monument for Titian – after C.'s death it was executed & put up to the memory of Canova himself. (in Venice) 406

~~The Hall of~~ The Council of Ten – the most powerful & the most abominable tribunal that ever existed. (Venice) 407

Unseen attack.
Venetian prisons} There are places where prisoners were secretly executed: they were strangled without seeing their executioner - a cord was passed through an opening, & twisted till the victim was dead. 407

Instinct for adornment — Murat & the Queen took great interest in the excavations at Pompeii. One day the skeleton of a woman with gold bracelets & earrings was found: they were brought to the Queen, & she put them on herself directly. 343

A miracle. In the Chapel of St. Januarius ("San Gennaro") — the blood liquefies, after praying & clamouring. The difficulty of the priests is that they cannot discontinue it without acknowledging the imposture 356

The churches [of Genoa &c.] have a profusion of marble, & gilding & frescoes - highly ornamented — all stinking to a degree that was perfectly intolerable - the same empty or full - stale incense, garlic & human odour. 294

M. Angelo's frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, wh. Sir J. Reynolds says are the finest paintings in the world, & wh. the unlearned call great rude daubs. 304

The Temple of Bacchus - not altered, merely turned into a Xtian church, & some saints &c painted on the walls. 313

Wm IV. was a burlesque, bustling old fellow, goodnatured II 2.

Wm IV. had nine natural children by Mrs Jordan 3

Wm IV "has trotted about town & country for 64 years, & nobody ever turned round to look at him.... Cannot stir now without a mob, patrician

as well as plebeian ..... Never was elevation like his" 1-5

Merry. At Geo IV's funeral – "a gayer company I never beheld. with the exception of Mount Charles they were all as merry as grigs... the King shaking hands with Strathaven, & nodding right & left" 4

Brougham – Restless, ambitious, turbulent, liberal 66

On the Balance. – "The King [Wm IV] is ill. I hope he wont die; if he does, & the little girl [Vic] we shall have Cumberland.... & that would be a good moment for dispensing with the regal office" 108

Difference of taste & circumstances: "The Queen [wife of Wm IV.] is a prude & will not let the ladies come décolletées to her parties. Geo IV. who liked ample expanses of that sort would not let them be covered" 186

Cured by worry. Ld. Anglesey [Viceroy of Ireland] who has scarcely been out of pain for years during any considerable intervals, has been quite free from his complaint (the tic douloureux) since he has been in Ireland: the excitement of these events [riots &c] have produced this effect. This is a puzzler for philosophy" 109

"Science tells us that, in the struggle for life, the surviving organism is not necessarily that which is absolutely the best in an ideal sense, though it must be that which is most in harmony with surrounding conditions". (Theodore Watts in Examiner) ib.

Ill breeding, the, of the Scripture Joseph, of wh Mr Swinburne complains

Incompetence. Ld. Althorp, Leader of H. of C. 117

What is work? Brougham, when Ld Chancellor told Sefton "that his office is a mere plaything, & there is nothing to do; his life is too idle & when he has cleared off the arrears that he really does not know how he shall get rid of his time."
128

Strange belief. During the advance of the Cholera westward in 1831 the people of St. Petersburg & Berlin were impressed with the strange belief "that there is no such disease, & that the deaths ascribed to that malady are produced by poison administered by the doctors who are bribed for that purpose; that the rich finding the poor becoming too numerous to be conveniently ~~belief~~ governed, have adopted this mode of thinning the population."
193

"A book in breeches" Sydney Smith calls Macaulay.
III 35

'Macaulay told me that he had read Sir Charles Grandison 15 times!'
III. 35

Ungenerous treatment of a woman. When Queen Caroline asked the advice of Brougham & Denman as to whether she should come to terms with the Commons they agreed not to give any, lest the odium of the only advice they could give (i.e. to do so) wd. bring upon them popular execration (the people being against it)
37

On visiting in the country where he was much liked: 'a little agreeableness goes a great way... It is not difficult to procure a triumph to

one's vanity from people who, with a good deal of power of appreciation, have very little opportunity for comparison, & are therefore easily satisfied 50

Arkwright, worth from 7 to 8 millions, quarrelled with his son, gave him a mill, & saw nothing of him for many years. When Sir Rich.d (the father) served as Sheriff he was struck with a handsome equipage among those which went out to meet him ... It was his son's, now as rich as he. The old gent.n forgave him. 50

Rising from nothing. The Queen [of Wm IV.] Her early life spent in the Château of Meiningen – "a dog-hole of a building"... "her humble origin" 122

A bore. When the King sent for L.d Melbourne (to be Prime M.r), he said to his sec.y "he thought it was a damned bore..." Young said, Why damn it, such a position was never occupied by any Greek or Roman & if it only lasts 2 months it is well worth while to have been Prime Minister of England. ~~Says~~ "By God, that's true, said M. "I'll go". 126

The literary talk at Holland House. "I felt as if a language was spoken before me which I understood, but not enough to talk in it myself" 127

The wish without the will – "To be tormented with the sentiment of an honourable ambition, & with aspirations after better things, & at the same time so sunk in sloth & bad habits as to be incapable of those exertions without which their objects are unattainable, is of all conditions the worst" (in reference to himself & his failings) [written at age of 40] 128

When Irving called on Melbourne for licence to preach in the streets, saying that they were commanded to go into the highways &c & must obey God rather

than man. "M. said this was all very true & unanswerable" – "What did you answer?" I asked. "I said you must not preach there". 129

"Experience has demonstrated to me the extreme fallacy of the notion that anybody under any circumstances is indispensable" 134

"Loughborough used to say, 'Do what you think right, & never think of what you are going to say to excuse it beforehand' – a good maxim" 129

[Showing teeth.. unable to bite.. bad policy] The D. of Richmond after an audience of young Geo. III told him that 'he had said that which if he was a subject he should not scruple to call an untruth.' The D. made the young King his enemy for life 129

Change of Ministry – In the outer room were those going in – in the Throne Room the ex-Cabinet – "it was amusing to watch them as they passed through the camp of their enemies, & to see their different greetings & bows." 148

Want of punctuality – Palmerston's great fault. 210

Moore & Rogers – "the poetry of the former so licentious, that of the latter so pure ... the former a pattern of conjugal & domestic regularity, the latter, of all men he had ever known, the greatest sensualist" 324

Modesty of a Queen – She [young Vic] expressed a wish to see Ld. Albemarle [at her accession] who went to her & told her he was come to take her orders. She said 'I have no orders to give; you know all this so much better than I do, that I leave it all to you.' 408

Witherington "fought upon his stumps" in Chevy Chase.

Black hole — 146 prisoners — they joked at first at the absurdity.

"The music yearning like a god in pain"

Dupleix [Fch. general] said that tranquillity was propitious to his genius — so he never fought.

It suits moralists to tell us that excellence lies in the happy mean & nice balance of our faculties & impulses, & perhaps in so far as our own contentment & an easy passage through life are involved, what they tell us is true. But for making a mark in the world ... a man possibly does better to indulge rather than to chide or to grudge his genius, & to pay the penalties for his weaknesses rather than run any risk of mutilating those strong faculties of which they happen to be an inseparable accident. ("Macaulay" by J. Morley in Fortn.?)

The great secret of the best kind of popularity is always the noble or imaginative handling of Commonplace. ib.

Macaulay believed as stoutly in the supremacy of G. Britain in ... good ... as M. Thiers believes in the supremacy of France, or Mazzini believed in that of Italy. ib

The dear city of the Violet Crown [to an Athenian of old] ib

In exact accord with the common average sentiment of his day — Macaulay. ib.

[Tacitus, & Burke, sow their pages with images & suggestions wh. awaken the response of the diviner minds — Macaulay does not] Sd4 ib.

Madame de Maintenon - travelled from the lowest depths of poverty & obscurity to the Coftiest place but one in Europe.

J.C. Morison in F. Rev.n

France — though ~~the~~ boasting the Salic law — has been ruled by women to a degree not easily matched in any other country of Europe. ib

Madame de M. was born in the prison at Niort - ib

M. de M. when a child of ten was about to be buried at sea when her mother discovered she was not quite dead.

M. de M. said that her mother only kissed her but ~~twice~~ twice in her life. ib

Scarron was a helpless cripple, having only the use of his right hand, his eyes, & his tongue: she married him. ib

One who endeavoured to make the best of both worlds; M. de M

a nurse from policy. M. de M. ib

The devout party [in France] concluded that Madame Scarron might be successfully used as a sort of female missionary to bring about the conversion of the King. ib

Rows between caged tigers - Terrible scenes followed Mme. Scarron's establishment as nurse to the children of the King & Mme. de Montespan, & her religious efforts with him, when Mme de Montespan discovered a rivalry. Pent up together.. the two ladies were in almost hourly contact.. It says a great deal for their self-command that they never came to blows. ib.

When the queen of Louis XIV died – Mme. de Maintenon's place beside a widower was very different from what it had been beside a married man, protected by his wife – difficult for her, with her professions ib. 616

She became so restless that she roamed in the forest of Fontainebleau, sometimes even at unseemly hours. ib.

A midnight marriage – private, between Mme. Scarron & the king, at Versailles – 7 present – she 49, he 46. ib.

Patriotism – Liberty – Macaulay's unanalytical turn of mind kept him free of any temptation to think of love of country as a prejudice, or a passion for freedom as an illusion J. Morley. "Macaulay" ib.

The cosmopolitan or international idea which such teachers as Cobden have tried to impress on our stubborn islanders w^d. have found in Macaulay point blank opposition ib.

"Can anybody think of him (Mac^y.) as meditating, as modestly pondering & wondering, as possessed for so much as ten minutes by that spirit of inwardness which has never been wholly wanting in any of those kings & princes of literature with whom it is good for men to sit in counsel?" ib.

"Scaliger is supposed to have remarked of the Basques & their desperate tongue: 'Tis said the B's understand one another; for my part I will never believe it'" ib.

As has been said, the only people whom men cannot pardon are the perfect. ib.

The beautiful youth, Charmides, who is also the most temperate of human beings – (Dialogues of Plato. Charmides. Introd". – B. Jowett.)

Charmides is asked by Socrates, What is {moderation / temperance / wisdom}? ib.

Socrates "talks with Char. in the kindly spirit of an elder." introd. ib.

Critias, "the grown up man of the world," with rhetorical arts – contrast to the "youthful simplicity" of Charmides. introd. ib.

"My own dream; whether coming through the horn or the ivory gate I cannot tell." 31

The nature of {wisdom / temperance} is not after all, ascertained in this Dialogue, & Socrates advises Charmides to regard him (S) "as a fool who is never able to reason out anything: & to rest assured that the more wise & temperate you are, the happier you will be" 34

The scene is "the Palaestra of Taureas, which is near the Porch of the King Archon.

"No answer is given in the Lysis to the question, What is Friendship? any more than in the Charmides to the q. What is Temperance". Lysis. introd.

Scene of the Lysis. A newly erected Palaestra outside the walls of Athens. 43

Soc. in his walk, falls in with Hippothales, & Ctesippus, & a company of young men here standing. ib.

"Upon entering.... there was Lysis. He was standing among the other boys & youths, having a crown upon his head, like a fair vision, & not less worthy of praise for his goodness than for his beauty" 47

"Suppose again that the son [of the king] has bad eyes.... Will he allow him to touch his own eyes if he thinks that he has no knowledge of medicine? .... Whereas, if we are supposed to have a knowledge of medicine, he will allow

us to open the eyes wide & sprinkle ashes upon them, because he supposes that we know what is best." Soc. to L. Lysis - 51.

"I am one who from my childhood upward have set my heart upon a certain thing ... I have a passion for friends; & I would rather have a good friend than the best cock or quail in the world: I would even go further & say than a horse or dog .... all the gold of Darius, or even .. Darius himself." Soc. 53

Oath - in these dialogues the oath is, "Yea, by the Dog of Egypt"

Soc. is amazed & delighted to see the friendship between Menexenus & Lysis, "seeing that I myself, although ... so advanced in years, am so far from having made a similar acquisition that I do not even know in what way a friend is acquired." Soc. to Menexenus Lysis 53.

"Some one says that the like is the enemy of the like ... & that Hesiod says, 'That potter quarrels with potter, bard with bard, beggar with beggar.' -- & he went on to say that everything desires not like but unlike: for example, the dry desires the moist, the cold the hot .... for the opposite is the food of the opposite, whereas like receives nothing from like .... But ... will not the all-wise eristics ask ... whether love is not the very opposite of hate, & what answer shall we make to them?" Soc. to Lysis 58

"The healthy man has no love of the physician, because he is in health, But the sick loves him, because he is sick" 59

[The drift of the dialogue seems to be that friendship is neither between like & like (for the like have no need of each other, & love is desire & we desire what we need); nor between unlike & unlike (for then the just w^d. be the friend

of the unjust); nor between the only remaining – the indifferent & the good (for the love of the indifferent for the good is only a temporary wish to get rid of the evil in him).

"I said a few words to the boys at parting: O Menexenus & Lysis, will not the bystanders go away, & say, 'Here is a jest; you two boys, & I an old boy, who would fain be one of you, imagine ourselves to be friends, & we have not as yet been able to discover what is a friend!'" 67

<u>Prometheus</u> is bound down in a cleft of a rock in a distant desert of Scythia. Prometheus.

The scene doubtless represented a ravine between two precipices rent from each other. note to opening

The stoics represented the old Pagan ideal of virtue in its highest form: it was teres atque rotundus, based on a self complacent faith in the perfection of human nature & the dignity of man, & taking no account of that sense of sin & need for repentance & pardon which lay at the root of the Evangelical system of ethics... No real recognition of responsibility to a higher Power, of the guilt of offending him, & of a future judgment... The worldly code of respectability & honour.. was held synonymous with the highest virtue. Ethics of Suicide – SR. 17.6.76

The Hellenic character – A native joyousness, & exultation in life, prominent therein. Suicide not common. ib

Plutarch says that the Athenians would have preferred an eternity of misery to extinction — ib.

Rome may be called the classical home of suicides. — ib.

Marcus Aurelius ... thinks it may be a duty to take this means of escaping risk of moral deterioration. — ib.

Suicide - refuge to the oppressed & suffering - Seneca advocates eloquently. ib.

Cato - the great stoic pattern of virtue - his suicide praised - This was indeed, the culminating point of the stoic system, which held out no hope of immortal joys, taught men to despise all fear of death. It arose.. out of a deification of human pride, which shrank from humiliation, cherished no sense of sin, & acknowledged no duty of obedience to a superior will. ib.

The shameless Petronius arbiter — ib.

Pliny considered man happy in thus possessing a resource denied to the immortal gods. (suicide) — ib.

This relief was frequently adopted (in Rome) to cut short the sufferings of protracted disease or senile imbecility (suicide) — ib.

The Neo-Platonic revival which Julian the Apostate vainly endeavoured to galvanize into a living faith. — ib.

The sense of personal responsibility - developed by the Church - might almost be called a new revelation, so little was it realized in the heathen world — ib.

For the mere brave endurance of pain as an inevitable evil (the view argument

of Plato, Plutarch, &c against suicide) was substituted the new idea of suffering as the righteous penalty ~~for~~ of sin, & a kind of reparation for it. (the Xtian idea) ib.

The gratuitous courting of martyrdom, certainly, was tolerated in the early Church, but eventually discouraged. ib

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When the sight of the wretchedness & crimes of society break my heart & trouble my mind... I say to myself that, since all men have agreed to love nature.. they will agree also, one day, to love each other.

Patience the philosopher (in Mauprat) G. Sand. 104

Poor people that we are (thus P. continued) no one forbids us to work too hard, to drink too much wine, or to rush into excess, in any of the debaucheries that destroy the intelligence. ib. 105

"I believe you are like the old pythoness - you do not know yourself the meaning of your oracles." ib.

I had learned to control myself rather more than formerly, but I felt now that a single moment can sometimes overthrow in passionate natures the labour of many months. ib 166

"He thinks ... that I had been the victim of the other brigands."

"And he wishes to marry you, Edmée? Either he is really a sublime man, or he is more in debt than we think." ib. 168.

We cannot change the essence of our being -- [by education] .. but we can ... make our faults useful. To do this is the great problem & secret of e.n ib. 176

The planters dispose at will of their slaves, but they do not love them however beautiful they may be; & if, by chance, they become fond of one of them, their first care is to set her free. Before this they do not feel that they are dealing with a human being. ib. 181

The key-note to Mr Cox's conception of Hellenic history is of course his axiom of the centrifugal tendencies of Aryan life. He shows ... that the one great opportunity which Hellas had of becoming a nation was the attempt of the Athenians to develop their confederation into its natural result — an empire. [centrifugal tendency. the tendency of each city to exclusiveness]

S. R. July 15. 76.

The supremacy of Sparta was a naked & cynical tyranny ib.

The exclusive spirit which ... restricted the citizenship to the sons of parents who both were Athenian citizens. In the days of her maritime empire A. had been content to insist only on the citizp. of the father, & had granted the right of intermarriage

with people beyond the borders of Attica .... a plan which [would have united the cities, made Spartans, Boiotians, Corinthians & Athenians as the men of Cornwall, Kent, Sussex, Northumberland. But the plan of unity faded away.]
ib.

In the deplorable condition of our present historical & scientific training – history leaving out science, & science leaving out history – discoverers of equal or greater intrinsic merit than Harvey remain uncommemorated. Archimedes, Kepler, Huyghens, Lagrange, Lavoisier, Bichat, are names which though known to the many, are appreciated only by the few. Dr J. H. Bridges, in F.R. July '76.

Vesalius, in 1542, publ^d his masterpiece on the structure of the Human Body. He says the lungs "cherish the heart", blood is made in the liver, &c. This was the state of men's knowledge 80 yrs before Harvey began to philosophize. ib

The plant, or the lower animal, is, in many respects not so much a unit as an aggregation of units. But the higher animal is One, & the higher in the scale the more complete the approximation to unity. ib

Every great scientific effort demands .. the imaginative audacity to soar above the level of routine & prejudice, & to evoke .. from the unknown chaos unheard-of hypotheses, until one shall appear worthy of being confronted with the facts – capable of informing them with meaning. ib.

The governing law of men's belief: construction of the best hypothesis of which the phenomena before him admit. ib

It has been well said that the attribute of omniscience is incompatible with true wisdom ib

The great thinker is distinguished from other men by his superior power of building an hypothesis. He co-ordinates the facts better; which is another way of saying that he knows which facts to bring into the first rank, which into the second, & which to leave out of sight altogether. His skill is shown in his neglect fully as much as in his choice. ib.

Badger-baiting & cockfighting .. are punished by the very magistrates who breed foxes carefully with the purpose of hunting them to death. ib.

Mr Spencer says, as though it were a reductio ad absurdum, that if the conclusiveness of his reasoning is not admitted [on the origin of music] it must be supposed that vibrations causing soft sounds are intrinsically better than those causing harsh. Why of course they are intrinsically better as far as our ears are concerned.. [no: Mr S. is right]

Music. F. R. July 76.

[The devil wears a great rose on his shoe to hide his cloven foot] Webster - II. 115.

During the plague, the nurses at the pest-houses used to strangle their patients to save themselves trouble. Webster - note

Anacharsis - was pounded to death in a mortar ib -

"They say affrights cure agues" ib

The courage of the Homeric chiefs was of a second-rate order. ... like the courage of the French, dependent upon excitement ... not that stubborn valour characteristic of the English & German soldier.

Social life in Greece - Mahaffy.

The chiefs frequently wept. ib.

Cruelties & barbarities in the ordinary life of Athens violently in conflict with the humanity of intellectual leaders, e.g. Socrates, Euripides, Plato, so that there was a greater gulf between the general public of Greece & its luminaries than in England ib

Spartan discipline sacrificed all higher objects to that of making them stand firm in their ranks ib 23

Spartan valour an artificial product ib.

The Greeks an exceedingly sensitive people ... delicate nerves of taste & touch ... hence the artistic products in which they excelled 25

The blessed islands of the West .. a home for the dead in Homer's writings,

but they were not yet opened to moral worth, as in the days of Pindar. They were reserved for those who, like Menelaus, had the good fortune of being nearly related to the gods by marriage or family connection. 26.

The whole Homeric society is full of falsehood ... To deceive an enemy is meritorious, to deceive a stranger innocent, to deceive a friend unobjectionable, if any object is to be gained. ib.

One safeguard against deceit, the oath by the Styx – penalty of violation, 9 years transport with solitary confinement & hard labour – id

When a town was captured, the noblest & fairest ladies became the concubines of the victors; such a fate was in no sense a dishonour of which they would afterwards be ashamed – merely a misfortune 31

Old age not respected at any period of Gk. history – they hated age, loved youth – as in France: respected in British & Chinese society. 33

When the chiefs were away at the wars the bard (Homer) seems to expect no continence whatever, or fidelity to wives 35

The gods in Olympus -- Zeus, easy going: a number of insubordinate lesser gods, Hera, Poseidon, Ares, Aphrodite, Pallas: at intervals he wakes up & terrifies them into submission 36.

In Olympus – we are presented with the strange picture of a city of gods more immoral, more faithless, & more depraved, than the world of men.

Egyptian art aimed at repose – mute deadness: Greek art, life in action 37

The leading personage in Homer's world is Pallas Athene.. Yet she is rather infra-human than superhuman 39

No trace of sex in Pallas Athene, except occasional touches of spite: ib.

Her char.: no tenderness, no gross appetites, pitiless, astute, busy, satirical, crafty, true to party, staunch to a comrade ib.

Habits of the table – the social test among the Greeks & Romans 43

The reciting bard at Greek banquets, who aided the wine in raising emotions 45

The Homeric heroes readily give away gifts received 47

Greek courtesy – consisted rather in good taste & tact than in extravagance & self denial for others. 48

Periods in Greece – The Epic age – (Homer; "sour & practical" Hesiod)
The Lyric age (Anacr., Sapp, Simonides, &c.)
The Attic age

The Celt (Ireland) has less regard for truth than the Saxon – 91

Love poems. Precious fragments of burning complaint left us by Archilochus, by Sappho, by Anacreon & by Ibycus. 104

Dread of love. The aged Ibycus dreads another visitation of Eros as the old racer dreads a new contest when he feels that his limbs have lost their vigour. 105

Disgrace, the loss of a shield considered, all through Gk. history 106

Wealth. The Gks. never came down to the stupidity of our day, when wealth is eagerly sought by people who never intend to enjoy it 109

Love of wealth for its own sake, an artificial vice rare in early times 108

The advantages of heroism were put forward as the inducements to valour. ib.
The Gks. loved wealth because it obtained for them all the great enjoyments of this life. This keen love of pleasure was one of the indelible char^zs in Gk. human nature. 109
But the most enlightened Gks. stood near the savages of the present day who regard without respect or affection any human being who has become useless in the race of life. 111
The ingrained selfishness of Gk. character 112
We cannot claim for the Gks. a high place for honesty among civilized nations 114
Excesses of doing good, which Aristotle called vices, & among which he deliberately ranked excess in speaking the truth. 115
Truth. Char^stic of old Persians & Germans; reverse of Gks. & Celts 115

Achilles, in the nether world, says "I would rather be a hired servant to a poor man" – in other words the wretchedest being – "on earth, than rule as a king among the Shades" λ 489. 59
Hesiod has told us what the poor man thought & felt, while the Homeric poet pictured how kings & ladies ought to have lived & loved. 67
The famous apophthegm of Pericles, or rather of Thucydides, that 'that woman is best who is least spoken of among men, either for good or for evil' 65
The hopeless & miserable existence pictured by Hesiod – great contrast with Homer, though coexistent. 66

The gap that separates Homeric from historical Greece. 70

The lyric age – reaction from singing of old kings & bygone glories – spoke out plainly – realists in art. 70

A free constitution is absurd if the opinion of the majority is incompetent Until men are educated they want a strong hand over them ... A despotism may in some cases be better for a nation than a more advanced constitution. ... Even yet very few nations in the world are fit for diffused political privileges 81

Pindar tells us that the satisfaction of doing great things is nothing if the glory of being publicly praised does not attend it ... This is a Homeric sentiment as well. 88

Keeping open house for strangers – a virtue natural among primitive societies when means of communication are difficult – [the remoter states of America also] 115

Love – mere desire in Homer – passionate poignant feeling in lyric age 118

The old contest between poetry & philosophy of wh. Plato speaks (Rep. p. 607) A new class of teachers, the philosophers, now (Lyric age) sprang up, teaching a larger creed than the polytheism of the Epos ..... Nothing could save the old Greek religion ... The myths ... & old theologies .. struggled in vain. 120–1

Attic age – discovery of the drama – 121

Men who live at high pressure must have high pressure literature for their leisure. 128

Country & town – Thucydides (ii. 15–17) mentions that up to the outbreak

of the Peloponnesian war many of the Athenian citizens had still preserved the ancient custom of living in the country, & only visiting the city on business. 134

Æschylus, was a man of that peculiar genius which is little coloured by the current of every day life around him, & which centres itself upon those great eternal world problems, whose features are ever the same. 140

No modern nation, however well instructed, has been able to equal by laboured acquirements the inborn genius of the Greeks.

No modern theology has developed higher & purer moral notions than those of Æschylus & his school, developed afterwards by Socrates & Plato, but first attained by the genius of Æschylus ..... He shows the indelible nature of sin, & how it recoils upon the 3d & 4th gen.s — thus anticipating one of the most marked features in Xtian theology. 144

The suitors of Agariste. (story in Herodotus). When the deciding day came the suitors endeavoured to outshine one another in matters of music & in general conversation. But Hippocleides takes to dancing & then to standing on his head. Cleisthenes, the lady's father, ~~although~~ breaks out in disgust at such a barbarous young man thinking to become his son-in-law. 159

Xerxes, at the review of his vast forces, burst into tears, that not one of the multitude wd be alive in 100 years. (Herod.) 161

Not to be forgotten in our admiration for Greek culture — conflict between rich & poor: when the demos was victorious the children of vanquished were trampled to death by oxen: when the rich got the upper hand they burnt in pitch all whom they got into their power. 165

The politics of factions or cabals will always be far worse than those of the average individuals who compose them.... The public action of the cabal represents the combined meanness & rapacity of all its component members, without at all representing the good qualities they possess 166-8

'Frankness, a usual quality among honourable men, was ridiculed out of society' Thucydides on characters of politicians of his day. 169

The Clytemnestra (of Æschylus) is one of those great figures that stand out in the dramatic literature of the world.... A certain tenderness, a want of resolution, which no inferior poet would have conceived as combined with the commission of wild & daring crimes. 172

'I have represented men as they ought to be, Euripides men as they are' – a saying attributed to Sophocles. 175

The heroism of civilized life – that of self-sacrifice & patience, rather than extraordinary valour [the heroism of primitive conditions] 177

We are told that when the Syracusans took prisoners the remains of the great Athenian army in their Sicilian disaster, they freed from slavery those who could recite the verses of Euripides. 179

The hetairai – so celebrated as the most witty & brilliant talkers at Athens. 200

Periclean Athens – Athens in its prime – time of Pericles – Cleverness in conversation was highly prized at this time 208

In many points the Athenians showed a rudeness very striking in the midst of so great artistic & literary refinement. 217

Refinement without clemency: –
We hear from Plutarch that Lysander, after the battle of Aegospotami put to death 3000 prisoners! .. And from Thucydides of the execution at Athens, of more than 1000 men, ringleaders of a revolt in Mytylene ... a few years after the inhabitants of Melos, many hundreds in number, were put to the sword after a brave resistance. (Thuc.) ... Torture was common. 323

Old rulers. – In these safe & quiet times we can afford without absolute ruin generals & judges & bishops whom 5 yrs. of life like old Gk. life would sweep to the winds. The Periclean Athenians were too acute to be imposed upon by the absurd, but still potent maxim, that quantity of experience in itself increases our wisdom; they saw that when maturity of age is passed, & the power of decision begins to wane, this very burden of long experience perplexes the mind, & engenders doubt & fear instead of confidence. (confused reasoning) 233

The old people in Ceos, when they came to the age of 60 or upwards, & felt themselves growing useless, drank hemlock, & left the world in which they were becoming a mere encumbrance. (Müller, Frag. Hist ii, p. 214). 234

Size of Athens – from the smallness of its population in its palmy days every man of any mark was known to all the citizens 238

Leisure. The characters in Plato's dialogues always seem to have time at their disposal; they seem to spend but little care upon any professional or private concerns ... wholly devoted to conversation & society 244

The ideal in Plato, Socrates – his peremptory Ancient Mariner habits of stopping men. ib.

Contempt of trade, a leading feature in Attic culture, though commerce was one of the great characteristics of Greek life – 245

A difference. Athenian society was not burdened with an aristocracy of mere birth, overriding that of intellect. 246

An Athenian execution — The jailer left the cup of poison with the victim, telling him it must be taken before a certain hour. He then retired, & left the prisoner to the care of his friends. They sat about him as life ebbed away. Vastly superior to our method 250 – 3

Idleness openly countenanced by Socrates – of course he did not call it idleness; to him an earnest discussion of morals ... but useful conversation was not distinguished from idle subtilties & wordy waste of time. 315

'Of all animals', says Plato in the Laws (IV. 332) 'the boy is the most unmanageable' .... He contrasts boys unfavourably with the lower animals. 317

Religion of the Greeks. The common theory .. is that in Homeric days men believed faithfully in the acts & adventures of the Gods as they were recited by the Epic poets. 321

Mythology, according to the comparative mythologers, is, forsooth, only a disease in language – a literal understanding of primitive metaphors. 323

Divine Service included the whole range of human enjoyments; there were even in the cult of Aphrodite allowances made for the gratification of the animal nature, & the phallic processions show plainly how the mystery of the origin of life was not excluded from religious services ... Sport & religion were not opposed by the Gks, but identified ... We have it paralleled in the books of Moses. 'The people did eat & drink, & rose up to play.' This feature is opposed to any modern cult. The Catholics are in so far nearer the Gk. standpoint that they do not set their face against human enjoyment on feast-days ... But this is a concession only, not the worship itself. 350

Pasion, the celebrated banker at Athens – so important a man as almost to monopolise the banking of the traders to the port of Athens – commanded credit all over the Gk world 383

Sequence of the ages. That three fruitful idea which Turgot developes in 1750, of all the ages being linked together by an ordered succession of causes & effects. John Morley in F.R. "M. Taine's new work".

We have all blamed Voltaire, Rousseau, & the rest of the group, for their failure to recognise this important truth, that the founders of religions satisfied a profound need in those who accepted them, & that this acceptance was the spontaneous admission of its relative fitness.... Its "adaptation" gave to the word of these teachers its mighty power. ib.

People who have no religion at all get married at church as a matter of course, just as nearly all the burglars & wife beaters committed to gaol register themselves as 'churchmen'. F.R. Disestablishment.

Inhabitants of Britain in Roman times – 'The Caledonians have red hair & large limbs, betokening their German origin: the Silures (of Wales & Cornwall) have dark complexions & curly hair – believed to have come from Spain: those nearest the Gauls resemble them. (Tacitus, De Vitâ Agricolæ. c11.) Hutchings Dorset.

× Guillotine – not invented by him whose name it bears – (See Webster's dic.) Cf. America, not disc. by Americus de –

The Phoenicians concealed so carefully the parts whence they procured tin that there is an account in Strabo of a merchant bound to these islands, who, observing that he was followed by a Roman ship sunk his own vessel to prevent a discovery [by examination of ships papers when overtaken] Hutchins.

Archæological imposture – Richard of Cirencester's history & map of Britannia Romana – asserted to have been discovered in Denmark by Charles Julius Bertram, Professor of English in the Royal Marine Academy at Copenhagen & printed by him there in 1757. There can be no doubt it was invented by Bertram for the purpose of deceiving Dr Stukeley, whose unsuspicious & enthusiastic nature easily fell into the trap. note to Hutchins.

Ptolemy's Geography – The only place he mentions in this county is Dorchester:– "S.W. from the Belgæ are the Durotriges, among whom is the city Dunium 18° 50′ 52° 5′" id.

Meridian. – Ptolemy's first meridian passed through the furthest part of the Canary islands, the most Westerly part of the world then known. id.

The Dane-geld – a heavy tax paid to the Danes, to keep them at peace. id (comp. India. Mac's "Warren Hastings")

Rough measurement – In a perambulation ~~at law~~ by the mayor & magistrates of Poole, in 1667, they claimed their liberties to extend from North Haven Point "as far as one might see an Humber barrel at sea". Hutchins.

Mean-built town ... of malignants – Wareham." There can be no argument against the demolishing it, being extremely mean-built, & the inhabitants almost all deadful malignants; besides, the keeping it will certainly starve more

honest men than the destroying it will undo knaves." – Memorandum in the handwriting of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper during the struggle between the Royalist & Parliament forces (Wareham being royalist in sentiment) Hutchins.

Honour to a peer. – Charles, Lord Stourton, who murdered his two guests in reign of Q. Mary, was allowed a halter of silk to be hung in, in respect of his quality Hutchins.

Education disapproved – Several tenants [of the manor of Winterborne Stickland, which belonged to the Chapter of Coutance in Normandy] were bound not to make their son a clerk without leave of the Chapter. This was a villainage tenure, that the lord might not lose a villain by his entering into orders, whereby he became a free man. [This was in 1334] Hutchins.

Tribute – Coombe Kaynes – There was an ancient custom of collecting what was termed smoke-pence on the annual court day. This payment seems to have been made by the occupiers of every dwelling-house or chimney. It was probably an acknowledgment that the property belonged to the manor. The custom has fallen into disuse. ib.

Spurious celebrities – Farmer Benjamin Jesty of Downshay, Isle of Purbeck (born at Yetminster) was the first to inoculate for the cow-pox. ib. see post.

Troublesome possession. The Pitt diamond, or Regency diamond, was carried in a hole cut in the heel of the shoe, for greater security – ib.

An Act for the encouragement of the Woollen manufre – 30 Car. II. Persons were to be buried in woollen, & affidavit taken of same, or fine. "Cranbre" ib.

Register of Ditto : – – From 1685 to 1752, at Gillingham. q.v.

Whipped for Vagrancy – "Ed. Bayly wth a pale thin visage & light brown hair, aged 10 years or thereabouts, & Mary Bayly wth a pale thin visage & light brown hair aged 12 or thereabouts were whippt as vagrants Oct 6, 1697, & sent towards Boxell in Sussex, their last place of residence." Hutchins (Cranborne Register)

Sedentary occupation – such as buttoning, &c. – The loss of appetite which it occasions the poor people reckon amongst the advantages – ib.

Change of raiment – Many of the Natatores assume quite a different plumage in summer & winter (introd.) ib.

Discovery of America – Lief; or else Biorn Heriolfson an Icelandic navigator, discovered it before Columbus. Things not Genly known. 46.

Hours of death. More die between 3 & 6 a.m. than at any other time – ib. 62.

Link between extinct animals & those present now – The Dodo, last seen in 17th cent.

Effect of enlargement. "The leaf of the Nettle seen through a microscope appears the model of an extensive estate, decorated with timber & shrubbery." ib.

The true old Golden Pippin – is wearing out & vanishing from England. ib.

Choice – preferred Parnell to Milton. unknown.

Folly. Porson once said he wd write a history of human folly in 500 vols. Hist. of Pop. D.

Search – Paracelsus travelled many years in Persia & Arabia, in search of the mountain of adamant, so famed in oriental fables. ib.

Azoth – a name Paracelsus gave one of his nostrums – a stone or crystal which, he said, contained magnetic properties, & cured epilepsy, hysteria, &c – ib.

Miraculous animation. It is said that Albertus Magnus & Thos. Aquinas between them animated a brass statue, wh. chattered, & was their servant. ib. 100

Turning winter to summer. Alb. Mag. on a frosty winter day turned his snow buried garden into a warm garden with birds & flowers. ib 101

"Coup de Jarnac" a sly & unexpected blow so called from duel. ib. II 275

Infamous Duellist. De Bouteville. It was not necessary to quarrel. When he heard that anyone was brave he would go to him & say, "People tell me that you are brave; you & I must fight together!" ib 280

Difference – Æschylus a soldier, man of action – Sophocles not either, but genial, modest, & pleasure loving – Symonds's Greek Poets.

Perfect Art – So perfect is the beauty of Sophocles that, as in the case of Raphael & Mozart, it seems to conceal the strength & fire which animate his art. ib.

What is fatality. Sophocles made it clear that the characters of men constitute their fatality ib.

× Ancestors. "My principal ancestors [spiritual] Aristotle, Descartes, & Leibnitz." Comte.

Survived its usefulness. Some theological & military systems have done so. ib

Fear of the transition – Those retrograde politicians who are really conscientious & judicious, & only reject progress from a legitimate aversion for anarchy. ib.

The Grand, & The Little, Toilette. [of Marie Antoinette] Carlyle
Dropped into his breeches & lifted out Louis XVI's brother. ib.

Canaille. The masses consist all of units ... ib.

Inner Self. Every man has a madman within him ... ib. quot.

France. Was long "a despotism tempered by epigrams" ib. quot.

Demons.–
Wierus asserted that they amounted to no more than 7,405,926. Pop. Del. II. 106
That they were divided into 72 battalions. Male called incubi, female succubi.

Greek philosophy of life. – What Clough described as a "Stoic-Epicurean acceptance" of the world. Gk. Poets – J. A. Symonds.

Progress. – The advance of the human intellect is measured by successive points of contact with the Greek spirit 383

Slavery. Mediaeval villeinage ... Russian serfdom ... the Spanish enslavement of Peruvians & Mexicans ... American slave-trade. 384

Health. The Mosaic ordinances are based on excellent hygienic rules. 385

Greek morality .... leaned on a faith or belief in the order of the universe .... Man was answerable only to its order for his conduct .... If disease & affliction fall upon us we must remember that we are the limbs & organs of the whole, & that our suffering is necessary for its well-being. We are thus the citizens of a vast state, members of the universal economy ... Humanity is a part of the universal whole ... Nature [man's] with all its imperfections in the physical & moral orders, both to be, as far as can be, conquered and eradicated, must be accepted as the best possible, as that which was intended so to be. 388 et ante.

The Aurelian system (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius) — The final word of Graeco-Roman morality 389

Man — The very ground-thought of Science is to heal man as part of the natural order ib.

Science — does not annihilate or neutralize what man has gained from Xty. .... Each [moral] synthesis combines the indestructible elements of the moments which preceded it, excluding only that in them which was the accident of time & place & circumstance. Thus the Greek conception of life was posed; the Xtian conception was counterposed... Our object is to combine both the Hellenic & Xtian conceptions in a third, which shall be more solid & more rational than either 389

God. — The name of a hitherto unapprehended energy, the symbol of that which is the life & motion of the universe 392

The philosophers of the future — may obtain demonstrated certainty with regard to man .... may understand the conditions of his conduct as clearly as we now apprehend the behaviour of certain gases ... their problem may be, not how to check appetites, but how to multiply & fortify faculties. 395

No crude radical distinction of Mind & Body. 396

Our actions — Each act, as it has had immeasurable antecedents, will be fruitful of immeasurable consequents; for the web of the world is ever weaving. ib.

Will not the men of the future look back with wonder on the ages in which religion, philosophy, & the science of nature were supposed to be at war, instead of being, as they will be then, one system? 395

Worship of Ancestors - in early times - Comte

Fetichism - universal adoration of matter - ib.

Astrolatry - a celestial fetichism - ib.

Frigid Penelope - Luxurious Paris. Astute, persevering Odysseus. Easily-persuaded Menelaus. (Symonds.)

Not woman but Goddess, Calypso - Her cavern in the Isle of Ogygia - a grove before it - ib.

Greek Philosophy - The 3 schools of Thales, Pythagoras, & Aristotle, to which the real evolution of Gk. ph.? must be exclusively attributed - Social Dyn. Comte.

"Encyclopedic genius" - Aristotle's. ib.

Poets. "The doctrine of Polytheism (Greeks) is less poetic than that of Fetichism (worship of material things), which could better idealise the external world." ib.

War & Peace. Homer, "while he idealized war, never concealed his personal preference for the activities of peace." ib.

Fame owing partly to the situation. "Although Homer's poetic genius has already been surpassed, his social influence must for ever remain unequalled, since no analogous situation can again occur" ib 238

Homer & Æschylus - "Between whom there lay a long interval teeming with mediocrities" - [nearly 13 centuries] ib.

Perfection of execution in Gk. sculpture - "largely due to the circumstance

that Gk. manners favoured the public exhibition of nudity" ib. 240

"Characteristic of heads of finest Gk Statues - ~~to be~~ too diminutive for either thought or love." ib

The two theorems of Thales. "The constancy of the sum of the angles of a rectilinear triangle, & the proportionality of the sides in equi-angular triangles," both which he discovered..... Also the sphericity of the earth. ib.

Enemies to God. Mathematics & Astronomy - in other words abstract science - were found (by the Gks) "to clash with Theology"..."no reconciliation between natural laws & divine wills." ib.

The Virtues - "each of which he [Aristotle] regarded as being always a mean between two opposite vices," one of excess, the other of defect" ib.

"The Celebrated Museum of Alexandria .... founded by Ptolemy I." 264 ib.

Mathematical - aristotle's genius: anti-mathematical - Plato's 266

Sequence of genius - "Archimedes & even Hipparchus intellectually emanates from Aristotle, as did Leibnitz & even Newton, from Descartes." 266

"Archimedes - greatest of pure geometers, ancient or modern". He "introduced the Helix."

Euclid - "devoid of originality"; yet important as a compiler & reasoner ib

Hipparchus - greatest of ancient astronomers - "fame eclipsed by a skilful usurper" (Ptolemy) till beginning of present century: "reinstated by Delambre." 270

Rectification of error - striking - prolonged through 15 centuries. (the same)

Science stood still for 15 centuries (Hipparchus to Kepler) because of the rise of Monotheism when Positivism was required (after decline of Polytheism) 276

Concentration - "Monotheism, a mere concentration of Polytheism" 278

"Narrowest limits of Theology – the combination of a Supreme Will with immutable Laws" Aristotle supplied the conception leading to this. 361

"Feeling – the great motor force of human life" 353

"Monotheism,.. always in collision with Intellect." 355

"St Paul's theory of the antagonism of Nature & Grace" 363

("Pantheism – a relapse into a vague & abstract form of Fetichism.")

Aristotle's monotheism – "There was a Supreme Power regarded as a general arranger of the Laws of the Universe, the sole responsibility being thrown on his two ministers, Nature & Fortune; metaphysical abstractions, of which the first represented known laws, the second the unknown." – a connection between it & St Paul's 364

A self-contradiction in the conception of a single God. "For omnipotence, omniscience, & moral perfection are irreconcilable" with a radically imperfect world 365

"An omnipotent being can have no occasion either for wisdom or goodness." it

"No escape from these contradictions except by supposing the material power of this being neutralised by moral & intellectual weakness." Hence arose the "Manichean heresy .... belief in two divine principles, Good & Evil." it

[Much in a name – "Western Monotheism" may be proved ~~an~~ a worn-out superstition in the most respectable {minds / households}, where an attack on Christianity wd. be received with qualms of conscience.]

As time went on, theological conceptions were undermined more & more by the belief in law, till miracles were rare, & revelations restricted 366

Art. The mediaeval situation was favourable to Art, though the doctrine was unfavourable 372

The Deity – As he can always supersede the reasoning process by direct inspection, true meditation [Reasoning] is for him out of the question 376

The Deity's "caprices (his only desires), must be personal..." To live in Self for Self, (metaphysical formula) would be alike applicable to the two extreme grades of the vital scale. The type of divinity thus approximates to the lowest stage of animality." 377

Effect of the Catholic doctrine – "Since life on earth is to be absorbed in celestial objects, sympathy for others becomes a dangerous distraction ∴ all is Self. 377

Unavoidable inconsistency between Xtian theory & practice – "The Xtian type of life was never fully realised, except by the hermits of the Thebaid." 383

"Eternal damnation with all its tremendous influence, never induced men to abandon their criminal law" ib.

Selection by (1) Birth, (2) Wealth, (3) Merit. – (Order in history) 386

The 4th Century – exceptional – "the doubtful borderland which links or separates the Middle Age & antiquity" 390

St Bathilde – "the noble slave who was not prevented by the prejudices of the time from ascending the first throne of the West" 394

Worship of Saints – "The irrational objections of Protestants & Deists on this head can but strengthen the admiration of philosophic minds for a religion which, by giving prominence to human types was promoting Sociolatry." 401

Culmination of Catholicism – 12 Century – 405

"Feudalism stands out as the first type of the right organisation of man's practical forces" ib.

415

Catholicism pointed to the conception of Humanity without realising it.

When speculation could not be restrained the Church became hostile to intellectual progress which at first, by paying attention to scientific study, it helped to bring about. 416

The Templars – the order was "instituted with the view of allying military energy with the sacerdotal character" when the papacy desired absolute temporal rule. 419

"A lawless ambition speedily developed" – by the Templars. d.

Greece & Rome – "The intellectual career of Greece – the practical career of Roman civilization" 421

Fch. Revolution ... "a negative doctrine, which endeavoured to erect into a system the absence of all rule" 426

The Middle age(s). Began A.D. 400. Ended 1300 – [900 yrs. long] 390, 427

Gratitude – Western Monotheism (Xty); "gratitude due to its ancient services". 428

13th cent. the direct precursor of the Western Revolution 429

Catholicism might have graduated into Humanity at end of Middle age. 430

"The Speculative Interregnum" from failure of Theologism to advent of Posism – 431

Danger of ignorance – Francis I at Pavia lost the battle because he was ignorant of the number of his soldiers. 475

"A complete Synthesis" – the great requirement – after fall of Theologism.

"The Subjective Synthesis which Descartes had projected, & which had been more thoroughly conceived by Leibnitz" 504

"Statical Sociology, founded by Aristotle, the most marvellous of all his achievements". Hobbes was the first who did anything to improve it 259, 483, 504

Social Dynamics &c. The fundamental notion of continuous [human] development 505

Weight – no absolute Weight – entirely relative (to size of planet) 506

Relativity combined with Subjectivity – the accepted principle. 507

Fch. Revolution – "The direction of the Rev.n oscillated between the Philosophical school of Voltaire, & the Political school of Rousseau; the first sceptical and proclaiming Liberty, the second anarchical & bent on Equality; the first frivolous, & the second declamatory; both alike incapable of constructing anything." 511

The Contrat Social

Louis XVI. "A man without energy or any moral worth beyond a personal good nature useless for any social end." 512

"The Dantonians – The government of Danton & his followers was the one French Assembly during the Revolution that deserves to be remembered." – "a dictatorship worthy of being compared with those of Louis XI., Richelieu, Cromwell, & even Fred.k"

The Gov.t of Danton – The school of Diderot – preceded by the impotence of the Voltaireans, & followed by anarchy of Rousseauism. 515

"The inconsequent rationalism of the Protestants was extended to Revelation by the Rousseauists". 516.

"The real want (in the Fch. Revol.n) was to establish the true religion, to discover at once for public & for private life a single centre round which men may rally their thoughts – the only remedy – the establishment of fixed convictions common to all" 515

"The transitional situation" (Fch. Revol.n) "The dictatorship could not avoid assuming a reactionary char.r for so long as the final conception of order had not arisen all notions of it were necessarily connected with the old type." 517

Robespierre's establishment of Deism – retrogression dates from this – "It was the beginning of a series of oscillations.. which are destined to continue until the Final Transition shall have been systematised by the Positive religion" 518

Sincere hypocrisy – "of Kant who, after having decisively demonstrated the unreality of supernatural beliefs, had made an attempt to reestablish them on the plea of their necessity to society. In him this was sincere." Same thing after the bloody triumph of the Deists – need of a religion recognized, but no belief – Negativism nevertheless being discredited. 519

Negativism – It vices were proved to be the result of the doctrine. 519

Mistaken policy – "The governments of the West by their unwarrantable interference with the internal affairs of France" led Frenchmen "to associate for a time their sense of nationality with their recollections of the retrograde tyrant" (Buonaparte) 521

"The two interdependent problems bequeathed by the Middle Age – the incorporation of the proletariat into modern society, & the replacement of supernatural creeds by a demonstrable faith" 524

"The spectacle presented to us [by History] is that of an uninterrupted development of the order determined by the fundamental laws of Human nature" 532

"Always & everywhere men have been more & more ruled by the whole body of their predecessors" 532

"The empire of the past is one which the present can modify but can never escape."

The course of Humanity, an arc – "Social dynamics have... explained in detail an arc of sufficient length to enable us to foresee what course the arc must take when continued." 535

Theocracy carried the systematization of human life further than Fetichism could do, & prepared for the Positive Syntheses which alone can regulate human relations on the vastest scale 534

The Positive Religion — contains "the only laws capable of regulating the Present with a view to the Future on the basis of the Past" 536

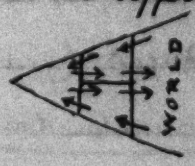
"The normal type of Human existence is one of complete unity." Comte. Soc. Dyn. 8

"All progress, whether of the individual or of the race, consists in developing & consolidating that unity" ib.

"The Social Series — looked at in this light — is but a prolongation of the true Animal Series." ... "a continually increasing complexity." ib.

Our propensities "can be modified only through our thoughts & actions" 9

The Brain — The Active region: the Contemplative region: the Affective region: the last accessible only through the other two, which act upon it: that, conversely, upon them. ib.



Parentage — "My true philosophic father, the great Condorcet" 11

"Biological Dependence" — "The nobler phenomena are everywhere subordinate to those which are grosser, but also simpler & more regular ... Man is entirely subordinate to the World — each living being to its own environment." 15

"Thought depends on Sensation (— sensation on Environment —)." — "Aristotle's aphorism, 'There is nothing in the Understanding that did not originally spring from Sensation'" 15

{Sensations (Obj.) more vivid than {Recollections (Subj.) — In madness the reverse — (hence) 17

Madness, excess of Subjectivity — Idiocy, deficiency — Sanity, intermediate — 18

Excess of Subjectivity during the nonage of individuals or race – when Objective method arose – increased: subjectivity has less & less share in framing our theories: but, continuing in this course, the modern ascendency of Objectivity by repressing the imagination under pretext of reality, tends to idiocy. But Subjectivity in a regenerated form, exercised on the future from materials of the past, will ultimately rule – subj.y not absolute, as first, but relative. 20

Empiricism (objectivity) & Mysticism (subj.y) – Scylla & Charybdis of Reason. 21

First Sociological, or Dynamical, Law, i.e. Law of Progress – consists in so subordinating the subjective to the objective that the logical order represents the physical, & that we can, where suitable, make reflection do duty for observation. 23

Theological stage of Social phenomena, at the present day. Law in these phenomena, as in other phenomena, not being recognised, they are treated as if produced by arbitrary Wills, either divine or human. 25

"This primitive logic amounts to a substitution of meditation for contemplation, as in the Final State. The difference is, that the subjective [meditated] guess has no objective [contemplated] basis, [as it will have then]" 25

But the hypothesis of Directing Wills is indispensable as a provisional theory for connecting observations, wh. if isolated wd. be forgotten & wasted. 25

"The Fictitious Synthesis" (above) "is still, for the majority of men, a moral & intellectual necessity" – especially with regard to complex phenomena. 26

In Art particularly. – "The primitive belief that all objects are alive, and concern themselves with Man is eminently adapted to stimulate ideality."

It has been erroneously supposed impossible to obtain an equivalent for it [ideality through faith] under any other intellectual regime. The Final State will however surpass the Primitive Synthesis even in this respect." (vide next vol.) 27

Mutual Influence — "The serious mental confusion experienced by highly intellectual men when they have been too much in the company of lunatics proves that it extends even to pathological cases." 28

Metaphysical Spirit a mere solvent of the Theological: a transition to Pos. 32

Theological Regime — prolonged to meet social necessities 33

Order of Dependence among phenomena — the principle is, "Decreasing generality, increasing complexity" — from the most simple to the most dignified [see p. 54 anth.] 37

The Individual Mind — represented in the Mind of the Race 39

Axiom — "The more complicated phenomena become, the more susceptible are they of modification." 41

Social Progress — like "a looped orbit," sometimes apparently backwards, but really always forwards. 60

A "Fatal Dependence" — That of the cerebral functions on the nutritive economy. ib.

Strong Passion, or Disease may produce temporary retrogression through the 3 stages, or 1 or 2 of them — as from Positivism to Theologism. 61

Intellect — The adviser of Activity. 66

"The human intellect — being better fitted to improve than to create, makes little way with speculation where the enterprise in hand has not first received some sort of empirical & provisional execution". Meditation is vague if instinct [of forerunners] has not furnished an empirical basis for contemplation 66

Fetichism - "looks on all objects in nature as animate." 68

Fetichism is the most spontaneous mode of philosophising, & useful even now, giving animation to language &c. 69

Concrete questions. With regard to the majority of these, we shall never know the Real order well enough to be able to dispense entirely with all recourse to Fictitious Synthesis as a means of supplementing positive Laws - they will never entirely cease to be complicated with the heterogeneous cooperation of the Fetichistic spirit (wh. is superior to Theologism & Metaphysic - being nearer to Positivity.) 71

The Fetichistic hypothesis conforms spontaneously to the fundamental rule of Positivism, in being the most simple that will account for the facts. 72

Fetichist method starts in the normal path of the true logic, while the Theological method goes radically astray from it 72

There is no harm in Fetichist hypotheses now - error too easily perceived to be dangerous. On this account better than Theologism - error not so apparent. 71

"Theologism exaggerates the differences [between man & the rest of organic nature] much more than Fetichism does the resemblances. Both regimes busy themselves with Causes; but the second carries us directly away from the true scientific state, whereas the first leads us towards it." 72

Fetichism - "Its scientific error consists in not distinguishing life properly so called from spontaneous activity." 73

Astrolatry - the furthest development of Fetichism - required a priesthood 95

Development - mimetic language, then vocal. Feeling expressed, then Intellect 112

Sculpture & painting - then hieroglyphics - then writing - it.

"The capacity to enjoy is at bottom identical with the capacity to produce, the difference being merely one of degree". 114

In the Black race, Feeling predominates; in the yellow Activity; in the White Intellect. 160

For the Polytheistic god of each passion "Monotheism substitutes a demon which comes to the same thing." 200

"Greek history, as a whole, offers the painful spectacle of a nation sacrificed that speculative genius might be decisively developed in a few privileged individual organs. In setting up Intellect above everything else this people underwent a degradation unexampled, & down to the present time unremedied, lack of Order being ill compensated by a form of Progress in which the great mass could never have more than a passive share." 226

Greek Society - "essentially given up to pleasures of the mind. All superior men, even most philosophers, habitually lived in the midst of courtesans (hetaerae), the only women capable of entering into their intellectual enjoyments." 227

Encyclopedic Hierarchy.

Cosmology	Abstract	or	1 Mathematics
	Concrete,	or Physics	2 Astronomy
			3 Physics (proper)
			4 Chemistry
Sociology	Preliminary	or	5 Biology
	Final	or	6 Sociology (proper)
			7 Morals.

Punishment greater than Crime. "Some score or two" persons, found drunk in the cellars of the Maison de St. Lazare, were hung, because the jailor had no room for them. Carlyle's Fch. Revolution. I. 225

False Exterior. The Charleville Boxes, marked Artillerie - full of rags &c. 226

"O poor mortals, how ye make this earth bitter for each other!" 227

Figure at Bedside - inflamed eyes, &c. - Besenval's. As at Priam's. 232

Would, yet cannot! De Launay sat with taper, about to blow up Bastile. &c } cf. T 30. 239

Ball, versus Carnage. Ball at Versailles - Carnage in Paris sametime 243

Kingly weapon. Louis XIV. once smote with tongs: Louis XVI was about to. 277

Irrepressible - Necker: King obliged to take him back: N. triumphant.

[Power of Poverty. Poverty produced the Fch. Rev.]

Blood Baths. "A Great Personage, worn out by debauchery, was believed to be in want of blood baths": a riot. (Who & when was this?) 279

Look of Face - The Limousin peasants wore "a look past complaint: as if the oppression of the great were like the hail & thunder, irremediable, the ordinance of Nature'" 279

Treacherous invitation. The marquis of Quincey invited all the rustics to a banquet; blew up his Chateau & them with gunpowder 284

Preservation of Game as good as finished at the Fch. Rev.[n] 286

[All France went poaching] - flights of Fch Game on Dover Cliffs 286

Plaster of Paris put in the bread. 289

Strange army to lead. Maillard, with his regiment of women - Paris marches on Versailles 323

The multitude of wet, weary, haggard, hungry women 328

Soldiers won over by the caressing of women opposed to them. 329

No hireling tolerated. At the Jacobins Club the members were doorkeepers in rotation. II. 41

Enthusiasm – All Paris assisting to prepare the Champ de Mars. 70

Digging with a will – ib. High & Low working together ib.

Working in Effigy. Abbé Maury – not working, a man was "guised" like him. 71

Weather cruelly adverse. at the Federation meeting, Champ de Mars 80

The most enthusiastic oath broken. That of the "Federates" in C. de Mars 83

Blue blood required – no commissioned officer whose ancestors had not been of noble birth for 4 generations – (at time of Revol.n) 93.

Paradox – 'As Duchatelet says, "they [prostitutes] .... are to be found there [on Paris Boulevards, &c] making themselves remarkable by their composed & modest exterior"' Westm.r Review.

× Linked Lines:–
Bentham's disciple James Mill. Fat. R. The proper place of Richard (I. of England?) King of the Romans is with Tullus Hostilius & Ancus Martius. S/R.

Discovery of Circul.n of Blood – Bust of Andrea Cesalpino unveiled at Rome, as that of true discoverer amid competing claims. D. News Oct. 31. 7 6

– Harvey strengthened Cesalpino's discovery. ib. Nov. 2

– Secretary of Hawaiian Soc. writes to say the discoverer is incontestably Harvey. ib. Nov 4

– Hieronymus Fabricius, Andreas Cesalpinus, Fra Paolo Sarpi, Harvey, all had a claim. ib. letter Nov 18

Making a business of pleasure. Capt. Pitman, a west country sportsman - Monday, was with his harriers in neighbourhood of Langport, Somerset: same evening to Reading (140 miles): hunted his foxhounds, the S. Berks, Tues. & Wed. Back to Somerset Wed. night: harriers Thursday, Reading same evening. Friday S. Berks foxhounds. Saturday a bye day, with some pack on the line of route. D. News.

Paradox — "Nelson was said (by his [English] enemies) to possess no knowledge of navigation." Cornhill

Seriousness trifling — "Erasmus, Camden, Bacon & South" attended much to jokes &c — ib.

A good unreasoning libel — That "Marlborough won his battles by sheer cowardice." ib.

Pythagorean philosophy - transmigration of souls into other shapes. ib.

Dream - Condillac composed a part of his Cours d'Etudes in a dream. Cornhill. [also Coleridge]

Grand, yet useless — the Pyramids. Fort. Rev^w. Eng. Architecture. Statham.

Forests of granite columns. The Egyptian temples. ib.

Forced labour — Pyramids. & the Taj Mahal, (Tomb. in India) &c — ib.

The Mediaeval Hospitium (of the Convent) to a considerable extent fulfilled the place of a modern hotel. ib

"Salisbury Cathedral & the Sainte Chapelle have more affinity with the Parthenon than have the artificial constructions of Palladio & Vignola." ib.

Contrast — In the theatre of the Palace of the Tuilleries "fierce men from the Faubourgs, & fiercer women from the markets shouted" savagely "from galleries where

not so long ago the Italian buffoons had amused the perpetual leisure of the finest ladies & proudest grandees of France." (time of Revol.n) Morley in F.R.

A Sinister hour – Between 10 & 11 every evening (Revol.n) when Fouquier-Tinville, public prosecutor, brought account of his day's labour to the Gov.t ib.

Long hours – those of the Committee of Public Safety – faces cadaverous, &c. ib.

It has been said that Spinozism or transcendentalism in poetic production becomes Machiavellism on reflection. ib.

Weak nerved when taking an initiative – Robespierre, & Cicero ib.

Unequal – Barra, child of 13, crying Long Live the Republic close to the ranks of the peasant soldiers of La Vendée when they told him to say Long Live the King. He was instantly shot. ib.

Hopeless defiance in uttering an opposite sentiment to that demanded ib. ib.

The waverer of nervous aliabiliar constitution, no sooner overcomes the agony of irresolution than he flings himself on his object with a vindictive tenacity. ib.

Dinner – it is said that Danton & Robespierre met at dinner on the eve of D.'s arrest (by plotting of R.): sinister repartee, &c – ib.

Timid man mastering a Titan. } Robesp. against Danton. ib.
Cunning against force. }

Ill omen. The figure of Wisdom took fire instead of Atheism, as intended, when Robesp. applied the torch (at the Feast of the Supreme Being) ib.

Taking & retaking (as chess) – members of the Convention in R. of Terror. ib.

The Law of Prairial – simply the complete abrogation of all law – the most inquitous ever passed in the world. ib.

No counsel allowed — Law of Prairial. ib.

A Change — Robespierre, whose signature was one of those on the bloody document ~~condemning~~ ratifying the list of 138 names as victims, resigned a post in his youth rather than be a party to putting a man to death ib.

During the terrible days of Thermidor the heat was more intense than had been known within the memory of man. Moral & Physical Concc.ce ib.

War to the death — Commune against Convention — time of Robesp's fall — ib

Inferior. "The Book of Mormon" is very inferior, both in matter & style, to its great predecessors, "the Bible [& the Koran] Mormonism F. R

American settlers — The record [Mormon] professes to contain a history of the american continent from the date of its first colonisation by Jared & his brother at the time of the dispersion from Babel... They were utterly destroyed by internecine warfare about 600 B.C.... were succeeded by a remnant of the house of Joseph... who crossed the Pacific. ib

Records (lost) — J. Smith is said to have found a number of gold plates (now lost) in the earth, upon which the book of Mormon was written in ancient characters.

Binding of the book — They were fastened together by 3 rings at one edge. ib.

Martyr — Joseph Smith, murdered by a mob at age of 38; but his new creed prospered

Sealed portion — of the book of Mormon, wh. was never opened. ib.

[Parallels — The march of the mormons from Nauvoo on the banks of the Mississippi to Salt Lake Valley (during wh. they underwent severest hardships) & that of Israel — persecution having in each case been their lot before starting] ib

The only living Church – the Mormon Church: founded in latter days: & still full of organic life. Other churches but fossils – no harmony with present times. id.

"Success is only the last term of what looked like a series of failures." J. Morley's Lecture.

"Despondency – "If a man is despondent about his work the best remedy that I can prescribe to him is to turn to a good biography." id.

Life. "The stuff of which life is made is Time." id.

The unknown Great – "You never know what child in rags that meets you in the street may have in him the germ of gifts that might add new treasures to the storehouse of beautiful things or noble acts" id.

"The unending stream of one of nature's forces." id.

Knowledge is worth little until you are capable of reproducing it id.

History – "Dr Arnold says somewhere that he wishes the public might have a history of our present state of society traced backwards" id.

Intolerance:–

"In 1553 Michael Servetus, in an abstruse book (Christianismi Restitutio) gave the first account of a pulmonary circulation [of the blood]... Both he & his treatise were condemned by Calvin to be burnt; & no one heard again of a pulmonary circulation till 1572". Letter in Daily News from Ed. Meryon: 18.11.76

Unlikely situation. "In the Old Testament there are... punning plays upon words, which show a conscious study of modes of speech." SR. 11.11.76. "Lands Hebr. Gram.

Death of a language. After the dispersion [of the Jews] Heb. gradually ceased to be a spoken language. ib.

Both ancient & modern". The most important of the Semitic languages, Arabic, has the unique advantage of being a still spoken as well as an ancient tongue. ib.

Careful Conservation — of the pronunciation of the old Hebrew tongue after the dispersion, by grammatical schools, & when tradition was in danger, by the invention of signs for vowels, accents, &c ib.

Blood as drink. Lewis XI "it was said, drank by the advice of his doctors, the blood of young children"... in his decay. Quentin Durward. quot. in SK.

Sanguinary — "Charles of Burgundy rode fetlock deep in the blood of the townsfolk of Nesle, & rejoices that he has 'good butchers'" SK. Lewis XI.

Children, cruelty to. The tradition is that they [child.n of Nemours] were placed beneath the scaffold, that their fathers blood might drip upon them... Another story "that their teeth were pulled out week by week to gratify his spite" [L. XI.'s] ib.

Unvalued jewels "The [doubtful] story of the victorious Swiss [after battle of Granson] selling for a few florins 'precious stones worth the revenues of a kingdom'" ib. (Cf. R. Crusoe.)

A world of life within ours. Organisms which receive the common name of bacteria (doubtless organisms exhibiting grave specific differences are grouped together under this common name) are the agents of all putrefaction. Keep them & their germs from your meat or milk, & it will remain for ever sweet. Fermentation. Tyndall. F.R. 11/76

Invisible seed. Mould, on damp substances "its germs, which are abundant in the air", have like "thistle seeds" been "wafted by the wind to a proper soil" ib.

"Reproductive parasitic life is at the root of epidemic disease" – (small-pox, scarlatina, typhoid, cholera) – living ferments finding lodgment in the body increase there & multiply, directly ruining the tissue on which they subsist, or destroying life indirectly by the generation of poisonous compounds." ib.

Brotherhood – "virulently infective diseases" and "the fermentation of beer"... both "indissolubly associated" with "living organisms" sown in the substance.

Splenic fever – a virulent disease. Organisms in the diseased blood which resembled under the microscope transparent rods... A young German physician named Koch experimented on them under the microscope. They grew, little dots appeared, the transparent integument fell to pieces, its place being taken by rows of seeds [like peas or gilliflower] These seeds produced the infection after being kept for 4 years. ib.

Pébrine – plague of silkworms – a parasite, which took the place of the viscid matter of the silk. "Thus smitten the worm would go automatically through the process of spinning when it had nothing to spin." ib.

Superiority of barbaric races. Théophile Gautier – and Mr Ruskin "have observed that perfection in certain decorative arrangements" – e.g. mats, water jugs, sets of harness – "goes along with cannibalism & polyandry". SR. 25.11.76

Depravity of our Exemplars – We have been imitating the pure ornament of the Japanese: to our horror the Japanese have eagerly begun to imitate the hideous English style. ib.

Emerging into the light – Japan – "bound hand & foot by ancient traditions superstitions, &c has cast off its trammels, emerged from "the grave of decay into the broad daylight of everyday life" – has been a striking spectacle – SR. 18.11.76

One good deed of an evildoer. — During the Continental blockade, when ~~to~~ ~~the~~ sugar, &c., in France reached famine prices, Nap. I. set about remedying the injury by encouraging the cultivation of beet-root as a source of sugar. The manufacture was steadily fostered. & (in less than 70 years) the production ~~has~~ last year amounted in ~~yearly~~ value to over £25,000,000 sterling. Thus an industry has been created which is worth this enormous annual sum to France. SR. "Sugar". 25.11.76

The Great Powers, intellectually — "Only 3 in Europe — England, Germany, & France. Spain & Italy, outlying extremities, are not moving bodies; they rest upon the past. Russia & N. America are the two bulwarks of Christendom east & west. But the three powers in the centre are the motive forces of civilization. De Quincey. "Style".

Style. "Many a man is fascinated by the artifices of composition, who fancies that it is the subject which has operated so potently". ib.

A mystery — why it was that the ancients had no landscape painting ib.

"Herodotus was the Froissart of antiquity... Thucydides.. was the Tacitus of Greece." ib

Meditative poetry, &c. [& imaginative writing gen.ly] — In this the problem before the writer is..." to pass through a prism & radiate into distinct elements what previously had been even to himself but dim & confused ideas intermixed with each other... The skill with which detention or conscious arrest is given to the evanescent, external projection to what is internal, outline to what is fluxionary, & body to what is vague... depends on the command over language." ib

In spite of illness — Sick Duchâtel, borne on chair, nightgown & nightcap, comes to vote for mercy (to King Louis XVI) in hope one vote may turn the scale. Carlyle's F.R. (Cp. Chatham.)

Different forms of one thing. "The genuine image [of Marie Antoinette, as given in the book of M. de Concches, & in that of M. d'Arneth & Geoffroy] differs widely from the graceful nymph of Campan, the heroic martyr of Bretueil & Fersen, & the unsexed Fury of Hébert & the Mountain." Edin. Rev. (Cf Abp. Laud)

Modern schools of Morality. — "No distinction of sphere is allowed in passing from the phenomena of nature to the phenomena of will. However refractory these latter phenomena they can only be considered as the last transformation of the great natural forces of light & heat & electricity, passing through the mysterious involvements of the human nervous system. Conscience merely makes the last step in the upward evolution. It has no independent reality, no distinct laws. It falls with all that depends upon it under the empire of force which rules all nature. Freewill vanishes as a dream, & the moral world in its true aspect is merely the last form & highest potency of the cosmical system. According to M. Caro [Problèmes de Morale Sociale] from whom we summarize these sentences, a slow but irresistible change is proceeding under the influence of these ideas... The human conscience appears to him weakened, yielding to a crisis the results of which no one can foresee.... Facts are elevated to the height of principles. Ideas of might outweigh those of right. Numbers are reckoned the final reason of things & only organ of justice. Moral responsibility is denied, & the right of punishment esteemed a social usurpation. Religious sanction is taken away from duty as the last idolatry, & progress reduced to a fatal system of evolution, interpreted in a purely industrial sense. Human

destiny is only the amelioration of the species. No other or higher prospect awaits man emancipated from the chimera of an unseen world & a future spiritual existence." "Morality Without Metaphysic". Edin. Revw. Oct. 76.

A Wonderful find. The new mines in Nevada – extraordinary richness – a perfect mountain of silver ore – their produce has disturbed the balance of silver all over the world. "Value of Silver". Edin. R.

Literary & art Patrons – { Lorenzo the Magnificent of Michel Angelo – (Life p. 15. et seq.)
Maecenas, of Horace & Virgil; Earl of Southampton of Shakespeare.

Desire for notoriety. Wm Davenant, the boy who called out godfather Shakspeare, & received the well known answer. (afterwds Sir W. Davenant) is supposed to have invented the story, desirous to be considered a son of Sh. at the expense of his mother's reputation. See Life of Sh. (Poems)

Setting a mark upon people. In time of Bentivoglio a law was made to oblige every foreigner who entered Bologna to have his thumb nail sealed with red wax.
Life of M. Angelo. 20.

Imitation of the antique – { M. Angelo who imitated a cupid, stained it, &c. buried it – & it was sold as an old one – Life.

M. Angelo shut himself up in the church, & by candle light cut his name on the fillet of a statue which had been attributed to another. ib 23.

The gonfaloniere pretended to discover that the nose was a little too large

M. Angelo pretended to reduce it, letting chippings fall, &c. – Soderini exclaimed "now you have given it life," &c..... ib. 25.

"This vegetation [of the Carboniferous period] was luxuriant, but very uniform... few forms of plants ... no flowers ... monotony. There were none of the higher animals: no birds rested on the branches of the trees: no mammal in the forests. The air was sultry & full of vapour, the soil hot & steaming; & the stillness was profound, broken only by the plashing of the rain, or the whistling of the wind as it passed by the leaves of the trees! The earth was probably covered by a dense envelope of clouds." Heer's Primæval Switzerland. SR. 13-1-77

"The terrestrial climate [Coal period] did not depend only on the sun, but was much influenced by the high temperature of the globe." ib.

A glacier has almost the properties of an animate thing. It grows, decays, in a tolerably constant ratio. moves ... excretion (of water) .. undergoes change of substance without losing its individuality. Spencer's Principles of Biology. 69.

The highest possible Life is reached when there is some inner relation of actions fitted to meet every outer relation of actions by which the organism can be affected. ib. 92

"Does Structure originate Function, or does F. originate S?.. a question about which there has been disagreement ib. 153

"The deaf Dr. Kitto described himself as having become exceedingly sensitive to vibrations propogated through the body;" & as so having gained the power of perceiving as by ears. 166

The Hectocotylus is an arm of the Cuttle fish that undergoes a special development, & then detaching itself, lives independently for a considerable period. 207

Progress of classification – Classif.n reaches its complete form by slow steps. The classif.n eventually arrived at is one in which the segregation has been carried so far that the objects integrated in each group have more attributes in common with one another than they have in common with any excluded objects. 294

(Previous to Botany becoming a science, into Trees, Shrubs, & Herbs.)
Plant classific.n } Rivinus (1690) .. upon the formation of the corolla; Kamel (1693) ... fruit alone; Magnol (1720) .. calyx & corolla; Linnaeus (1731) .. variations in the stamens & pistil: Ray (1703), more advanced than L. ~~[illegible]~~ Jussieu developed Ray's system; & other botanists have developed further. 295

Zoological classif.n – has had a parallel history. 1st Beasts, birds, fishes, creeping-things, before Z. became a science. Then, among other arrangements that of Linnaeus, whose conception survived till time of Cuvier. Von Baer also had a system, & so on to modern classifications 301

Earliest classif.ns, linear or serial: later, divergent. Each system

has passed through its phases of grouping by conspicuous external attributes, & later by those which are essential, but often inconspicuous 295

"Habitual classification ... & the use of "terms [of division] needful for purposes of convenience, has led to the tacit assumption that they answer to actualities in Nature .... [But] it is a wholly gratuitous assumption that organisms admit of being placed in groups of equivalent values [in respect of its degree of distinctness] ... The endeavour to thrust plants & animals into these definite partitions, is of the same nature as the endeavour to thrust them into a linear series. Not that it does violence to the facts in anything like the same degree; but still it does violence to the facts. Doubtless the making of divisions & sub-divisions is extremely useful: or rather it is absolutely necessary. Doubtless too in reducing the facts to something like order, they must be partially distorted. So long as the distorted form is not mistaken for the actual form, no harm results. But it is needful for us to remember, that while our successively subordinate groups have a certain general correspondence with the realities, they inevitably give to the realities a regularity which does not exist. 305

– Eels migrate at night from one pool to another 317

– The astounding fact that one kind of fish climbs trees (Anabas Scandens) ib.

– The annelid takes up its abode in the shell occupied by a hermit crab, & snatches from the h.c. the morsels of food it is eating 315

"'No two marine faunas are more distinct, with hardly a fish, shell or crab in common than those of the Eastern & western shores of South & central America; yet these great faunas are separated only by the narrow, but impassable, isthmus of Panama'." Quot. fr. Darwin. 318.

De Maillet – "one of the earliest who in modern times (1735).. supposed" an evolution of ~~species~~ organisms from their lowest form upward. ib.

Hospitable – Agnolo Pandolfini, a wealthy merchant of Florence.. .... Could not do without guests... "When it happened that there were no visitors in the house after a great hawking he sent to the road to see if any one passed that way, & gave orders to bring in all wayfarers to dinner"

S.R. Mrs Oliphant's Florence. 24.2.77

"The architect of the new Opera-house at Paris.. lately attacked M. Angelo as to his architectural pretensions, & therefore had something new to say; but Mrs Oliphant always admires what public opinion has decided that it is right to admire, & patiently repeats the old estimates, & quotes the old stories" ib.

Physiology began to disclose that all the mental processes were (mathematically speaking) functions of physical processes, i.e. – varying with the variations of bodily states; & this was declared enough to banish for ever the conception of a Soul, except as a term simply expressing certain functions.

G.H. Lewes. (F.R.)

Maxims from Balthasar Gracian. (F. R. March. 77)

38. Leave off the game with fortune while you are in luck. — That is what all the best players do. A fine retreat is worth just as much as a gallant attack. Let a man bring his deeds, when there are great many & enough of them into safety ..... The more happiness heaps itself upon happiness the more danger is there that some part of it will slip out of its place & the whole pile crush down. The intensity of the favour of fortune is often balanced by the shortness of its duration for fortune gets tired of carrying any one very long upon her shoulders.

81 Renew your brilliance. — It is the privilege of the Phœnix. Excellence is wont to grow old, & with it fame. The staleness of custom diminishes admiration, & a novelty which does not pass mediocrity often eclipses the greatest eminence grown old. Let a man then work to be born again in valour in genius in fortune, in all things.

101. .... Everything is good or everything is bad as the suffrages of the world will have it.

133. Better be mad with every body else than prudent alone. So say politicians. For if all are mad one is not behind anybody else, & if the prudent man is alone he will pass for mad, so important it is to follow the current. Sometimes the greatest wisdom lies in ignorance or the affectation of it. We have got to live with others & the ignorant are in the majority.

196. Throw the star of your fortune. — There is no one so infirm as not

to have one, & if any one is unfortunate it is because he knows it not.
..... Sometimes a man is more acceptable in one nation than in another & better seen in this city than in that. Just in the same way he has more fortune in this office or profession than in others, & all this although his merits in these respective positions are equal nay absolutely identical. Fortune shuffles the cards as, and when, luck wishes. Let every man know his own luck as well as his own peculiar talent for on this it depends whether he loses or wins.

111. Have friends. – It is the second existence. Every friend is good & wise for his friend, & among them all one gets well managed. Every man will be worth just so much as other people please, & in order that they may please, one has to gain their mouths by their hearts..... The most & best that we have depends upon others; we must live either amongst friends or amongst enemies. Try every day to acquire one, not exactly to be a near friend but to be a well-wisher. Some will later, after they have gone through a period of probation, remain behind as confidential friends.

99 ..... It is not enough to be right if that right have an appearance of falsity & ill.

20. Be a man of your century. Extraordinary men are dependent upon their time. Not all have found the century of which they were worthy & many have found it indeed but have not been able to profit by it. Some were worthy of a better century

for it is not always that every good thing triumphs. Things have their periods, & even the highest qualities are subject to fashion.

2. Character & intellect.— The two axes of the brilliance of our accomplishments. To possess one without the other is only to have half fortune. Understanding is not enough. There must be geniality

3. Leave people in uncertainty about your purposes.— .... Imitate the heavenly powers in keeping men full of speculation & unrest.

7. Take care not to attain victories over your superior.

9. Avoid the faults of your nation.

11. Live with those from whom you can learn.

14. The thing & the way the thing is done.— Substance is not enough circumstance is important too. A bad manner spoils everything

18..... With application a mediocrity goes farther than a superiority without it.

26. Find every man's thumbscrew.— All are idolaters — some of honour, some of interest, some of pleasure. Have the knack of knowing what their idols are, so as to affect each through his idol.

34..... Each should observe his master-attribute, & throw his energy in that direction.

43. Think with the few, & speak with the many.

46. Overcome your antipathies.

55 Only through the spaces of time do we come to the centre of opportunity ..... He spake a great word who said, Time & I against any two.

56...There are natures of antiperistasis, who work best in an emergency They are a kind of monster which can do everything successfully if they do it off-hand, & nothing successfully if they take time to consider of it. What does not strike them at first they never find at all.

58. Know how to suit yourself to your company.—..... There should be no unnecessary expenditure either of knowledge or of power.

59..... The important thing is not the vulgar applause at the outset —that comes to all—but the general feeling at the exit;

62. Work with good instruments.—Some are anxious that the keenness & subtlety of their wits should be conspicuous through the meanness of their instruments—a perilous satisfaction which deserves a punishment from Fate.

70. Understand the art of refusing.— The No of some people is more esteemed than the Yes of others, for a gilded No satisfies more than a dry Yes..... Let courtesy fill up the vacuum left by the want of favour, & let good words supply the want of works. ..... No and Yes are short to say but they ask much thinking

82. Drain nothing to the dregs, neither good nor evil.

83. Allow yourself some venial fault.—

84..... To the wise man his enemies are more useful than his friends to the foolish one.

104..... It is necessary to have a double portion of wits when one is with those who have none.

110. Wait not until you are a sinking sun. — It is a maxim of the prudent to leave affairs before affairs leave them... Let the beauty wisely break her glass in time, that she may not do so with impatience when she sees herself undeceived.

112. Win affection & regard. — ..... Some trust so much to their worth that they despise winning people's goodwill but the man of experience knows that the road of ~~favour~~ merit without ~~merit~~ favour is a very long one.

117. Never speak of yourself. — Either you will praise yourself, which is vanity, or blame yourself which is poverty of spirit

115. Accustom yourself to the faults in the dispositions of those with whom you live, as you do to ugly faces.

120. Live practically, & accommodate yourself to the times. — ... the prudent man should live as he can, if he cannot live as he would. He should deem of more importance what fate has conceded to him than what it has denied.

121 .... Many things which were really of some importance have become of none because they were left alone; & other things which were of no importance have become grave because people have occupied themselves about them ..... It is frequently the remedy that causes the disease.

124. Do not listen to yourself. — It is a weakness of the great to speak with a ground tone of "I say something worth hearing," to the torture of their hearers.

142. Never out of obstinacy take the wrong side, because your opponent has got before you & taken the right one.

143. Do not, in trying to escape from the trite become paradoxical.

146..... Lies always come first in everything, dragging blockheads after them by the chain of their continued vulgarity. Truth comes in the last, & very late, limping along on the arm of Time.

151. It is better to sleep on things before they are begun than to lie awake about them afterwards.

155. Understand the art of getting discreetly into a passion.—

158. Know how to use your friends.—.... Some are good to be near and some to be far. Many are useless for conversation, excellent as correspondents.

167. Know how to take your own part.

170. Keep always something behind in store.—... Even in one's knowledge there should be a force in reserve.

170. Do not get into a contest with one who has nothing to lose.

178. Believe your heart, especially when it has been proved.

179. Reticence is the seal of capacity.

182. A grain of boldness in everything is an important requisite of prudence.— We should moderate our conceptions of others so as not to think so highly of them as to fear them. The imagination should never overmaster the heart.

18. Never stake your credit on one single cast.—.... Things

depend upon all sorts of chances. That is why the felicity of success is so rare.

186. Know faults when you see them, however high they may stand in public estimation.

190. Find some consolation in everything.—...The stupid have the advantage of being fortunate, & the ugly woman is proverbially so The best means to live long is be worth little. It is the cracked vessel which never gets broken ... To the unfortunate man it seems that both good luck & death conspire to forget him.

191. Do not be carried away by excessive courtesy for it is a kind of deceit — There are some people who in order to bewitch, do not need the herbs of Thessaly, for they enchant & turn the head of the stupid by the mere grace by which they take off their caps.

198. Know how to transplant yourself.—... Their native land is everywhere stepmotherly towards extraordinary talents.... The statue on the altar is never properly reverenced by him who has known it as a trunk in the garden.

200. Have something left to wish for, so as not to be unhappy from very happiness.—.... If there is nothing to desire there is everything to fear.

201. They are all fools who seem to be so, & half of those who do not.

206. Know that there are vile & vulgar natures everywhere, even in Corinth.

210. Know how to play the Card of truth. It is a dangerous thing yet the honest man cannot omit to speak it, but in saying it art is wanted.

213. Understand the art of contradiction. — .. An affected doubt is the most subtle pick-lock which curiosity can employ to find out what it wants to know.

214. Do not turn one piece of stupidity into two. — It is very common in remedying one to commit four others.

222. Neither from affectation nor carelessness be all too individual and eccentric

227. Do not be the slave of first impressions

232. Have just a touch of the trader about you.

237. Never share the secrets of your superiors... We do not like to see a person who has had an opportunity to see through us, and he is not seen with pleasure who has seen evil in him that sees him.

238. We should know what quality we want.

239. Do not be intensely acute and subtle. — It is more important to be prudent..... Better is a good solid head which does not invent & imagine more than just what the matter in hand amounts to.

241. Bear raillery; but do not practise it.

248. Do not let the last person who speaks to you always

carry you with him.

257. Never let matters come to a breach with any one, for our reputation always comes injured out of anything of the kind. Every one is of importance as an enemy though not as a friend. Few can do good to us, and almost all can do harm. The eagle himself does not nestle securely in the very bosom of Jove, the day on which he has quarrelled with a beetle.

264. Have no days of carelessness. Destiny loves to play tricks & will pile chance on chance to take us unawares.

266. Do not become bad out of pure goodness. — He is so who never gets angry.

269. Know how to make use of your novelty; for so long as any one is new he is prized... Observe, however, that this glory of novelty is of short duration.

273. Comprehend the dispositions of those with whom you have to deal... Know how to decipher a countenance & to spell out the soul from the features. Recognise in him who always laughs a fool, & in him who never laughs a knave.

281. Know how to obtain the favour of men of understanding. The lukewarm yes of a remarkable man is more to be esteemed than all the applause of the multitude.

297. Always act as if you were in full view. He is a man of insight who sees that he is seen or that he will be seen.

288. The wise man knows that the very pole star of prudence consists in conforming to the occasion.

289... At 20 years of age the will rules; at 30 the intellect; at 40 the judgment.

Cruising in the woods of Canada – Without a compass the best woodsman cannot keep a straight line. Walks in circles, occupying him from ½ hour to 2 hrs. & an unobservant person will circumnavigate the same 100 acres of wood all day long. "Emigrant in Canada". Rowan. (Stanford)

Seven inches of English snow make 1 inch of water. Canadian snow is as light as feathers – it takes 18 in. of it to make 1 in of water – ib.

"The best human judges of the weather are the Indians... They take lessons from the wild animals, & in weather-wisdom these exceed domestic animals as much as the red man exceeds the white." ib.

"The beautiful phenomenon called "the silver frost" often occurs at the beginning of the Canadian winter. (precisely as when Ann West was no.?) ib.

The deist Collins said, sarcastically, that nobody doubted the existence of the deity until the Boyle lecturers had undertaken to prove it.

L. Stephen. Eng. Thought.

Toland "endeavours to prove that the pillar of cloud & fire was not a miraculous phenomenon, but a signal contained in an ~~to~~ iron pot hoisted to the top of a pole." ib.

Practical joker, the Devil, at times, in Wesley's view. "On one occasion he hoaxed W. & his brother by forcing them to laugh hysterically when they wanted to sing psalms." ib

Extraordinary quantity of work – Wesley travelled on duty 4,500 miles annually: in 52 yrs, travelling 225,000 miles, & preaching over 40,000 sermons ib.

A woman's influence – Miss Martineau.. "was delighted to find that the heads of the New Poor Law, which were communicated to her when they were a cabinet secret were quite in accordance with her own convictions, & was amused to find that Ld Althorpe adopted her suggestion about the excise on green glass bottles & sweets in his last budget." Miss Martineau. F. R.

"The postmaster sent word to her one day that she must send for her share of the mail, for it cd not be carried without a barrow." This was at the time when M.P.'s sent her Blue Books, "& everybody wished to make her the organ of any view he or she wished to bring before the public" – ib.

"Two departments of the imperial [English] government appealed to Miss M's aid & counsel on the same day, for the highest purposes of legislation. [The Chanc.r of Exch.r & Chairman of Excise Commission.].. A startling incident" – Blackwood.

Let us return to Falkland – to our martyr of sweetness & light, of lucidity of mind & largeness of temper. Let us bid him farewell, not with compassion for him & not with excuses, but in confidence & pride. Slowly, very slowly, his ideal of lucidity of mind & largeness of temper conquers; but it conquers. In the end it will prevail, only we must have patience. The day will come when this nation shall be renewed by it. But O lime-trees of Tew & quiet Oxfordshire field-banks where the first violets are even now raising their heads – how often, ere that day arrives for Englishmen, shall your renewal be seen!

Matthew Arnold.

Nineteenth Century. March 1877.

Essays written in the intervals of business. Sir A. Helps.

"'We find the scheme which we have chosen answer our expectations but indifferently.... We therefore repent of our choice, & immediately fancy happiness in the paths which we decline .... It is not improbable we had been more unhappy.. had we made a different decision." 'Quot. from Shenstone.

"Many unhappy persons seem to imagine that they are always in an amphitheatre, with the assembled world as spectators; whereas, all the while, they are playing to empty benches."

"Infinite toil would not enable you to sweep away a mist; but by ascending a little you may often look over it altogether."

"There are few, very few, who have the opportunity, & the will, & the ability to represent things truly."

"The primary character of a man is especially discernible in trifles; for then he acts, as it were, almost unconsciously.... The most important of his actions may be anything but the most significant of the man; for they are likely to be the results of many things besides his nature."

"The first maxim..to any one in domestic authority.. is to make as few crimes as he can."

"To get extended views you should consult with persons who differ from you in disposition circumstances, & modes of thought."

"Nothing [no sort of action or pursuit] can be for a man's interest in the long run which is not founded on his character."

The proper use of dexterity [in business] is to prevent your being circumvented by the cunning of others. It should not be aggressive."

"A good man of business is very watchful over both himself & others, to prevent things from being carried against his sense of right in moments of lassitude. After a matter has been much discussed, whether to the purpose or not, there comes a time when all parties are anxious that it should be settled; and there is then some danger of the handiest way of getting rid of the matter being taken for the best."

In writing a statement of anything "you must thoroughly enter into the ignorance of others, & so avoid forestalling your conclusions.... not hurrying over those steps which happen to be peculiarly familiar to yourself."

"You might naturally imagine that a man who shows an irritable temper in his conversation is likely to show a similar temper throughout the conduct of his business. But experience does not confirm this."

In carrying out a business ..."you must not lose your attention in reveries about the subject; but must bring yourself to the point by such questions as these, What has been done? What is the state of the case at present? What can be done next? What ought to be done? Express in writing the answer to your questions. Use the pen - there is no magic in it, but it prevents the mind from staggering about. It forces you to methodize your thoughts. It enables you to survey

the matter with a less tired eye. Whereas in thinking vaguely, you not only lose time, but you acquire a familiarity with the husk of the subject which is absolutely injurious."

Interviews.— "The pen may be a surer, but the tongue is a nicer instrument. In talking most men show, sooner or later, what is uppermost in their minds... Besides, there are looks, & tones, & gestures, which form a significant language of their own. In short, interviews may be made very useful; & are, in general, somewhat hazardous things... Interviews are to be avoided when you have reasons which determine your mind, but which you cannot give to the other party.. You should ~~then~~ also be averse to transacting business verbally with very eager, sanguine persons, unless you feel that you have sufficient force & readiness for it."

"The men who profit least by interviews are often those who are most inclined to resort to them.... irresolute persons... who are very soon entangled in their own words, or oppressed by the earnest opinions of the people they meet. For to conduct an interview in the manner which they intend, would require them to have at command that courage & decision which they never attain without a long & miserly weighing of consequences."

"If a person has the opportunity of consulting several persons together, he will not only have the advantage of their common sense & joint information, but he will also have the chance of hearing the common nonsense of ordinary

men upon the subject, & of providing as far as possible against it."

Failure of organization — the end not distinctly defined. "People have not asked themselves what they really want. Accordingly some easy portion of the project is begun at once, & great part of what is then done proves a hindrance to a good plan being completely executed hereafter.

It would not be a bad plan of preparing to organize anything to state in writing what would be the perfection of the plan if it could be carried out; & then by degrees taking into consideration all the difficulties that occur, to fine down the project & bring it within the exact limits of what is practicable."

"Before you have had some experience of the way in which a man handles business, how can you know whether he will divide to methodize, or divide to subtilize? Bacon says: 'He that doth not divide will never enter well into business; & he that divideth too much will never come out of it clearly'"

"If scientific ~~minds~~ men really give their minds to the destruction of their fellow-creatures they will invent something which will throw all your Armstrong guns into the shade .... Some day there will come the knowledge of the means of creating a pestilence." .... "some vapour."

"My wonder is that our knowledge of astronomy, ~~too~~ only gained in comparatively modern times, has not dwarfed & crushed ambition."

The sense of proportion is wanting in most of our minds when we come to deal with difficulties.... Two of three are practically unimportant, but we are apt to think them equal in value to the third because each of them takes up as much room in our mind at the moment.... Unimportant in life, they are important logically speaking, & so have an unjustifiable hold."

"The beginning of everything is solemn... poets & painters are discovering that the break of day is not joyous, but awful... Morn comes in so mournfully.... Throughout nature there is an unpleasant nervous stillness... a depressing blankness of colour: day seems to be saying, "Here am I, about to bring much trouble & tribulation to most persons..."

"Mr Carlyle has said that Genius consists in an immense capacity for taking trouble.... I say that it consists in an immense capacity for taking interest." (this is only an earlier stage of the same thing) T.H.

Pâli, the sacred language of the Buddhists originally a provincial dialect; but it was the language in which Gautama Buddha promulgated his doctrines, & his preaching raised it to a dignity far above all its sister dialects. SR. Dictionary of Pâli language

Pâli - standing between Sanskrit & the vernaculars of the present day (in India) it is modern as compared with the former, ancient as compd with the latter. ib.

Conflict of the Red man & White – The Sioux Indians – the once lords of the central prairies. 40 years ago a vast territory owned their dominion – successive portions have been given up to the United States. Further West into more arid wastes has drifted the ever lessening stream of the Red man's race, till amid the defiles of the Black Hills in South Montana [behind the Mississippi] they now make a last despairing stand for home & life.

"The vice of slaves, discretion" – Quot. in Daily News.

"The huge Mississippi of falsehood, history." M. Arnold. Essays.

"'The longer I live & the clearer I discern between true & false in society, the more does the inclination to live, not as a savage or a misanthrope, but as a solitary man on the frontiers of society,... gain strength & grow in me:... hovering round society, & having always at my back a field of liberty vast as the sky.'" ib. Quot. from Maurice de Guerin.

Modern times find themselves with an immense system of institutions, established facts, accredited dogmas, customs, rules which have come to them from times not modern. In this system their life has to

be carried forward; yet they have a sense that this system is not of their own creation, that it by no means corresponds exactly with the wants of their actual life, that, for them it is customary, not rational. The awakening of this sense is the awakening of the modern spirit. The modern spirit is now awake almost everywhere; the sense of want of correspondence between the forms of modern Europe & its spirit, between the new wine of the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries & the old bottles of the eleventh & twelfth centuries or even of the sixteenth & seventeenth centuries, almost everyone now perceives; it is no longer dangerous to affirm that this want of correspondence exists; people are even beginning to be shy of denying it. To remove this want of correspondence is beginning to be the settled endeavour of most persons of good sense. Dissolvents of the old European system of dominant ideas & facts we must all be, all of us who have any power of working; what we have to study is that we may not be acrid dissolvents of it.

And how did Goethe, that grand dissolvent in an age when there were fewer of them than at present, proceed in his task of dissolution, of liberation of the modern European from the old routine He shall tell us himself. "Through me the German poets have become aware that, as man must live from within outwards, so the artist must work from within outwards, seeing that make what contortions he will, he can only bring to light his own

individuality ..... Goethe's profound, imperturbable naturalism is absolutely fatal to all routine thinking; he puts the standard, once for all, inside every man instead of outside him; when he is told, such a thing must be so, there is immense authority & custom in favour of its being so, it has been held to be so for a thousand years, he answers with Olympian politeness "But is it so? is it so to me?" ..... We in England, in our great ~~We in~~ burst of literature during the first thirty years of the present century, had no manifestation of the modern spirit, as this spirit manifests itself in Goethe's works or Heine's. And the reason is not far to seek. We had neither the German wealth of ideas, nor the French enthusiasm for applying ideas..... Heine's intense modernism, his absolute freedom, his utter rejection of stock classicism & stock romanticism his bringing all things under the point of view of the nineteenth century were understood & laid to heart by Germany ..... Byron, the greatest natural force, the greatest elementary power, I cannot but think, which has appeared in our literature since Shakespeare. And what became of this wonderful production of nature? He shattered himself, he inevitably shattered himself to pieces, against the huge, black, cloud-topped, interminable precipice of British Philistinism. But Byron it may be said, was eminent only by his genius, only by his inborn

force & fire; he had not the intellectual equipment of a supreme modern poet; except for his genius he was an ordinary nineteenth century English gentleman with little culture & no ideas. Well, then, look at Heine. Heine had all the culture of Germany; in his head fermented all the ideas of modern Europe. And what have we got from Heine? A half-result for want of moral balance & of nobleness of soul & character.

The poetry of later paganism lived by the senses & understanding the poetry of mediaeval Christianity lived by the heart & imagination; ~~it is the imaginative reason~~. But the main element of the modern spirit's life is neither the senses & understanding, nor the heart & imagination; it is the imaginative reason..... Poetry made the most successful effort... as the priestess of the imaginative reason... by which the modern spirit, if it would live right, has chiefly to live... from 530 B.C. to about the year 430... & the four great names are Simonides, Pindar, Aschylus & Sophocles...

The present has to make its own poetry & not even Sophocles & his compeers, any more than Dante & Shakspeare, are enough for it. That I will not dispute, nor will I set up the Greek poets, from Pindar to Sophocles, as objects of blind worship. But no other poets so well show to the poetry of the present the way it must take; no other poets have lived so much by the imaginative reason; no other poets have made

their work so well balanced; no other poets, who have so well satisfied the thinking-power, have so well satisfied the religious sense:—

Though it is by no means true that from what is new to us there is most to be learnt, it is yet indisputably true that from what is new to us we in general learn most.

Joubert says, Be proformd with clear terms & not with obscure terms. What is difficult will at last become easy; but as one goes deep into things, one must still keep a charm, & one must carry into these dark depths of thought, into which speculation has only recently penetrated, the pure & antique clearness of centuries less learned than ours, but with more light in them.

And elsewhere he speaks of those "spirits, lovers of light, who, when they have an idea to put forth, brood long over it first, & wait patiently till it <u>shines</u>, as Buffon enjoined, when he defined genius to be the aptitude for patience; spirits who know by experience that the driest matter & the dullest words hide within them the germ & spark of some brightness, like those fairy nuts in which were found diamonds if one broke the shell & was the right person;"

"So much is man by his nature formed for sanctity". Joubert

"Fiction has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality"

Quot. fr. Joubert.

Wagner has told us that the Art-Work of the Future is to be a combination of music, the drama, poetry, & painting. D. Ness. "Wagner."

"Like Goethe, Milton had the august arrogance of a supreme poet who is conscious that he confers immortality on a thought by stealing it, & that what is stolen leaves his lips so glorified in expression that it has become a new thing. A great deal of foolishness has been said about plagiarism; to plagiarize is the instinct, the characteristic audacity of almost every poet of the highest class. It is only when .... skill is wanted, & the hand of the thief is seen in the pocket of the owner, that the action becomes blameable, because contemptible." Milton is a great example. "A Dutch Milton." (Cornhill. May 1877) by "E.W.G."

"A history of the lifetime of Joost van den Vondel is a chronicle of the whole rise & decline of the literature of Holland." (afterwards it became) "the ape of the French." it.

Taine in "Notes on England" speaks of the degredation in the poor wearing the old clothes of the rich – the clothes being passed on stage by stage to the bottom – in England. "Among us, a peasant, a workman, is a different man, not an inferior person: his blouse belongs to him as my coat belongs to me – it has

suited no one but him. This employment of ragged clothes is more than a peculiarity; the poor resign themselves here to be the footstool of others."

He also speaks of the absurdity in the appearance of a man in modern frock coat, hat &c, who gives way to indecorum — "the contrast between the gentleman who mechanically continues grave, & the beast wh. explodes, is grotesque".

"There is one wild effort to make — to go on being a child!" — Alfred de Musset. S.R.

"Sir Wm Maule's proposition... that private schools made poor creatures, & public schools sad dogs." Life of Lord Macaulay - I. 39 -

"The mental culture & the intellectual activity which are developed by the neighbourhood of a great capital". I. 62.

Eccentric people. — The eccentric person only gets out of the main stream of life to float in shallower water [which the masses have seen, considered, & avoided]. He merely makes himself unlike the majority of his contemporaries by fashioning himself into the resemblance of a small minority. S.R. 23.6.77

The republicanism of intellect. — "The Girondins got to represent in the Revolution that portion of the citizen-class in whom the passion for equality did not exclude a certain degree of disdain for the people, & is at bottom only the natural revolt of talent against factitious superiorities". (L. Françaises. Louis Blanc.)

Diamonds – Doubtful which is the largest in existence. Two have that honour, the Braganza in the crown of Portugal, & one which belongs to the Rajah of Mattan in Borneo. The advantages of cutting diamonds are not very plain, while there is a great diminution of their weight by the process. .... The history of the Koh-i-noor may be traced for 200,000 years.

S.R. Diamonds –

Calcutta – effect of climate – "destroys all the works of man with scarcely one exception: steel rusts, razors lose their edge, thread decays, clothes fall to pieces, books moulder away & drop out of their bindings, plaster cracks, timber rots, matting is in shreds." Macaulay's letter, in Life.

Thucydides. "What colouring [literary] is there which would not look tame when placed side by side with the magnificent light & terrible shade of Thucydides?" – letter – ib.

"My way of learning a language is always to begin with the Bible which I can read without a dictionary. After a few days passed in this way I am master of all the common particles, the common rules of syntax & a pretty large vocabulary. Then I fall on some good classical work". ib. id.

"It seems curious that, though the Gk. literature began to flourish so much earlier than the Latin, it continued to flourish so much later". ib. id.

Thucydides. "He is the greatest historian that ever lived". Macaulay. ib
(It appears elsewhere that he considers the 7th book the best)

On Macaulay's Essays, & their astonishing success – ~~that~~ he has "shown by example that, in the interests of its own fame, genius can never be so well employed as on the careful & earnest treatment of serious themes." Trevelyan. (Life of Mac.y)

"There are people who can carry on twenty works at a time .... But I am of a different temper. I never write to please myself until my subject has for the time driven every other out of my head. When I turn from one work to another, a great deal of time is lost in the mere transition". Mac.y, in letter.

A bookish man – awkward in business. — M. might have been what he chose "if he had had in his composition more of the man of the world, & less of the man of the study. There was a perceptible want of lightness of touch in his method of doing the ordinary business which falls to the lot of an M.P." Trev.n in Life.

"Mere chronological order is not the order for a complicated narrative". Mac.y in his journal.

"I have had the year 2000, & even the year 3000, often in my mind [when writing his History]: I have sacrificed nothing to temporary fashions of thought & style." ib.

Macaulay's description of Jeffrey. – "He has 20 faces almost as unlike

each other as my father's to Mr Wilberforces, & infinitely more unlike to each other than those of near relatives often are.... I had almost forgotten his person, & indeed I should not wonder if even now I were to forget it again, [on account of this] ... A person who had seen him in only one state would not know him if he saw him in another. For he has not, like Brougham, marked features which in all moods of mind remain unaltered.... I can conceive that Garrick may have been like him. I have seen several pictures of Garrick, none resembling another." I. 147

Historians. "The truth is that I admire no historians much except Herodotus, Thucydides, & Tacitus... There is merit no doubt in Hume, Robertson, Voltaire, & Gibbon. Yet it is not the thing. I have a conception of history more just, I am confident, than theirs." Mac's Journal. II. 269

On never writing when the vein does not flow. – "How can a man expect that others will be amused by reading what he finds it dull to compose?" ib.

Historical narration – "To make the narrative flow along as it ought, every part naturally springing from that which precedes; to carry the reader backwd. & forwd. across St. George's Channel without distracting his attention, is not easy. Yet it may be done. I believe that this art of transition is as important, or nearly so, to history, as the art of narration." ib.

A writers labours." – Wrote a little, but am out of heart. The events take new shapes. I find that what I have done must be done over again. Yet so much the better. This is the old story. How many times it was so with the first 2 vol.s & how well it ended at last! I took heart again, & worked."

Mac.y in his diary.

The first printed book [from type] in existence – the Mazarin or rather Guttenberg Bible (printed by Guttenberg) – somewhat anterior to 1456, & subseq.t to 1450. Called by name of Mazarin because the first known copy was found in the library of the Cardinal. D. Hers.

Celebrated bidding – The "Decamerone" printed by Valdarfer, 1471 – the only perfect specimen. At sale of Dk. of Roxburghe's library in 1812, after a contest between Earl Spencer, & Dk. of Marlborough, it was knocked down to the latter at 2,260 £ – the largest price ever given for a single volume. At the sale of the Marlb.h library after.ds E. Spencer obtained it for 750 £. ib.

The first book printed in England – "The dictes & notable wise sayings of the Philosophers" at Westminster – Caxton. 1477.

The first book printed in English – "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye." abt. 1474 (Caxton.) probably at Bruges.

The first English printer – Caxton, originally a mercer. ib.

The "Wicked" Bible – An edition in which the "not" was omitted from the 7th command.t ib.

An impressive scene. Macaulay, after learning that he was to be a victim to heart-disease, & that his days were numbered, writes thus in his journal:–

"Clifton, Aug. 8. 1852. – I went out reading Julius Caesar in Suetonius, & was overtaken

by heavy rain & thunder. I could not get under a tree for fear of lightning, & could not run home for fear of bringing on the palpitation; so I walked through the rain as slowly & gravely as if I had been a mourner ~~at~~ in a funeral." II. 317

"That wretched K— has sent a scurrilous begging letter... He hears that I have made 30,000 £ by my malignant abuse of good men: will I not send some of it to him." Mac^{y's} journal.

"'Beware', Goethe said, 'of attempting a large work. It is exactly that which injures our best minds.... The thoughts which daily press upon the poet will & should be expressed. But if you have a great work in your head nothing else thrives near it; all other thoughts are repelled, & the pleasantness of life itself is for the time lost. .... But if the poet daily seizes the present, he always treats with a freshness of feeling what is offered him, he always makes sure of something good.'"

Life of Mac. Quot. from Oxenfords transl. of Goethe..

"What a blunder to make the scenery the foreground, & the human actors the background, of a picture!" Mac's Journal - after reading Rokeby.

Pigeons - The best breed of homing pigeons [Carriers] is that known as Belgian Voyageurs: will beat an express train. D. news.

Error. "The moment when we are suddenly made aware... of some cherished error is just the one when we are most likely to take up with its contrary. The opposite of error, it has well been said, is not truth, but another error" D. News Leader.

Human Countenance. "No curve could be found, it was thought [during the half century wh. succeeded the death of Des Cartes], so subtle as to evade analysis. The contour of every human count^ce, so it was said, could be expressed by an equation." Bridges in F. Rev^w. July '77

Comte's Discovery. – "In other regions of thought science had turned the wilderness of conflicting opinions & idle hypothesis into a fruitful garden. In astronomy, in chemistry, there was no dissociation between free thought & firm conviction. Without pressure of traditional or priestly authority, there was willing & complete convergence. Here, then, lay the solution of the European problem. Politics must become a science of observation. To the moral world of man, with its complicating passions & aspirings, must be applied that search for natural laws, for uniformities amidst diversities, which had already led men to such wonderful results in physics & astronomy." id

"The two highest & most complex branches of scientific enquiry, the laws of Social Existence, & of Individual Conduct. [Unfortunately] an overweening amount of attention is given to the earlier, as compared with the later, history of our race. Strange to say it is where the data are fewest that the unwillingness to concede the title of Science is least. The word Anthropology is practically limited to the study of men of the tertiary or quaternary periods. The laws of mental & social development during the last 3000 years, where materials for forming a sound judgment are really at hand, are still very

commonly regarded as lying outside the pale of science & as belonging to the domain of literature". ib.

"The contributions made under the temporary shelter of theology to morality & civilization- J. Morley. in F.R.

"All phenomena are necessary. No creature in the universe, in its circumstances & according to its given property, can act otherwise than as it does act." "Order & disorder are abstract terms, & can have no existence in a nature, where all is necessary & follows constant laws. Order is nothing more than necessity viewed relatively to the succession of actions. Disorder in any being is nothing more than its passage to a new order." Exposition of Holbach, by J. Morley. F.R.

"A Plea for a rational Education -- The truth is, that from the accident of there having been little or nothing else to read in the sixteenth century, from which period our present school arrangements chiefly date, schoolmasters have come to identify Greek & Latin literature with literature itself, & they have turned into the daily bread of youth what is only fit for dessert." Grant Duff. in F.R. (8/77)
..." In order to do this [i.e. to be thoroughly educated] they [youths] must from the very first be carefully prevented wasting their time on second or third rate things. The real use of teachers, properly so called, after the very first youth has been passed, would be chiefly to keep us within the limits of the really valuable & excellent. Not the least desirable professor in any university would be he who

would tell us faithfully & wisely what famous books we had better leave on the bookshelves, what famous places we need not visit, what famous theories are cinders, ashes, dust." Ib.

"As devoutly as the Yoki stares at the fixed point which is the centre of his reverie". D. News.

"The poet, I suppose, must be a seer.... & a seer only. He has no time to philosophize — to 'think about thinking' as Goethe said he could never do." Alton Locke.

Must draw the line somewhere." Writing in June 1685 Madame Sévigné says, 'They tell us that the Minims of your Provence have dedicated a thesis to the King in wh. they compare him to God, but in a manner to show clearly that God is only the copy.'... M. de Meaux took it to the King, saying his Maj.ty ought not to suffer it.. King was .. same opinion.. Too much is too much.'" Cornhill Aug. 77. "Royal & noble Gossip".

Ivan II, Czar of Moscow, wd. faint away at the sight of a woman, it is said. ib.

La Mothe le Vayer cd. not suffer the sound of any musical instrument, but took a lively pleasure in the noise of thunder. ib.

Marie de Medicis had pps. the strangest of all dislikes. She cd. not bear the sight of a rose. ib.

Effects of Repetition: —

M. Febvre, actor who played in ~~the~~ La Famille Benoiton, towards the 200th night "no longer knew what he was saying: it was as if he were possessed by a machine that moved & spoke without his interference." SR.

French thinkers.. "fall, as regards society & government, into the error against which Bacon warned physical investigators, of supposing in nature a greater simplicity than is to be found there." Antithetic Fallacies. R.H. Hill in F.R.

A Shorthorn cow – the highest price ever given was for "The Duchess of Geneva" – 7000 guineas. D.C.C.

"The enthusiasm of Sir Charles Lyell, who when travelling along a cutting gazed out of the railway carriage as if the sides were hung with beautiful pictures." Dean Stanley (speech)

"'There are many echoes in the world', said a great German poet, 'but few voices'" id.

India – The popul.n is increasing enormously. Formerly thousands of Children perished by being sacrificed to the heathen gods, but B.sh Gov.t have rightly put a stop to it. Result is a teeming pop.n for wh. there appears no remedy. Capt Digby's speech. D.C.C.

Coffee. "The fragrant essences of Tortoni or Bignon" SR.

Suttee – "Speaking roundly .... more than five hundred women were allowed to immolate themselves every year (in India) between 1814 & 1829, while the British Government patronised the show." SR. 17.11.77

Changing sides – Young Mastai Ferretti, (after.d Pius IX) when he found that he could not succeed as enemy of Christ, & be a great soldier, turned friend of Christ & became pope. C.C. – after T. A. Trollope. Life of Pius IX.

Patches - (in 17th Cent.) They had a language of their own, fully understood by the adepts, & each has a name according to position. In the corner of the eye it is la passionnée; in the middle of the cheek, la galante; upon the nose l'effrontée; near the lips la coquette. &c Parisian Salons - Belgravia Jan 78.

The commonplace persons of Society. "We may have no personal acquaintance with them; it may be even difficult to realise that their names are terms which connote a certain definite amount of tissue & fibre, complex nerves, & protoplasm. They are in fact almost ... abstractions." World.

"The Alexandrian era — (the first epoch of systematic criticism" [in Greece]. Shairp
(when original creation had died away.)
(Callimachus lived at this time.

Labour & learning, not genius — Callimachus (chief librarian of the famous lib.y of Alexandria) - wrote 800 works & poems innumerable. Class. Dic. & Shairp.

"Alas poor gentleman
He looked not like the ruins of his youth
But like the ruins of those ruins." Ford's Broken Heart.

"No woman but can fall, & doth, or would" ib.

"My youth hath acted
Some scenes of vanity ..... Sweetened in the mixture
But tragical in issue." ib.

"Everyone poses for his neighbour". (at assemblies) Balzac. Autre Etude de Femme.

"Epigrams, which produce a transient pleasure, (lic) wounds & pain of long duration" ib.

The Rout. "That review of wealth, that filing past of vanities in full ~~costume~~ dress". ib. p.122.

"Paris alone knows that science which turns a conversation into a joust where every kind of soul condenses itself by a trait, where each one utters his phrase, & flings his experience into a word." ib. 124

Madlle des Touches obliged her guests to remain at table till their departure, having many a time observed the total change which operates in souls by displacement. From the dining to the drawing-room the charm is broken. According to Sterne the ideas of an author who has shaved differ from those which he had before. If Sterne is right may not one safely affirm that the dispositions of people at table are no more those of the same people returned to the saloon? ib 125

Battle. "Tellenbach, a German officer, who investigated this matter, concludes that no troops will endure a loss of 36 per cent without precipitately retiring". D. News.

The most remarkable period of the world, by containing a succession of 5 good princes - Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, & the 2 Antonines Walpole III. 212

Tennis Court Oath. All took it except one. Lect. Fr. 270.

You find the sunburnt student taking "squeezes" with damp paper in the still damper royal tombs by the Nile. He unburies cylinders in Nineveh, & deciphers scratches on the rock in the Lycian hills. He keeps his eye on strata & grizzly bears in the Rocky mountains, he collects the popular melodies of the Greek isles, he is familiar with men naked & men tattooed, with the Laplander in his furs, & the Admiralty Islander more scantily attired in a highly decorative snail shell. ... He goes where Herodotus went, & Marco Polo; asks the same questions, & notes the answers with a finer scepticism. D. News. Leader on University men. 23.5.79

Backwards & forwards, trying to help both & helping neither – Comte d'Erlon – between Ligny & Quatre Bras. Thiers. XX. 71.

The Skoptsi – a sect (in Russia) who perform self-mutilation. D. News.

The noble & profound application of ideas to life is the most essential part of poetic greatness. M. Arnold. "Wordsworth".

The chief poetical names of the Continent since the death of Molière.
Klopstock, Lessing, Schiller, Uhland, Rückert, Goethe, Heine – Germany.
Filicaia, Alfieri, Manzoni, Leopardi – Italy.
Voltaire, André Chenier, Béranger, Lamartine, Musset, V. Hugo – France.
ib.

apply your very own ideas to your subject: —
A great poet receives his distinctive character of superiority from his application (under the conditions immutably fixed by the laws of poetic beauty & poetic truth) — from his application to his subject whatever it may be, of the ideas "on man, on nature, & on human life," which he has acquired for himself. ib

Poetry is at bottom a criticism of life — ib.

Epictetus had a happy figure for things like the play of the senses, or literary form & finish, or argumentative ingenuity, in comparison with "the best & master thing" for us, as he called it, the concern how to live ..... They might be overpriced, & treated as final, when they are not. They bear to life the relation which inns bear to home. "As if a man, journeying home, & finding a nice inn on the road, & liking it, were to stay for ever at the inn!" ib.

..... "Style takes your fancy, arguing takes your fancy [Thac., Byron, V. Hugo, Tche yr f.] & you forget your home [your distinctive character of ideas] & want to make your abode with them & to stay with them, on the plea that they are taking. Who denies that they are taking? but as places of passage, as inns." ib.

Wordsworth said that Goethe's poetry was not inevitable enough. The remark is striking & true. No line in G., as G. said himself, but its maker knew well how it came there... G's poetry is not inevitable enough. But W's poetry, when he is at his best, is inevitable, as inevitable as Nature

herself. It might seem that Nature not only gave him the matter for his poem, but wrote his poem for him. He has no style; [but] perfect plainness, relying for effect solely on the weight & force of that which with entire fidelity it utters ..... This arises from two causes: from the profound sincerenes, with which W. feels his subject, & also from the profoundly sincere & natural character of his subject itself. ib.

Whenever we meet with the successful balance, in Wordsworth, of profound truth of subject with profound truth of execution, he is unique. ib

Iceland – The finest imaginative works were produced in the thirteenth century, & relate the adventures of vikings (pirate chiefs,) of the 10th cent. They are called Sagas (legends) "The Egils Saga" – Cornhill.

Iceland, about 1220, held the foremost place in the world of letters – The brief luxurious blossom of poetry in Provence & Austria was withering: the bud of more vital promise in Italy & Persia was still unbroken. ~~it~~ For 40 years at least the finest imaginative work in the world was being produced in a remote island – by Snorri Sturlason. ib.

The greatest of Icelandic writers – Snorri Sturlason. ib.

The comic Valentine. The tendency of all popular festivals to develop this saturnalian side is of course matter of history. D. News.

Balzac's Comédie Humaine is on the imaginative line very much what Comte's Positive Philosophy is on the scientific. These great enterprises are equally characteristic of the French passion for completeness, for symmetry, for making a system as neat as an epigram – of its intolerance of the indefinite, the unformulated. The French mind likes better to squeeze things into a formula that mutilates them, if need be, than to leave them in the frigid vague..... The curiosity of the 19th cent... to us English appears so multitudinous, so complex, so far spreading, so suggestive, so portentous, – it has such misty edges & far reverberations – that the imagination shrinks from any attempt to grasp it as a whole. The French imagn... regards it as practically soluble. H. James. Balzac.

'The signs of a superior mind', says M. Taine, 'are general views.' ib

Like all persons who have looked a great deal at human life, Balzac had been greatly struck by most people's selfishness. ib.

From the moment he attempts to deal with an abstraction the presumption is always dead against him [& a good many other novelists].... From the moment he ceases to be a simple dramatist B. is an arrant charlatan [like other novelists] ib.

Knowledge of mankind is a knowledge of their passions..... To the traveller all is made up. Coterie succeeds coterie, equally smiling. The explosions take place in his absence. Disraeli. Young Duke. Ch. II.

To mingle with mankind without being too deeply involved in the play of their passions. ib. Ch IV.

There is no doubt that that great pumice-stone Society, smooths down the edges of your thoughts & manners. Bodies of men, who pursue the same object, must ever resemble each other: the life of the majority must ever be imitation. Thought is a labour to which few are competent; & truth requires for its development as much courage as acuteness. So conduct becomes conventional & opinion is a legend; & thus all men act & think alike ib

"When men are young they want experience, & when they have gained exp^ce^ they want energy." – "Great men never want exp^ce^ .... Almost everything that is great has been done by youth". ...." Youth is a blunder, manhood a struggle. old age a regret Coningsby

He asked himself why governments were hated & religions despised; why loyalty was dead, & reverence only a galvanized corpse. ib.

Mr Wordy's history of the late war, which proves that Providence was on the side of the Tories ib.

Mr Millbank (a Manchester man).:– A peer with an ancient lineage is quite a novelty. The thirty years of the Wars of the Roses freed us from those

gentlemen. I take it, after Tewkesbury a Norman baron was almost as rare a being in England as a wolf is now. .... We owe the English peerage to three sources – the spoliation of the Church; the open & flagrant sale of its honours by the elder Stuarts; & the borough-mongering of our own times ..... The House of Lords is a valuable institution for any member of it who has no distinction – neither character, talents, nor estate. But a peer who possesses any or all of these great qualifications would find himself an immeasurably more important personage in what, by way of jest, they call the Lower House." ib.

The Jews are essentially Tories. Toryism, indeed, is but copied from the mighty prototype which has fashioned Europe. ib. 195

Old dandy – "I begin to think fellows are younger than they used to be." ib.

Scandal about Ld. & Lady M. – "All this time Mr. O., as the friend of Ld. & Lady M., remained shaking his head; but as a member of society appropriated the gossip with the greatest avidity. ib.

A society [Bohemian] which Ld. M. preferred infinitely to the polished & somewhat insipid circles in which he was born. ib.

"There are really no miseries except natural miseries – conventional misfortunes are mere illusions" ib.

Protoplasm a mystery..... the one mystery of life. The difference between such protoplasmic specks [as sponges] & the germ which is destined to evolve the human frame [is] of immense extent... Why & wherefore we are ignorant. Dr Andrew Wilson. Gent's Mag.

Civilization. — Is the humanisation of man in society.... First of the necessary means.... we must name expansion,... a vital instinct in man... Expansion, conduct, science, beauty manners, — here are the conditions of civilization.... The ideal life is 'none other than man's normal life, as we shall one day know it.' [G. Sand] M. Arnold. Mixed Essays.

Fall of France in 1870. She [G. Sand] cannot forbear a cry of astonishment at the neutral nations insensibles à l'égorgement d'une civilization comme la nôtre, 'looking on with insensibility while a civilization such as ours has its throat cut.' Germany, with its stupid ideal of corporalism & Krupp-ism is contrasted with France, full of social dreams, too civilized for war, incapable of planning & preparing war for 20 yrs., she is so incapable of hatred; nous sommes si incapables de haïr. ib.

V. Hugo denounces the beleaguerment of P. as a hideous sacrilege against civilization, humanity. Nature, & the Infinite. Old S.R.

The Final aim of man... is not given by the life which we now see around us. Undoubtedly it is given by 'a sentiment of the ideal life'. M. Arnold,

Improvement of the common people – [at best must be esteemed but poor by a class incomparably richer endowed – the knowledge of this] tends to cheapen this modest possible amelioration "[in their minds]" & to disenchant their imaginations with it." [Hence Mr. De Tocqueville] "the common people is more unenlighted in aristocratic countries than in any others'" ib.

The Common people in France "seem to me more free from the two opposite degradations of multitudes, brutality & servility, to have a more developed human life, more of what distinguishes elsewhere the cultured classes from the vulgar, than the c. p. of any other country with wh. I am acq.d" ib.

Democracy, the difficulty for, is how to find & keep high ideals. The individuals who compose it are, the bulk of them, persons who need to follow an ideal, not to set one; & one ideal of greatness, high feeling, & fine culture which an aristocracy once [in 18th cent.] supplied to them they lose by the very fact of ceasing to be a lower order, & becoming a democracy.... Our country is probably destined to become much more democratic; who or what will give a high tone to the nation then? ib.

Equality – It is evident that in the societies of Europe, with a constitution of property such as that which the feudal Middle Age left them with, – a constitution of property full of inequality. – the state of the law of bequest shows us how far each society wishes the inequality to continue. [i.e. – the difference in each country between its law of bequest & the old law is the measure of its wish for equality.] ib.

Entailing & settling, the power of, exists in greater fulness with us than in any country of the Continent ib.

The Code Napoleon, the actual law of France, forbids entails altogether, & leaves a man free to dispose of but one-fourth of his property, of whatever kind, if he have three children or more, of one-third if he have two children, of one-half if he have but one child. Only in the case therefore of a man's having but one child can that child take the whole of his f's property. If there are two ch. $\frac{2}{3}$ of the pr. must be eq^ly div^d between them; if there are more than two, $\frac{3}{4}$. In this way has Fce. desiring equality, sought to bring eq^ty about. ib

The Elements of Humanization – the means to the same – Conduct (moral) – Intellect & Knowledge – Beauty – the Social Spirit.

Our love of inequality is 'the complement of our love of freedom, or its negative pole' says Mr Gladstone. ib.

Our aristocratic class ... in a false position .... Their reason for existing was to serve as a number of centres in a world disintegrated after the ruin of the Roman Empire, & slowly re-constituting itself. The large & hereditary estates of the feudal aristocracy served this public end. In our modern world the function is gone. ib

Macaulay's Essay on Milton – its unsoundness springs from this: that the writer has not for his aim to see & to utter the real truth about Milton ... A reader who only wants rhetoric will find what he wants .... And readers who seek for criticism are extremely few, while those who seek for rhetoric are many Milton, ib.

"Popularity, the immense, of Macaulay, is due to his being pre-eminently fitted to give pleasure to all who are beginning to feel enjoyment in the things of the mind." ...."But with the increasing number" of these "the number of those also increases who having awoke to it, go on with it, follow where it leads them ...."and at this stage rhetoric dissatisfies." it

Of the two less perfect kinds of poetry, the poetry of revolt, & the poetry of indifference (see "Inns" p. 135 ante) to morals, the latter has the slighter chance of survival [e.g. Swinb.]. We are braced by contact with impassioned revolutionaries - with Lucretius, Voltaire Leopardi. F. R. Symonds on Arnold on Wordsworth.

We need do no more than name the chiefs of European poetry - Homer, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles, Virgil, Horace, Dante, Shakspere, Milton - in order to recognise the fact that they owe their superiority to the completeness of their representation, to their firm grasp upon the harmony of human faculties in large morality. It is this which makes classical & humane literature convertible terms. ib.

[But for immediate popularity the one-sided representation - the "inn" species - is preferable]

Poetry - is not so much a criticism of life as a revelation of life, id.

Fancy. The power to flash new light on things familiar, & by their combin.n to delight the mind with novelty. id.

"The Cosmic Emotion" - persons for whom "the cosmic em.n" is a reality & a religion. In proportion as the sciences make us more intimately acquainted with

man's relation to the universe, while the sources of life & thought remain still inscrutable, Wordsth. must take stronger & firmer hold on minds which recognise a mystery in Nature far beyond our ken. What Science is not called upon to supply, the fervour & the piety that humanize her truths, & bring them into harmony with permanent emotions of the soul, may be found in all that W. wrote:—

For I have learned
To look on nature, not as in the hour
Of thoughtless youth; but hearing oftentimes
The still sad music of humanity. &c

Should the day arrive when society shall be remodelled upon principles of true democracy, when 'plain living & high thinking' shall become the rule, when the vulgarity of manners inseparable from decaying feudalism shall have disappeared, when equality shall be rightly apprehended & refinement be the common mark of humble & wealthy homes— Should this golden age of a grander civilization dawn upon the nations, then Wordsworth will be recognised as the prophet & apostle of the world's rejuvenescence..... He has.. a quiet dignity, a nobleness & loftiness of feeling joined to primitive simplicity, the tranquillity of self respect, the calm of self-assured uprightness.....

But... it remains true that in W. we find a ponderosity, a personal & patriotic egoism, a pompousness, a self importance in dwelling upon details that have value chiefly for the poet himself or for the neighbd. he lives in, wh. may not unnaturally appear impertinent or irksome to readers of a diffn. nationality.

Will the essential greatness of Words^th^? his humanity, his wisdom, his healthiness, his bracing tone, his adequacy to the finer spirit of a scientific & democratic age – will these solid & imperishable qualities overcome the occas^lly^ defective utterance, the want of humour & lightness, the obstinate insularity of char^r^, the somewhat repellent intensity of local interest, which cannot but be found in him? ib.

Genius. I read in a book the other day that great talent in action – in fact genius – is a kind of somnambulism. The artist performs great feats in a dream. We must not wake him up lest he should lose his balance. H. James. Roderick Hudson.

After death. "When my personal business shall be past the control of my love of order". C. Dickens – letter to Forster.

America – History, as yet, has left in the United States but so thin & impalpable a deposit that we very soon touch the hard substratum of nature; & nature herself, in the western world, has the peculiarity of seeming rather crude & immature. The very air looks new & young; the light of the sun seems fresh & innocent as if it knew as yet but few of the secrets of the world & none of the weariness of shining H. James – Hawthorne.

Salem. Its past, is of course a very recent past; but one must remember that the dead of yesterday are not more alive than those of a century ago. ..... It has little of the element that painters call depth of tone. ib.

A village, in a great & vigorous democracy, where there are no overshadowing squires, where the "county" has no social existence, where the villagers are conscious of no supermembent strata of gentility, piled upwards into vague regions of privilege.

it.

Hawthorne, on his failing to make use of his Custom-house experiences in fiction. .... The fault was mine. The page of life that was spread out before me was dull & commonplace, only because I had not fathomed its deeper import. A better book than I shall ever write was there, ... The wiser effort wd have been to diffuse thought & imagn through the opaque substance of to-day, & thus to make it a bright transparency. Lect. by H. James.

At Rome ..." A vague sense of ponderous remembrances; a perception of such weight & density in a bygone life that the present moment is pressed down or crowded out, & our individual affairs & interests are but half as real here as elsewhere."

Transformation - Hawthorne.

The grand work of [creative] literary genius is a work of synthesis & exposition, not of analysis & discovery. M. Arnold. "Essays in Criticism."

Goethe reproached the French Revolution with having "thrown quiet culture back" it.

France is the country in Europe where the people is most alive. ib.

Our material progress ... our railways, our business, & our fortune-making ... after he [man] has made himself perfectly comfortable [on these points] may begin to

remember that he has a mind, & that the mind may be made a source of great pleasure. I grant that it is mainly the privilege of faith, at present, to discern this end. ib. id

To act is so easy, as Goethe says; to think is so hard! id.

Safeguard [in criticism &c] - Always to retain an intimate & lively consciousness of the truth of what one is saying, and, the moment this fails us, to be sure that something is wrong. id.

Definition of Criticism (the author's) - A disinterested endeavour to learn & propagate the best that is known & thought in the world. id.

On Style &c ... [Get rid of provinciality ..... Genius will raise men to the classical platform at moments, but the addition of culture ~~alone~~ will alone make them live there .... Provinciality is caused by remoteness from a centre of correct information .... by want of a centre of correct taste still more. For here even the greatest powers of mind most fail a man: ... they will make him inform himself thoroughly ... think profoundly, even with ignorance & platitude all around him; but they will not keep his taste & style perfectly sound & sure if he is left too much to himself, with no 'sovereign organ of opinion' near him.

Have urbanity: avoid the eruptive & the aggressive styles: Dr. Newman's mind - a miracle of intellectual delicacy, wh. produces urbanity of style ... It is wrong to contradict without a word of preparation any fixed & familiar notion, right or wrong - it simply astounds & irritates the reader - e.g. 'The narrow & barbarian mind of Alexander the Great &c] ib

Style cont^d - "The check & support afforded by knowing one speaks before good & severe judges .... a temperate style ... not too violently insisting. .... He feels himself to be speaking before competent judges, that there is a force of cultivated opinion for him to appeal to. Therefore he must not be extravagant, & he need not storm." ib. id

Maurice de Guerin. 'Do you know what it is which makes man the most suffering of creatures? It is that he has one foot in the finite & the other in the infinite.' (Words of Lamennais - quot. by M. Arnold from M. de G.)

To a nature like his, endued with the passion for perfection, the necessity to produce, to produce constantly, to produce whether in the vein or out of the vein .... is the most intolerable of tortures. ib. id.

The grand power of poetry is its interpretative power .... the power of so dealing with things as to awaken in us a wonderfully full, new, & intimate sense of them, [so that] we feel ourselves to have their secret. ib. id.

The two kinds of interpretation, the naturalistic & the moral ... [a perfect specimen of the natural^e is Keats's Ode to Autumn.] ib.

To make magically near & real, the life of Nature, & man's life only so far as it is a part of that nature .... The poet is in a great degree passive: he aspires to be a sort of human Aeolian harp ... 'welcoming every impression without attaching itself to any.' ib. id.

Critic's function. To ascertain the master-current in the literature of an epoch, & to distinguish this from all minor currents, is one of the critic's highest functions. ib. "Heine":

Goethe – the manifest centre of German literature ... after Goethe the main current flows more in Heine's works than in any others. ib. id.

Shakespeare & his contemporaries .... applied freely in literature the then modern ideas, [which we do not] .... In the lit.ᵗ movement of the beginning of the 19th cent. the signal attempt to apply freely the modern spirit [see pp. 116, 117..] was made by two members of the aristocratic class, By: & Shel: ... Did not succeed .... Their lit.ᵗ creation, comp. with the lit. cr. of Shak. & Spenser ... Goethe & Heine, is a failure. The best lit. creⁿ. of that time in Eng. prod.ᵈ from men .... Wordsworth ... retired ... Col. Sett. Keats .... W. Sc. & K. have left far more solid works than those wh. B. & Sh. have left. But their works have this defect:– they do not belong to that which is the main current of modern epochs, they do not apply modern ideas to life; they constitute therefore, minor currents, & all other literary work of our day, however popular, which has the same defect, also constitutes but a minor current – By. & Shel. will long be remembered for their passionate, their titanic effort, to flow in the main stream of modern literature.

Pagan & Mediæval Relig.ᵉ Sent.ᵗ .. The ideal, cheerful, sensuous pagan life is not sick or sorry. No; yet its natural end is the sort of life wh. Pomp.ᵃ & Hereⁿ. bring so vividly before us – a life ... by no means ... honor & misery .. even gratifies the senses & understanding; but ..... ends by fatiguing & revolting us:– leaves us with a desire

for an utter change, for clouds, storms, effusion & relief....

It is natural that man shd. take pleasure in his senses .. natural also that he shd. take refuge in his heart & imagin^n. from his misery ... Pompeii = the pagan sent^t. in its extreme ... the self-caused sufferings of St Francis = mediæval Xtian sent^t. in its extreme. H. nature is neither all senses & unders^g, nor all heart & imagin^n. Pompeii was a sign that for humanity at large the measure of sensualism had been overpassed. St Francis ... spiritualism — overpassed ... The Renascence ... a return toward the pagan spirit ... The Reform^n. the very opposite to this.

There But the main element of the modern spirit's life is neither the senses & unders^g, nor the heart & imagin^n; it is the imaginative reason. and there is a cent^y. in Gk life — about 530 to 430 B.C. — in wh. poetry made, it seems to me, the noblest, the most successful effort she has ever made as the priestess of the imaginative reason, of the element by wh. the mod. spt^r., if it wd. live right, has chiefly to live ..... Simonides, Pindar, Æschylus, Sophocles .... They are not enough ... for the present; but they show the way. ib. id.

Perhaps everything, take it at what point in its existence you will, carries within itself the fatal law of its own ulterior development ib. id.

Greece — a country hardly less important to mankind than Judæa. ib id.

'Fiction has no business to exist unless it is more beautiful than reality. Certainly the monstrosities of fiction may be found in the booksellers' shops; ... but they have

no place in literature, because in literature the one aim of art is the beautiful. Once lose sight of that, & you have the mere frightful reality.' – That is just the right critic^m. to pass on these 'monstrosities'... One would think that this was enough to deter from such production any man of genuine ambition. id. on Joubert.

The end & aim of all literature, if one considers it attentively is, in truth, a criticism of life. But the criticism which the men of genius pass upon human life is permanently acceptable to mankind; the criticism which the men of ability pass upon h. l. is transitorily acceptable. Between Shakespeare's c. of h. l. & Scribe's the difference is there .... Whence then, this difference? It is that the acceptableness of Shakesp.'s criticism depends upon its inherent truth; ... of Scribe's, upon its smiling itself by its subject-matter, ideas, mode of treatment, to the taste of the generation that hears it. id. id.

[Acquire the best ideas attainable in or about your time – which are, so to speak, in the air – to be seized by the finest spirits]. id. Lit. Influence of Academies.

The problem is to express new & profound ideas in a perfectly sound & classical style. id. id.

Interference. Men ... intent on benefiting their neighbours ... are apt to take their own motives for {[understood] granted.} .. All angry feeling against {[criticism &c] interference} is the result of weakness of some sort – weakness of position & of circum^s. (a case wh. excites sympy.), rendering the victims no longer masters of their own affairs; or weakness of moral ground, the weakness of a mind not in harmony with itself. SR. 21.2.80.

"What is love? A passion which sets all the universe on one side, & the beloved object on the other."

Napoleon. (Mem.s Mme. Remusat)

Policy of Mr Gladstone – "intelligible & generous .... [but it] ignores the most substantial elements in human beings, viz. interests & ambitions. The Temps.

Lunacy. Causes (among 4886). Unknown 1481: Hereditary predisposition 573: Intemperance 470: Epilepsy 360: Religion 185: Congenital defect 166: Paralysis 148 Anxiety 120: deaths of relatives 97: Domestic troubles 91: Poverty 89: Sunstroke 52: disapp.t in love 52: Fright 39: Jealousy 13: Cruelty of husbands 12: Imprisonment 11: Unexpected prosperity 9: remorse 7: Seduction 3: Report: Essex L. Asylum. Times.

Preeminence – Any preemin.ce is always balanced by some expiatory abasement. Renan.

Impartiality. One is impartial towards the dead only. do

The New Renaissance – ... The dispute between Greek & Gothic – or G/R & Hebraic – ... – naturalistic & ascetic – secular & monastic – mediaeval & renaissance – are all names for contradictory views of life. Church Quarterly.

Intuition v. Association – I have long felt, [says J. S. Mill], that the prevailing tendency to regard all the marked distinctions of hum.n char.r as innate, & to ignore the irresistible proofs that by far the greater part of these differences, whether between individuals, races, or sexes, are such as not only might, but naturally would be, produced by diff.ces in circ.ces, is one of the chief hindrances

to the rational treatment of great social questions, & one of the greatest stumbling blocks to human improvement. L. Stephen.

Not a single fixed element anywhere – a general flux of things – Mill's Doct^n. ib.

Undoubtedly we are grievously inclined to regard transitory customs, political and intellectual, as part of the unalterable framework of the universe. ib.

Darwinism is as pointed in its ~~to~~ bearing upon sociology as in its bearing upon natural history. ib.

[By Darwinism] we are no longer forced to choose between a fixed order imposed by supernatural sanction, & accidental combination capable of instantaneous & arbitrary reconstruction. [but] recognise in society, as in individuals, the development of an organic structure, by slow secular processes. ib.

History depends upon the relation between the organism & the environment. ib.

The most detestable kind of Englishman – the Englishman who thinks it low to articulate. H. James.

The public may feel somewhat surprised at the difference between the tone of politicians in opposition & of the same men in office. Times L.

Art at the time of Phidias. The monstrous was eliminated from the type.

Mr Newton on Gk. Art.

Phidias presented the great deities under new & more impressive aspects – embodying them in types of a higher conception -- spiritualizing them. ib.

Literary expression. "The litterateur has only to clothe the thoughts of others; he may concentrate his faculties therefore on perfecting his language. He naturally is led by this habit to judge too harshly the writer who, compelled to work out new conceptions in the old language, can hardly avoid defects in composition, as he balances between diffuseness & obscurity. Deeper meditation – & such requires a first expression as its condition – connects the particular creations of the writer with their germs in the thought of mankind as represented in its language; then the defects drop off of themselves, not to speak of more preparation on the part of the public."

Comte's System of Pos.ve Polity. Preface to Vol 4.

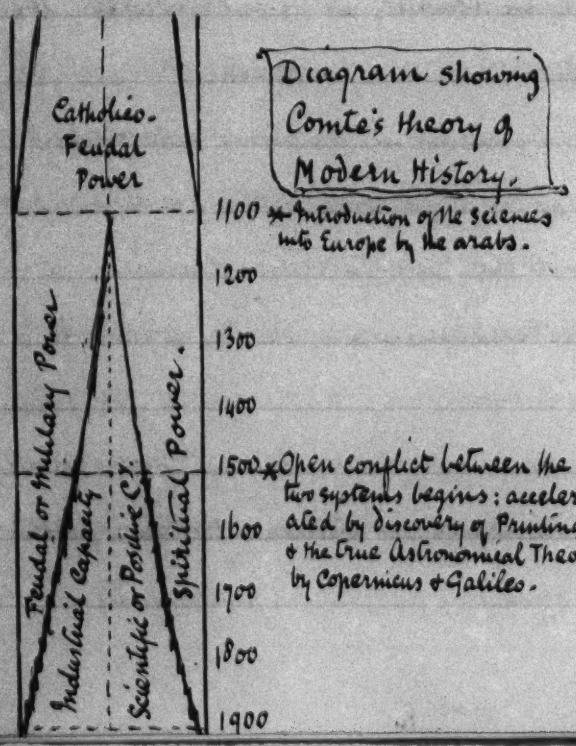


Diagram showing Comte's theory of Modern History.

Moralists assert that under every human breast there lies a tract of undiscovered country in comparison with which the unexplored solitudes of central Africa are but as a speck. World

Religion. In England doubt is beginning to spread, even in secluded country-places, & among the lower middle class, which has so long remained thought-proof... This awakening doubt comes to you [English] without transition & preparation, thanks to the Evangelical movement, which has broken the historic thread between Hume's thought & that of your thinkers of to-day. "Modern England" – Karl Hillebrand. June 1880: "19th Cent"

Wesley's work was very similar to that of Rousseau, though done in another field & in a different way. Both reasserted the emotional side of our nature – ib.

Methodism was only the Wertherism of the uncultivated – it.

High-church teaching, a wholesome corrective to the morbid introspection of the Evangelicals. it

Sceptics... who embraced the Roman faith, more out of a prédilection d'artiste – it is A.W. Schlegel's own expression – than out of a deeper conviction. ib.

We hardly realize (in England) how entirely the rationalistic element that Protestantism contains has destroyed the spiritual & intellectual foundation of the more positive part of the creed. it.

In our gratitude & reverence for the Catholic church ... that phase of development which we have to leave behind us ... we must remember that its greatness & splendour depend on the theory of a continuous revelation, on the infallibility of the church. This is the central dogma ... authority is the very raison d'etre of the Cath. Church. ib.

England is the only country in Europe where the passions, interests, & ideas which animated the contemporaries & countrymen of Luther are still living.. ib.

You (in England) are evidently not arrived at the stage of indifference towards Xty. wh. we have reached on the Continent ..... The religious question on the Continent has reference only to the position of the Church towards the state, not to its dogmas. ib.

In England the episcopal constitution surviving the Reformation, the rich endowments which numerous sees & livings retained, the class to wh. many clergymen belonged by birth, & finally, the important part played by the episcopate in the upper House, left the Ch. of Eng^d. something of the aristocratic char^r Catholic^sm had in the middle ages. ib.

Human life was a work of art for 8 or 10 centuries [from the close of the Roman Empire to the close of the Crusades – when Catholicism was complete & perfect, & all institutions working in harmony with it.] "19th Cent" F. Harrison.

— To the larger vision of the twenty ninth century the ideas of the nineteenth or the ideas of the eighteenth, will seem as dim & petty as do those of the eighth or the ninth century to the men of to-day. ib. id.

Berkeley established the subjective character of the world of phenomena; that this world I perceive is my perceptions, & nothing more. But besides these perceptions there is also a spirit, a me that perceives them. And to get rid of this imaginary soul or substance was the work of Hume.

Quot. from Clifford (Ed. Rev.)

Political Integration [or evolution manifested by increase of social mass]

When the aggregates are small the incorporation of materials for growth is carried on at one another's expense in feeble ways - by taking one another's game, by robbing one another of women, & occasionally by adopting one another's men. As larger aggregates are formed, incorporations proceed in more wholesale ways; first by enslaving the separate members of conquered tribes, & presently by the bodily annexation of such tribes. And as compound aggregates pass into doubly & trebly compound ones, there arise increasing desires to absorb adjacent smaller societies & so to form still larger aggregates..... While the extent to which social integration can in each case be carried, depends in part on these conditions, it also depends in part upon the degree of likeness among the units..... Only after adaptation to social life has made considerable progress, does harmonious co-operation among those who are not of the same stock become practicable. (H. Spencer. F.R. Jan. 81.)

The Moral Element in Literature. - The novelist, as Fielding often tells us, is the true historian of the time. He tries to show us the real moving forces in the great tragi-comedy of human life. He has to make the world intelligible to us, & the deeper & truer his insight, the greater his permanent power. So far his attitude is the same as that of the scientific observer or the philosophic reasoner.

And this is enough to condemn the disguised pamphlets which are called novels with a purpose [other than that of showing human nature]....

He reveals to us certain aspects of the world in which we live & the men who live in it,.. truths capable of being proved by direct intuition,.... certain facts as they appear to him. If we are so constituted as to be unable to see what he sees, he can go no further.... But, on the other hand, so far as we are in sympathy with him, the proof — if it be a proof — has all the cogency of direct vision. He has touched our dull eyes, drawn back the veil which hid from us the certain aspect of the world, & henceforward our views of life & the world will be more or less changed, because the bare scaffolding of fact which we previously saw will now be seen in the light of keener perceptions than our own.

... We must ask, in what sense & how far the value of this artistic revelation may be dependent upon the moral qualities of the seer?....

In a man's books, if they are good for anything, I expect to have the highest part of the man: the refined essence of his thoughts, & his most confidential communications..... When I know a man [thus], especially if he attracts my love or reverence, I am influenced, or in other words my whole character is more or less modified. I have breathed a new intellectual atmosphere, & my constitution is affected by the materials which I have unconsciously assimilated..... As I have said I measure the worth of a book by the worth of the friend whom it reveals to me.

The poet, like the man, is lower in rank so far as he is wanting in sincerity, & therefore puts us off with sham conventional phrases; or wanting in purity

of feeling, & therefore incapable of appreciating the purest essences of character....

Literary work may be as clever as you please, & unite the highest admiration of the authorized critics of such qualities; but that which gives it charm, & makes it capable of reaching the hearts of mankind is the underlying tenderness & delicacy of the emotional sentiment....

A poet is great so far as he has set before us some impressive ideal of life, or found utterance for the deepest emotions of his contemporaries.... Nobody can appreciate the great issues of the time or sympathise with the great currents of thought, who has not been more or less at home with the writings of such men as Mr Carlyle, or Cardinal Newman, or J. S. Mill, or Mr Darwin, or Mr Tennyson, or Mr Browning – I will mention no one whose name could excite a controversy. .. All then that is to be said is this: that to get from literature the best that can be got from it, to use books as instruments for developing our whole natures, the true secret is to select our friends judiciously; to become as intimate as possible with some of the greatest thinkers of mankind, & to study the works of some great minds until we have been saturated with their influence, & have assimilated & made part of ourselves the sentiments which they express most vigorously.

Cornhill Jan '80. L. Stephen.

'Pre-Raphaelitism' Mr Ruskin says, 'has but one principle, that of absolute uncompromising truth in all it does, obtained by working everything down to the most minute detail from Nature & from Nature only.' Or where the imagination was involved the subject was to be conceived & portrayed 'as it was likely to have happened, rather than as it most prettily <u>might</u> have happened.' would-

Edward Irving in London. "One could easily perceive, here as elsewhere, that the ideal of fancy & the actual of fact were two very different things. It was as the former that my ~~old~~ friend, according to old habit, strove to represent it to himself & to make it be; & it was as the latter that it obstinately continued being." Carlyle's Remin^ces.

"When a great soul rises up it is generally in a place where there has been much hidden worth & intelligence at work for a long time. The vein runs on, as it were beneath the surface for a generation or so, then bursts into the light in some man of genius, & oftenest that seems to be the end of it." Report. of Carlyle's Conv^n Harper

Successful militancy leads to political power. Political headship commonly begins with the influence gained by the finest warrior – his activity in war generates the subordination of the rest: & therefore the growth of political power continues primarily related to the exercise of militant functions. e.g. in modern times, Napoleon, &c.

Another origin for political headship is the successful medicine-man

After these, hereditary succession. [Sometimes displaced by the first].

Fortnig^ly April & May, 81. Spencer. Political Heads.

Succession. "Succession by efficiency gives plasticity to social organization; succession by inheritance gives it stability." ib.

Inherited authority is supplanted by deputed authority – King becomes only a name.

Subjection to despotic rulers has been largely instrumental in advancing civiliz^n & is always most successful in war. ib.

[Succession by prowess seems to have merged in succession by inheritance as follows]: — He is assumed to inherit from his great progenitor more or less of the character, apt to be considered supernatural, which gave him his power: to maintain such relations with his progenitor's ghost as insures divine aid; hence "divine right". &c. ib.

"Where, in virtue of supposed supernatural origin or authority the king has become absolute, & owning both subjects & territory exercises all powers, he is obliged by the multiplicity of his affairs to depute his powers. There follows a reactive restraint, due to the political machinery he creates; & this machinery ever tends to become too strong for him - Especially where rigorous adhesion to the rule of inheritance brings incapables to the throne, or where ascribed divine nature causes inaccessibility save through agents, or where both causes conspire, power passes into the hands of deputies. The legitimate ruler becomes an automaton & his chief agent the real ruler, who, in some cases passing through parallel stages, himself becomes an automaton & his subordinates the rulers." ib

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As social integration [formation into societies] advances, the increasing aggregates [bodies of people] exercise increasing restraints over their units - a truth which is the obverse of the one... that the maintenance of its integrity by a larger aggregate implies greater cohesion. H. Spencer. F. Rev.

The amœba, or changeling - so called by Ehrenberg - is simply a mass of animated jelly, wh. moves about... its fluent pulp serves it in the place

of ~~a stomach~~ limbs.... It turns its flesh into a stomach .. round its entangled prey... It is a typical specimen of the raw material of animal life.... The bodies of all animals are now regarded by physiologists as groups of amœbas associated together for the advantage the well-organised division of labour confers. Each body is a colony of these living plastic lumps. But, as the separate amœbic individuals are arranged in the group, clusters are told off for different services, & are then specially equipped for the task which is committed to their charge.

Edin. Review. April '81.

Idealism (what seems) v. Materialism (what is.) — [Supposed to be irreconcileable - but by deliberately recognising that idealism is idealism there ought to be no difficulty - e.g. "the sun rises" = the sun seems to rise: thus the imagination may have its full poetical scope, as with children, without danger of error. 'Tis the 'how d'seem!' principle, in short. Recognise that all happiness lies in self-deception - & the value of fancy or idealism will be apparent. C.] Lange, in Hist. of Materialism, says on the same: "Materialists, in their demonstration of the uniformity of nature .... hinder the due appreciation of ~~human life~~ the intellectual life. Because the critical understanding refuses the title of objectivity claimed for the ideas of teleology (doctrine of final causes), of intelligence in Nature, & so on, it too easily results that the value of these ideas to mankind is too much depreciated. Holbach, it is true, recognises a certain justification for these ideas: man may avail himself of these, if he is not enslaved by them, & if he knows

that [in giving these fancies room] he has to deal, not with objective things, but with inadequate conceptions of them. But that such ideas, although in no way answering to the things themselves, must in extensive spheres of life not only be suffered as convenient & harmless habits of childhood, but that they belong, in spite of, nay perhaps because of their birth in the mind of man, to the noblest treasures of mankind, & can afford him a felicity which nothing can replace, — these are considns far removed from the Materialist: they are removed from him, not because they would be inconsistent with his system, but because the modes of thought engendered in him through struggle & labour carry him away from this aspect of human life." ..... Struggle between the critical & the creative faculty is for ever going on... Holbach devoted his whole energies to the destruction of idealism & spiritualism in every shape, & was by his own confession, only in difficulty when he encountered the extreme spiritualism of Berkeley, whose system struck him as being, though absurd, more logically coherent than the Cartesian & Leibnitzian speculations wh. he had attacked; & therefore more difficult to overthrow. ..... Literary reaction in Germany against materialism was naturally coincident with that literary aesthetic activity wh. from Klopstock & Lessing down to Schiller & Goethe, characterizes the greater part of 18th cent. in Germany.

Lange's philosophy — "No thought is so calculated to reconcile poesy & science as the thought that all our 'reality', without prejudice to its strict connection, undisturbed by any caprice, is only appearance. Yet this truth remains for science that 'the thing in itself' is a mere limitative idea."

Lange gets out of his difficulties by relegating to the sphere of Poesy all those elements of human interest the importance & persistence of which he cannot deny, but whose relation to the objective he considers uncertain. Spectator. Lange's Hist. of Mat.sm (9.7.81)

Maxim of Gen. Garfield: — "Nothing is more uncertain than the result of any one throw; few things more certain than the result of many throws."

Wit. I have often felt it to be a melancholy reflection that some of the most famous witticisms ever struck out — the sayings about the use of language, or the definition of gratitude — have been made by what seems to be almost a mechanical device — the inversion of a truism.... In fact it seems that the essay writer has to make his choice between the platitude & the paradox.

Rambles among books. Cornhill 9.81.

German poets — Schiller & Goethe gave the crowning grace to Germany's poetic glory — little poetry before them — little since — military rigidity leaves no room for poets — the Muse hid herself under the guise of philosophy, & in Schopenhauer we have the latest German poet — A melancholy spectacle this. "Ce qui fait que nous n'avons pas de poëtes, c'est que nous pouvons nous en passer" says Joubert. Alas! the day when we, too, may no longer need them.

Still the post-Goethean period produced at least a few poets — Heine the greatest — But Lenau also deserves to be more widely recognised. Like H. he is a singer of world-pain & despondency — But while Heine's muse will wantonly disport herself around sombre themes & echo the Voltairean sneer:

Oh Jupiter, tu fis en nous créant,
Une froide plaisanterie,

Lenau is gently resigned — He is not cynical like Byron — does not revolt like Leopardi —

H-Z. in Cornhill, Oct-81.

Thackeray. Thackeray's philosophy of life is latent in his own pictures of life; but no one was less competent to expound these than himself. In painting them he [& all writers of fiction, one may add] sometimes reached depths of intensity & meaning that were amazingly beyond his own critical powers.

Spectator on the mistake of selecting "reflections" of T.

The constant, confidential assumption that everybody is capable of certain meannesses is anything but cheerful .... keeps the lower standards all round. ib.

At an age when the romance of her own life was opening out to her.

Life of Voltaire. James Parton.

V: "I shall love you always. Lovers the least faithful say the same". ib.

Louis XIV. at 77 – There was scarcely an intelligent individual in France who did not long for his death ..... [the necessity of pleasing him] rendered hypocrisy one of the necessaries of life ib.

No woman, as Voltaire remarked, ever ruined a husband with more grace than she (the Duchess du maine) ib.

Voltaire on Gulliver's Travels. 'The reader's imagination is pleased & charmingly entertained; but that continued series of new fangles, of follies, of wild inventions, pall at last upon our taste. Nothing unnatural may please long' ib.

Voltaire ... dwelt upon the folly of supposing that the Creator of men had "drowned the fathers & died for the children" without having reclaimed the race from wickedness by either method – ib. 146.

The conspicuous Whig house then was the new seat of Bubb Doddington in Dorset-shire, where authors & artists were among the most freq.t & welcome guests - including Voltaire &c. also young (Right Honble) Horace Walpole &c

Lord Herbert published his treatise against revelation "De Veritate" - after getting, as he supposed, a revelation from Heaven - & thus began Deism - His 5 points were - 1. There is a God. 2 Man should worship him. 3. The practice of virtue is the chief part of worship. 4. Faults are expiated by repentance. 5. There must be a future of reward & punishment. He covered his heresies with the safe & decent mantle of the Latin language. ij

Voltaire on Shakespeare. "These pieces are monsters in tragedy ... I could not understand how the English could admire so extravagant an author; but when I knew the language better I perceived that the English were right. They saw the crudities of their favourite author, but they felt his beauties better than I could - beauties so much the more remarkable from their having flashed out in the midst of profoundest night ... The merit of this author has ruined the English drama. There are such beautiful scenes, there are passages so grand & so terrible in these monstrous farces which they call tragedies, that his pieces have always been played with great success. Time which alone gives reputation to men, renders at length their faults respectable. Most of the odd & gigantesque notions of this author have acquired, at the end of two hundred years, the right to pass for sublime. Modern authors have almost all copied them; but that which succeeded in Shakespeare is hissed in them." He proceeds to remark that Addison's Cato is only Eng. tragedy worthy ranked with French. ij

La Fontaine says 'Chaste are the ears, though the eyes be loose'..... The Frenchman brings to the theatre fastidious ears, & the Englishman chaste eyes. ib.

Pope's position in the world of letters in 1728 was most brilliant.... I may almost add terrible; for the man who can destroy a career or brand a name by a couplet wields a terrible power... Voltaire could not issue lettres de cachet, but he saw Pope wreak a deadlier revenge upon his foes than ministers & mistresses did when they consigned men to the Bastille. ib.

Under personal government, as in the game of chess, the object of intrigue is to capture the king. ib.

Gov^t of Louis XIV. – "A government destined, for the next 66 years, to invest with the attraction of forbidden fruit every bright & free utterance of the human mind". ib. 160.

Bubb Dodington's Diary .. exhibits .. a singular train of gross venality & low intrigue, & demonstrates the influence of petty occurrences in the administration of public affairs. [Cf. my theory for writing history] Hutchins. III. 454.

Voltaire writes that he is exhausting & killing himself in order to amuse his fool of a country. ib.

Epigram written on gate of cemetery containing grave of Deacon Pâris, to which people had resorted (till disallowed) in belief in its miraculous effect. "By order of the King: God is forbidden to perform miracles in this place".

When Voltaire had been beaten by the Chevalier de Rohan. "He felt the outrage too keenly to give his feelings effective expression. Effective expression is art, & the artist must have a tranquil mind" ib.

Voltaire's Essay upon the Changes which have occurred in our Globe – "shows us in an interesting manner what man did not know in geology about the middle of the last cent." ... His zeal to relieve infant science from the incubus of sacred legend laid him open to retort. It is said that even at the present day there are provincials who believe in a literal deluge of the whole earth." ib.

"He who has to act on his own responsibility is a slave if he does not act on his own judgment." Saying of Sir H. Edwardes – highly valued by Livingstone. Life of L.

"Defective information & a biased mind, – these are the reasons why each generation has to re-write for itself the history of the world." Parton. Voltaire

"Voltaire did not perceive that the Reformation was a step toward the emancipation of the mind from the bondage of the letter." ib.

He [V.] sometimes makes the mistake that we are all apt to make .. [of] attributing too much to individuals, & too little to man. People were dismal in Geneva & cruel in Spain, not because Calvin was dyspeptic & Philip II ambitious, but because man was still weak, ignorant & timorous ib.

"Cicero", said the king [of Prussia] Fred.k II. "could not conceive how the augurs could look one another in the face without laughing". ib.

Voltaire, on Fred.k's invasion of Silesia "after all he is only a king". ib.

"It is characteristic of barbarians to believe the divinity malevolent. Men make God in their own image." Voltaire. ib.

Believe only what is in harmony with the known nature of things. (Spirit of Voltaires histories &c.) ib.

Marvellous pageant at Versailles – May 5. 1744 – three queens – king in crown & diamonds – squires – knights – Car of the Sun – groups representing the 4 Ages of Gold, Silver, Brass & Iron – celestial signs – seasons – hours. also shepherds, blacksmiths, farmers, harvesters, vine-dressers, fauns, dryads, Pans, Dianas, Apollos marching by, & representing the various scenes of life & industry! ib I. 408.

"Eminent talents become of recently rarer as the whole nation advances. In a well-grown forest no single tree lifts its head very high above the rest."
From Voltaires address to Academy. ib.

"Better worth while is it to smooth the wrinkles from the foreheads of worthy people than to compose gazettes"... Fred.k of Prussia, in commending Volt.s Pucelle (comic)

The Silence of the majority. In America politicians who study "opinion" with the most eager assiduity constantly discover that they know very little about it, the speeches, articles, & letters coming from the active minority, & not from the silent, but irresistible, majority.... Demos is silent till called upon to act, & in that silence is one of the most effective causes of political bewilderment.

Spectator. 8.4.82 Silence of Democracies

Fortunately for the interests of society, as the sphere of roguery expands the chances multiply of contact between the offender & the particular temper which does not shrink from the ridicule & trouble of striking back. all which is needed is the first step. As soon as one proclaims his, or, as is more usually the case, her, wrongs, a hundred swell the chorus. In default of the precentor they might have kept their mouths shut for ever.

Times. Leader. 20.4.82

In a community ... with the majority of its members absorbed in brooding over their own interests, sentries should be detached to investigate the habits of a minority who might else take excessive advantage of the prevailing abstraction.

id. do.

"From those high windows behind the flower-pots young girls have looked out upon life, which their instincts told them was made for pleasure, but which year after year convinced them was, somehow or other, given over to pain" - J. Inglesant

A man's character is made up, not of what he is always, but of what he is most frequently.

Mme de Rémusat.

It is the customary fate of new truths to begin as heresies & to end as superstitions. Huxley.

The scientific spirit is of more value than its products; & irrationally held truths may be more harmful than reasoned errors id.

The essence of the scientific spirit is criticism. It tells us that, to whatever doctrine claiming our assent we should reply, Take it if you can compel it. The struggle for existence holds as much in the intellectual as in the physical world. A theory is a species of thinking, & its right to exist is co-extensive with its power of resisting extinction by its rivals. id.

The 19th Century. "We are on the threshold of a great time ..... 'We shall see it, but not now.' The Vatican with its Syllabus, the Mediaevalists at all costs, Mr Carlyle, Mr Ruskin, the Æsthetes, are all wrong about the nineteenth century. It is not the age of moneybags & cant, soot, hubbub, & ugliness. It is the age of great expectation & unwearied striving after better things ....

"Man, in his desperate struggle with the forces of nature, is far too slightly armed to dispense with any one of the appliances that the genius of man can discover.....

"Read the delightful picture of Athenian life in the dialogues of Plato, or the comedies of Aristophanes, or of Roman life in the Epistles of Horace, or of mediaeval life in the Tales of Boccaccio or Chaucer, or of Oriental life in the Arabian Nights, or in the books of Confucius & Mencius, or the Tales of old Japan, or go back to the old Greek world in the Odyssey of Homer & the odes of Pindar, Theocritus & Hesiod. In all these we get glimpses of societies wh. to us are ideal in their charm."
F. Harrison. (In 19th Cent.)

The intellectual & moral defences which they [Philistines] find in narrowness.

Spectator.

Carlyle showed us how small a proportion of our life we can realize in thought; how small a proportion of our thoughts we can figure forth in words; how immense is the difference between the pretensions of human speech & the real life for which it stands; how vast the forces amidst which the human spirit struggles for its little modicum of purpose..... how, in spite of this array of immensities the Spirit whose command brings us into being requires of us the kind of life which defies necessity....

Spectator.

'I conceive a man as always spoken to from behind, & unable to turn his head & see the speaker' Emerson. quot. in Spec.

'Why should I vapour & play the philosopher instead of balancing the best I can this dancing balloon'. id. ib

id. ib.

'A certain partiality, headiness, & want of balance is the tax which all action must pay.'

M. Renan's remarkable definition of Providence – 'the totality of the fundamental conditions which determine the march of the Universe.' Spec.

Just as M. Pasteur can show that the introduction of an infinitesimal germ into the blood can so alter the whole constitution of the blood that the destiny of the being... is wholly altered, so the history of our inward life can prove that the introduction of a spiritual germ into the mind of man can... make his life & death totally different things... Spectator [Thus thought shapes the very world: matter creates thought: reciprocal action.]

The stronghold of the spiritualist's case:
He felt it a striking fact that he, like others, was conscious of the same personality, the same individual consciousness now, that he had 30 yrs. ago, although meanwhile, according to the physiologists, the material portion of his being had completely changed every 7 years. Hence there was to be experienced a being within us separate from matter. (Mr Justice Fry. quot. in Spectator 20 May '82.)

Dr Weismann (Studies in the theory of descent) goes so far as to say that the whole mechanism of the universe may well be conceived as having an interior & mental aspect corresponding to its external & self-complete framework ..... Unless you assume the ultimate atom or molecule to have some inner qualities analogous to those which we call mental – qualities such as the late Prof. Clifford used to speak of as those of mind-stuff – there is no explaining how the mental universe is developed out of the physical ib.

Another hypothesis .... represents mind as never interfering in the course of physical events, but at best representing a mere inner aspect of the outward frame of things – a sort of backwater from the stream of physical forces. ib.

The chronic history of Waterloo field is to be ploughed & sowed & reaped & mowed: yet once in a way these acts of husbandry were diversified with a great battle, where hosts decided the fate of Empires. After that agriculture resumed its sullen sway.

C. Reade. Multum in Parvo.

Grays Elegy. No doubt one great cause of the vast popularity of this noble poem is its sonority ... & (when the poet is as careful as Gray was to use, whenever occasion offered) the Drydenic pause – "the third foot pause" ~~[illegible]~~ the impressiveness of this stanza becomes irresistible — Athenaeum

Gray – A spirit of gigantic proportions imprisoned in the sealed jar of 18th cent. convention .... He lived in fear of that ogre Gentility, who ruled the 18th cent. & after being for a time overthrown by the French Revolution & Romanticism, is raising his head again in our own time as boldly as ever – so boldly that what is now called poetry would even, ten years ago have been called vers de société. — ib.

Literary gentility is curious. In Greek literature the gentil finds no place. Gentility, in short, is the true opposite of naturalism. — ib.

Men (American Specul^ns, political,) who "play pranks with the interests of forty millions of people". Quot. in Spect.

Swinburne – Tristram: —

"Shapes that wax pale & shift in swift strange wise [Void faces with unspeculative eyes –"

"..... Lives inlaid with hopes & fears, [Spun fine as fine & jewelled thick with tears –"

"In certain temperaments the eternal incongruities between man's mind & the scheme of the universe produce, no doubt, the pessimism of Schopenhauer and Novalis; but to other temperaments – to a Rabelais or Sterne for instance – the apprehension of them turns the cosmos into disorder, turns it into something like [a] boisterous joke" — Athenaeum.

Man the "fool of nature" prouder than Lucifer himself, yet "bounded in a nutshell," brother to the pannicred donkey, & held of no more account by the winds & rains of heaven than the poor little "beastie" whose house is ruined by the ploughshare — here is, indeed, a creature for Swift & Carlyle & Sterne & Burns to marvel at & to laugh at, but with what different kinds of laughter! id.

A contented conservatism is the primary instinct of the entire animal kingdom id.

"This great & eternal incongruity of mans existence — the conflict of a spiritual nature & such aspirations as mans with conditions entirely physical." id.

Our common notion of light is limited not by the actual extent of range of the radiations of a luminous body, but by the power of our eyes to see them. Of the long range of radiations coming from highly heated matter, the sun for example, only a small portion falls within the power of the eye. Beyond the extreme violet, where visibility ends, a great range of shorter vibrations beats upon the eye, & we know it not. So on the other side below the red all consciousness of light fails us; but here another sense, that of the feeling of heat & warmth, enables us still to know that a radiated influence from the hot body is coming upon us. These two invisibles, the ultra-violet & the ultra-red, though they cannot stimulate our eyes directly, can make themselves known to us mediately through certain actions on other bodies.... salts of silver."

Quot. in Longmans M. from Dr Huggins.

Twee worde in die werelt syn:
Dats allene myn ende dyn,
Mocht men die verdriven
Pays ende vrede bleve fyn.
Het ware al vri.

("Two words exist in the world, mine & thine. If they could be suppressed peace would reign & all would be free.") Jakob van Marlant – Flemish poet – quot. by Emile de Laveleye in F. Rev.[w] Ap. 83.

Doctrine of the Social Evolutionists – that in the social order, as in nature, all must change slowly, & by evolution. it. [Hence they do not urge sudden revolution & anarchy, as some sects of socialists do, the Irreconcilables &c.]

"The Socialists of the present day [in France, Belgium &c.] may be divided into two parties or sects; on the one hand there are the Collectivists; on the other the Nihilists or Anarchists....

"The word Collectivism is a new one, but the idea forms part of every system of present Radical Socialism. R. Socialism either wholly suppresses or restricts the right of hereditary succession within very narrow limits, even in the direct line because the effect of this is to increase inequality, as the heirs are in the enjoyment of possessions which they themselves have not laboured for, & this is in direct violation of the doctrine which says that property should be the reward of personal exertions, & consequently contrary to distributive justice. Hereditary succession suppressed or limited, what would become of the lands & other means of

production left ownerless? Evidently, as at the present day, when there is no heir, they would go to the State, who would in some cases, depute the Commune to hold them.

Collectivism may be conceived more or less completely applied, according as the state holds only the soil, (& this is the system which is being now so much discussed in England, under the name of nationalisation of land), or as the State holds all fixed capital, & in this latter case, all that is reserved to individuals is the enjoyment of what they can purchase with the immediate produce of their labour.

..... A collective appropriation of the soil would secure to every member of society a permanent proprietorship of the national soil, & for land to become collective property it would be necessary in the first place, that it should be at the disposal of those who wished to turn it to account; & secondly, that the rent paid by the tenant to society should be employed for the joint benefit of all. According to the Belgian Socialist there exist two forms of property quite distinct the one from the other; the one in vogue at the present day, in which land belongs to individuals or certain classes of individuals & labour is fettered; the other, the system of the future, when land will become collective property, & labour will be free. What we have stated above refers to the production of wealth. We will now examine how Rational Socialism arranges for its distribution. When labour is free – and this is the case only when land is accessible to all – every man can live without receiving wages from his fellow. Men then work for others only when offered as salary, more than they could gain if they worked for their own profit. When such a state of things exist we say in economic terms that wages are at a maximum the greater share in the profits of labour going to the labourer, & the lesser

to capital. When labour is fettered, workmen to avoid starvation, offer to work for the ~~authors~~ owners of land & the possessors of capital, and as there is competition wages fall to what is strictly necessary for the most ordinary requirements of life. If the holders of wealth do not need labourers, the superfluous hands must disappear. Wages then fall to a minimum and the largest share in the profits of labour goes to proprietors & capitalists, the smallest to the labourer. When labour is free, every man's wealth increases in proportion to his own labour. In the opposite case, a man's riches increase as his capital accumulates. Colins deducts the two following consequences from these two dissimilar systems of property in land. When land is owned individually, the riches of the upper classes & the poverty of the lower increase in parallel lines & in proportion as intellectual power developes in society; while when land is collectively appropriated, the riches of every one increase in proportion to the activity displayed by each, & in accordance with the economic progress made by civilisation. ib. id.

Spiritual belief.

"There is no reason to believe that the state of half-belief in which we now exist will be permanent. Men will again, as in former ages, believe more than we, or they will push on to something like finality, & believe still less than we." Blackwood. (& book)

George Eliot is the advocate of women; in Shakespeare we must find their artist. Blackwood "Shaksp. & George Eliot". Apl. 1883

It is urged by Mr Ruskin & Mr Furnivall that Shakespeare has hardly no heroes – that his men are all morally or mentally defective – that he never casts around human nature a really heroic lustre except in the persons of women.

ib.

George Eliot's women – a truly magnificent revelation of the nobleness that is in women. But the other side is not fairly shown. The mystery of feminine malignity is barely touched upon .... Art ought to be impartially representative

ib.

Statement of the case of the Evolutionists, Materialists, Pessimists &c –

'There is not a single known organism which is not developed out of simpler forms .... Nothing could be more unworthy of a supreme intelligence than this inability to construct an organ at once, without making several tentative efforts' (G.H. Lewes) ..... Last century it was the glorification of Nature .... Now we find ourselves depreciating Nature, & finding in her alleged imperfections & apparent cruelties an argument &c ..... The whole constitution of the world (so stupidly does it work) would be an unpardonable crime did it issue from a power that knew what it was about ... 'In sober truth' says Mill, 'nearly all the things which men are hanged or imprisoned for doing to one another, are Nature's everyday performances. Just in Spec. from Rev. H. Rodmain's book. 21.4.83

According to M. Zola, the novel has passed out of the region of art into that of physiology & pathology .....

The commonplace is amusing if it be treated lightly, but take it au grand sérieux, & it will become intolerable .... e.g. Miss Austen a model.

Arthur Tilley. Nat.l Rev.w 4.83

"It very frequently happens that ten thousand people all say what not any one of them feels, but each says it because everyone else says it, & each fears not to say it lest he should incur the censure of all the rest." Cardinal Newman.

The realistic & poetical schools of painting. The two tendencies are indestructible — the struggle perennial..... Ever since it became full grown art has always oscillated between two endeavours — the endeavour of the artist now to forget himself in what he sees, & now to transfuse all the external world with his own thought & emotion. Times. (Rev. of Gore's Life of Cecil Lawson.)

The organic & the inorganic worlds. The passage from the mineral world to the plant or animal world is hermetically sealed on the mineral side. This inorganic world is staked off from the living world by barriers which have never yet been crossed from within. No change of substance, no modification of environment, no chemistry, no electricity, nor any form of energy, nor any evolution, can endow any single atom of the mineral world with the attribute of life. Only by the bending down into this dead world of some living form can these dead atoms be gifted with the properties of vitality, without this preliminary contact with life they remain fixed in the inorganic sphere for ever..... If there is one thing in Nature more worth pondering for its strangeness it is the spectacle of this vast helpless world of the dead cut off from the living by the law of Biogenesis, & denied for ever the possibility of resurrection within itself.

Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual world."

[The struggle for the unnecessary.] Mrs Bridges ("travels round world") met a Mussulman lady who ... was learning English. "I do read the Fifth Royal Reader", she said, "and I do make Berlin wool-work & I do make the Return Gallop on the piano.".

[Common sense asserts itself.] Pretending to pay homage to the gods they made sly hits at their sacred noses, when the priests backs were turned. ib. (the Lamas of Thibet.)

Freewill. "Hume discovers the genesis of our notion of free-will in the fact that causation being no objective reality, but a mere figment of the human intellect, men are obliged to make an exception of the only kind of causation of which they have direct consciousness. They say, e.g. that water must freeze when the temperature falls below 32° meaning nothing more than that it does freeze, & imagine some mystic bond where experience shows them nothing but invariable sequence. But when they come to the causes of their own actions they find there is no must in the case. Hence they invent a second mystic entity – moral freedom – to save them from the consequences of the first, physical causation, & remedy an imaginary rule by an exception equally imaginary."

Letter in Spectator Aug 4. 83.

Life of Bp. Wilberforce. [The general effect left by the book is a sickly one – the result of a perception that the system & accessories it exemplifies is inadequate, namby-pamby, played out; & a doubt if S. W. honestly believes in the ecclesiastical details he elaborates at such length & with such urbanity.]

Origin of selfish cowardice is to be found in educ^n. – It wakes the imagin^n in the direction of caution. This is unmistakeably visible on the pecuniary side of life – Lads from schools are less generous than the ignorant....

But education will pass its present point before long. There is a point in cultivation at which prudence begins, & a point further on at which sympathy developes, & we are getting on to the latter. The social feeling comes after individualism, but it comes, & we have only to wait. We should say, what we should not have said 30 yrs ago – that the educ^d. classes are decidedly more broadly generous, & less narrowly prudent, than the body of the people. Spectator(?)

Galton on the defects, evil, & apparent waste on our globe. "We perceive around us a countless number of abortive seeds & germs; we find out of any group of a thousand men selected at random, some who are crippled, insane, idiotic, & otherwise inevitably imperfect in body or mind, & it is possible that this world may rank among other worlds as one of these."

"The University of Oxford is about the worst constituency existing for a man before his age in intellectual development & above it in self respect."

Letter to Gladstone fr. Bp. Wilberforce (Life)

"The shelter of authority.... the aid of system". Bp. W. (Life)

L^d. Westbury on Diseases of the mind in the clergy.... "I never yet met a clergyman, with the exception of y^r. lordship, who had a mind." Bp. W's Life

[Pitiable, whether regarded as narrowness or as hypocrisy – Bp. Wilberforce's attitude on "the Westminster scandal" – i.e. the invitation by Dean Stanley of the Revd. G. Vance Smith, Unitarian minister (on Revision Comee. of New Test.) to Communion in the Abbey with the other members] – "I deeply lament that anyone professing ~~not only~~ ..... a doctrine so dishonouring to our Ld. & Saviour as the denial of his Godhead, joined in that act of Holy Comn. of our Ch. with the Bps. of that Ch." ..... "The dean of Westmr. is the real offender & cause of the evil." (& Dr. V. S. afterwds. ~~stated~~ that he had never denied the divinity of our Lord.) Life of Bp. Wilberforce.

What I dislike so much in politics is the sickly & unreal way in which so many men speak when they find themselves on a platform, as if for that one half-hour in their lives it were a crime to be rich ..... I kept on asking myself whether it would not be better for us either to make up our minds that to have possessions is a bad thing, & at once to set about getting rid of what we have, or else to alter our way of talking to the workmen & honestly to tell every man to be rich if he can ..... We pick out all the things that are best fitted to flatter & please & get a cheer ..... I doubt if much of what we are doing in politics is not selfishly done for the sake of our own egotism ....

Instead of holding up the Protection party to ridicule & hatred, he describes how dimly as yet the sense of justice had dawned upon any part of the world, how each class still thought that the justest measure was that which served its own interest best ..... which made the wrong of the landowners only part of the wider wrong that was in all their own breasts.

In politics, so much the largest part of what we do is only clever adaptation to meet opinions which are not really our own..... I always feel a great sense of unreality around me. When I hear the Govt. defending this .... mess, or that.... I feel as if I heard voices only, which had no real owners belonging to them. I watch our two great political parties & wonder at the decorous mask that each wears..... Both determined to win, & to do whatever is necessary to win....

No person is obliged to push, to manoeuvre, to like what it is profitable to like, & despise what it is profitable to despise.

One set... the unhappiest... know that they are not true to their own convictions & they are always labouring to find just such excuses as they can. The other set persuade themselves that they really believe in what they say & do, & would be shocked if you told them that their convictions & enthusiasms & party zeal are only made for them by the circumstances of the moment.

"I think you are right in attacking a wrong, however large it may be, that you can see clearly is a wrong.... It cannot be right for you to sit down under a system which you feel covers untruths & pretence..." — "But am I fitted to attack a great system [the Ch.] just because I see the hollowness of it? What have I got to put in its place?.. To day, as I met all the good people flocking to church, the thought of the unreality in which we are living came upon me with bewildering force..... Do we live surrounded by systems that are only waiting for a breath of wind to fall on us? and yet some fatal charm binds us & them together..... Why is it? Why do we believe what we only

half believe, what we have no right to believe, what is only in the air round us, & is in no true sense a real part of ourselves?

Just because it saves us from thinking we occasionally find ourselves led into doing very absurd & stupid things. However, as everybody else round us is doing the same absurd & stupid thing there is no one left to find it out or to be much shocked at it....

Whether it is right or wrong.... keep the machinery going. Think of the loss, 10 per cent at least, of letting such a vast capital as we have all invested in our machinery remain idle..... Our work... will last a year or so, & look well till it goes to pieces.

In all that seething multitude of men & women..... was there a thought or feeling, a habit or a ceremony that, like the tracings on the chestnut leaf, had not been formed in its smallest detail by the infinite succession of touchings & retouchings too many & too delicate to be imagined....

Joe Cowen says we worship the immediate.

Is not convenience the inspiring principle that directs all that we do?

("A Politician in trouble" – Auberon Herbert, F. R. 9.83)

Destiny of the Human Race – To work every day in order to keep alive, with capital punishment at the end of the life's toil. Spectator. 22.9.83.

It was said of Peel that it was his intention to betray his country into good measures. Greville's memoirs.

Vernon Lee on the Middle Ages: Contemp.r Rev.w Jan 1884

"This that we foolishly call the Renaissance, & limit to the time of the revival of Greek humanities, really existed wherever, during the mediaeval centuries, the civilization with which the 12th & 13th cent.s were big was not, by the pressure of feudalism & monasticism, made to be abortive or stillborn"

Town & Country sentiment — (Tuscany) "The people of the town, constantly in presence of the upper classes.... did not care long for the sentimental daintiness of mediaeval poetry; besides, satire & scurrility are .... inevitable in a town. .... It was different in the country. The peasant — at least the Tuscan peasant — is eminently idealistic & romantic in his literary tastes.... (His) tales are of kings, princesses, ... jewels .. &c ... (his) songs about love, constancy ... Such things have not been degraded by familiarity & parody as in the town ... they retain for the country folk the vague charm of belonging to a sphere of the marvellous." id.

Revue des deux Mondes on Naturalism (e.g. Zola's novels, &c.)

"Ce que le public demande à l'art, ce n'est pas tout à fait de lui complaire, mais qu'il puisse du moins, lui public, s'y plaire. On n'ouvre pas le roman qui vient de paraître pour y chercher des raisons de trouver la vie plus triste; on ne va pas au théâtre avec ~~to~~ l'espérance de joindre un nouveau motif aux motifs que l'on peut avoir déjà de se plaindre des hommes. Cependant c'est justement ce que voudrait le naturalisme. L'art n'est pas fait pour plaire, selon son esthétique: il l'est même si peu qu'une œuvre qui plaît a, pour cette seule raison, manqué son but. L'art est l'imitation de la nature, qui est mauvaise; la reproduction de la vie, qui est cruelle; et l'expression de l'homme, qui est féroce. Toute œuvre donc qui représentera l'homme sympathique, la vie facile, et la nature clémente, sera nécessairement mensongère et sortira de l'art.

"Admettons avec eux que le monde soit mauvais. Beaucoup de personnes alors prétendront que c'est justement parce que ce monde est mauvais "qu'il a fallu s'en faire un autre, et l'inventer" et que cet autre monde est le monde de l'art. L'art nous apparaîtra comme une conquête de la sensibilité sur la nature, de même que la moralité, par exemple, est une victoire de la volonté sur les instincts et les appétits. Il aura son origine dans le besoin que nous éprouvons de faire quelquefois diversion et trêve aux soucis de la vie; il aura pour but la constitution d'un ordre idéal où chaque chose soit à sa place, à sa place et dans son rang. Et nul n'aura le droit de combattre cette conception de l'art, parce qu'autrement il n'y aurait plus d'art, et l'art ne serait qu'un avec la science."

This statement is very suggestive of answers, & opposite true comme-i-e- introduce so much of painful truth as to make the public feel it is truth, & not humbug, with enough art to gild our little pleasures.

'Numbers' - by M. Arnold. (American lecture)

'The madness of the multitude' - Plato. (quot.)

'The majority are bad' ib.

The actual world of the unsound majority, though it fancied itself solid & though most men might call it solid, could not stand. Let us read him [Plato] again & again, until we fix in our minds this true conviction of his ... that such a world, with its prosperities, idolatries, oppression, luxury, pleasures, drunkards, careless women, governing classes, systems of policy, strong alliances, shall come to nought & pass away; that nothing can save it. Let us do homage also, to his indestructible conviction that States are saved by their righteous remnant. ib.

... Mediaeval Catholicism lost its virtue ... ib.

... 'The dissolute grandees & gross & foolish common people. ib (quot)

Conquest. ('The spoliation of India' - by J. Seymour Keay. 19th Cent. Apl. 84.)

"A conquest, say real authorities..., however complete, merely forms the original title to possession. To render even such a title valid it must be confirmed by the subsequent consent & submission of the people, who thereupon become eligible for all offices in the administration, according to their qualifications, on an equality with their conquerors."

'The Coming Slavery' (Herbt. Spencer 4.84. Contemp. R. ~~19th Cent~~). When the miseries of the poor are depicted they are thought of as the miseries of the deserving poor, instead

of being thought of, as in large measure they should be, as the miseries of the undeserving poor.

Socialism - "All socialism involves slavery:.... The degree of his slavery varies according to the ratio between that which he is forced to yield up, & that which he is allowed to retain; & it matters not whether his master is a single person or a society.... Towards such an enslavement many recent measures, & still more the measures advocated, are carrying us. ib.

"Socialism in its least defensible form — ... imposing a tax on the more provident & industrious members of the community to save the residuum from the alternative of immigration or the workhouse."

Hon. Geo. C. Brodrick. 19th cent. Apl. 1884.

Too Clever people. - He was not one of those diplomatists, too astute by far, who put the obvious & ordinary meaning out of the question, simply because it is the obvious & ordinary meaning.. Spec. "Ld Ampthill": 30.8.84

...."Vanity - one of the great solvents of reticence". ib.

.. To be reticent in many languages ... is not a common char^ic." ib.

"The humour-cure, that saves the life of man".

quotation in S.R.

Essence of Herbert Spencer. "..... The imbecility of human intelligence when brought to bear on the ultimate question. Phenomenon [appce] without noumenon [reality] is unthinkable; & yet noumenon cannot be thought of in the true sense of thinking. We are at once obliged to be conscious of a reality behind appearance, & yet can neither bring this consciousness of reality into any shape, nor can bring into any shape its connection with appearance. The forms of our thought, moulded on experiences of phenomena, as well as the combinations of our words formed to express the relations of phenomena, involve us in contradictions when we try to think of that which is beyond phenomena; & yet the existence of that which is beyond phenomena is a necessary datum alike of our thoughts & our words. We have no choice but to accept a formless consciousness of the inscrutable."

Last words at Apotheosis. 19th cent. 11.84

Poetical Fancies of primitive peoples:

- Souls of the dead are supposed to haunt the neighbouring forests (by many tribes)
- The Karen thinks that the spirits of the departed dead crowd around him.
- Society Islanders: spirits surrounding them night & day, watching every action.
- An Arab never throws anything away without asking forgiveness of the Elfrits he may strike.
- The Jews thought it was because of the multitudes of spirits in synagogues that the dress of the Rabbins become so soon old & torn, through their rubbing.
- The Eskimo, who think every object is ruled by its, or his, inuk, which signifies 'man', & also 'owner' or 'inhabitant'.

The fetiches are believed to be spiritual intelligent beings, who

make the remarkable objects of nature their residence ... also enter occasionally into images .... are of both sexes ... require food.

A spirit ~~does~~ is not considered (by negroes) as bound fast & unchangeably to the corporeal thing it dwells in, but it has only its usual or principal abode in it.

(From Tylor's Primitive Culture: Supernatural religion (author not named): Rink's Tales of the Eskimo, &c.) Spencer, ibid.

Character of Carlyle's writings. The "French Revolution".

"It is in many respects the most perfect of all his writings. In his other works the sense of form is defective .... The French Revolution is not open to this objection. It stands alone in artistic regularity & completeness. It is a prose poem with a distinct beginning, a middle, an end. .... It has been called an Epic. It is rather an Aeschylean drama composed of facts literally true, in which the Furies are seen once more walking on this prosaic earth & shaking their serpent hair. The form is quite peculiar unlike that of any history ever written before, or probably to be written again ..... The story takes shape as it grows, a definite organic creation, with no dead or needless matter anywhere disfiguring or adhering to it, as if the metal had been smelted in a furnace seven times heated, till every particle of dross had been burnt away. As in all living things, there is the central idea, the animating principle round which the matter gathers & developes into shape ..... His

spectral "History of the French Revolution." Spectral, for the actors appear in it without their earthly clothes: men & women in their natural characters, but as in some vast phantasmagoria with the supernatural shining through them, working in fancy their own wills or their own imagination; in reality, the mere instruments of a superior power, infernal or divine whose awful presence is felt while tis unseen ..... He took all pains first to obtain an authentic account of the facts. Then with a few sharp lines he could describe face, figure, character action with a complete insight never rivalled except by Tacitus, & with a certain sympathy, a perennial flashing of humour of which Tacitus has none. He produces a gallery of human portraits each so distinctly drawn, that whenever studied it can never be forgotten. He possessed besides another quality, the rarest of all & the most precious an inflexible love of truth ..... Independently of moral objections to lies Carlyle always held that the fact, if you knew it was more interesting than the most picturesque of fictions, & thus his historical workmanship is sound to the core". J. A Froude.

Modern German Literature -

Drama = Schiller: Pseudo-Drama = Klinger, Kotzebue, Werner.
Romance = Tieck, Novalis: Pseudo-Romance = Hoffmann.
Poetry & German Literature = Herder, Wieland, the Schlegels, Jean Paul.

(from list of Carlyle's Lectures - ibs.)

Dr. Arnold on Carlyle's F. Revn. He had found in that book an understanding of the true nature of history such as it delighted his heart to meet with. ib.

Amiel's Journal. "To look on our own time from the point of view of universal history, or history from the point of view of geologic periods, or geology from the point of view of astronomy — this is to enfranchise thought."

"To make a true portrait you must turn the successive into the simultaneous, plurality into unity, & penetrate through the changing phenomena to the permanent substance. Now I am half a score of different men, according to time & place, surroundings & opportunity."

"Self-criticism eats away all spontaneity of speech or writing. The hankering for self-knowledge is punished, like the curiosity of Psyche, by the loss of the thing sought."

"As to error, we are always changing it, but we never get rid of it .... Just as we are always at some one point of the globe, so we are always at some one point of the truth."

"No one can think but through the general thought, refined by centuries of culture & experience. Absolute individualism is nonsense."

— Professor Amiel's "Fragments d'un Journal Intime". (by B. Leppington - Contn Revw.)

Froude on Carlyle's Frederick. History is the account of the actions of men, & in actions are comprehended the thoughts, opinions, motives, impulses of the actors..... The actions without the motives are nothing, for they may be interpreted in many ways. If 'Hamlet' or 'Lear' was exact to outward fact... that was perfect history; & what we call history is only valuable as it approaches that pattern. To say that the characters of men cannot be thus completely known.... is to say that history ought not to be written.... and, in fact, the historian assumes that he does know (them)..... All is required which is required of the dramatist, with the obligation to truth of ascertained fact besides....

It is said that history is not of individuals; that the proper concern of it is with broad masses of facts.... tendencies... evolution... But.. you must have Hamlet before you can have a theory of Hamlet..... What I mean is this, that whether the history of humanity can be treated philosophically or not... the facts must be delineated first...

And this was Carlyle's special gift – to bring dead things & dead people actually back to life..... Not the most trifling incident invented, & yet as a result with figures as completely alive as Shakespeare's own. Very few writers have possessed this double gift of accuracy & representative power..... Two, Thucydides & Tacitus.... Carlyle's power greater than either... Dramatists, novelists, have drawn characters with similar vividness.... but... he worked in fetters – the fetters of fact."

Carlyle's Life in London – II. 204

"The highest life [is] reached only when, besides helping to complete one another's lives by specified reciprocities of aid, men otherwise help to complete one another's lives." — Spencer — "Data of Ethics."

One of the effects of civilization has been to produce a complexity of feeling & thought which is by no means favorable to the absolute sway of single passions. But the passion of revenge ... [is not obliterated]

Spec. On Revenge. 11. 4. 85

Anthony Trollope's Autobiography — (18. 4. 85)

He says that the first condition is that a novel shall please. A dull or unpleasant history may be read as a duty, if it has a great lesson to teach, but no such conscientiousness binds a person to read a novel.

The division of novels into sensational & anti-sens.l or realistic, is a mistake — wh. arises from the inability of the imperfect artist to be at the same time realistic & sens.l. A good novel sh.d be both, & both in the highest degree.* Horrors heaped on horrors are not tragic, but dull. But he who can deal adequately with tragic elements is a greater artist than the writer whose efforts never carry him above the mist walks of everyday life

No novel is anything, for comedy or tragedy, unless the reader can sympathize with the characters. If the author can thus touch his reader's heart, & draw his tears, he cannot be too sens.l

* e.g. such scenes as Rebecca in the castle with Ivanhoe: Burley in the cave with Morton: mad wife tearing veil in Jane Eyre: Lady Castlewd. explaining to Duke of H. Esmond's right to be =

When the weary novelist refuses to give his mind to observation, his power cannot be continued... There comes a time when he shuts his eyes & shuts his ears. When we talk of memory fading, it is this. A "woodenness" of telling comes. The incidents are arranged in certain lines — the arrangem.t being as palpable to reader as writer — but do not follow each other as results naturally demanded by previous action. The reader can never feel — as he ought to feel — that only for that flame of the eye, only for that angry word, only for that moment of weakness, all might have been different. The course of the tale is one piece of stiff mechanism, in wh. there is no room for a doubt.

The novelist must make his char.s living creatures to the reader, & this he cannot do unless he know them himself. Must live with them — must be with him as he lies down to sleep — must hate them, love them.

"I have never troubled myself much about the construction of plots" — Wilkie Collins dovetails everything from beginning to end, before writing out.

"I can never lose the taste of the construction.... Such work gives me no pleasure"... "When I sit down to write... I do not at all know, & I do not very much care, how it is to end."

The language must be pleasant.

There must be harmony & rhythm in the prose.

Thackeray the first novelist of my time ... He lived with his char.s

Dickens's characters. — ~~Too~~ "Have become household words... as though they were human beings; but to my judgment they are not human beings, nor are any of the char.s human wh. Dickens has portrayed. It has been

present at marriage: Lady Mason making her confession at feet of Sir Peregrine Orme.

the peculiarity & the marvel of this man's power that he has invested his puppets with a charm that has enabled him to dispense with human nature."

After saying that he knew the characters of his personages thoroughly, & how they would be affected by years & circumstances; how he foreshadowed in his mind the long-suffering but final success of the hero, the tragic misery of a woman char.ᵗ, the happy life due to another he adds that as to the circumstances, the incidents of the story, by which all this was to be effected, he knew nothing. They, the incidents, "were created for the most part, as they were described. I never cd. arrange a set of events before me. But the evil & the good of my puppets, & how the evil wd. always lead to evil, & the good produce good, — that was clear to me."

The Spectator on "Diana of the Crossways": 18.4.85

In his preface the author tells his fellow workers,

'That if we do not speedily embrace philosophy in fiction the art is doomed to extinction'. Let the art however, be so fortified, & 'rose pink & dirty drab will alike have passed away. Ph.ᵗ is the foe of both, & their silly cancelling contest, perpetually renewed in a shuffle of extremes, will no longer baffle the contempl.ⁿ of natural flesh, smother no longer the soul issuing out of our incessant strife'. Ph.ᵗ means 'hatred of the sham-decent, derision of sentimentalism' — in a word truth, embracing all aspects of things... The art that shall produce real pictures of human life in

its environment – neither photographs, unfaithful in their very accuracy, nor daubs, unfaithful through lack of knowledge, experience, or power – will be among the noblest of arts.

The Spectator says of commonplaces, truisms, &c in a book –

No one can deny these statements, & if they were ... treated as points from which new speculation could start, it wd. be unjust to single them out for condemnation. 18.4.85.

By the fatality of heredity, on one hand, a human being contains within himself a number of different tendencies, all moulded, it is true, into one character, but existing none the less each in its special nature, ready to respond to its special stimulus from without; on the other hand, by the fatality of environment every human being is modified in many different ways; he is rammed into a place until he fills it, & absorbs fragments of all the other personalities with whom he is crushed together. So that there must be, in all of us, even in the most homogeneous, tendencies which, from not having met their appropriate stimulus, may be lying unsuspected at the very bottom of our nature, far below the level of consciousness; but which, on the approach of the specific stimulus, or merely on the occasion of any violent shaking of the whole nature, will suddenly come to the surface.

A dialogue on novels. Contemp. Rev. Sept. 1885 } Vernon Lee.

The sense of the ridiculous makes us see things as they are not, or as they are merely superficially..... There's Don Quixote - we have laughed at him long enough. I wish some one would write a book now about the revenge of Don Quixote, about a good & kind & helpful man who is made unjust, unkind, & useless by his habit of seeking for the ridiculous, by his habit of seeing windmills where there are real giants, & coarse peasants where there are really princesses.....

A substitution of psychological sympathetic interest for the comic interest of former days has certainly taken place in the novel.... Few things strike me more in old fiction, especially if we go back a century, than the curious callousness which many of its incidents reveal..... Sometimes it is even the spiritual equivalent of the cockfighting & bullbaiting, of the amusement at what Michelet reckons among the three great jokes of the middle ages: "La grimace du pendu"..... Complete beauty in sculpture, in painting, & in music, has never been compatible with the laughable, & I think it will prove to be the same in fiction.

ib.

Whence this difference? .... Much is a question of mere development. Nothing external has altered, only time has passed. Now what has developed in us such a number & variety of moral notes which did not exist in the gamut of our fathers? What has enabled us to follow consonances & dissonances for which their moral ear was still too coarse? Development? Doubtless; just as devel-

opment has enabled us to execute, nay, to hear, music which would have escaped the comprehension of the men of former days.... We have little by little become conscious of new harmonies & dissonances, have felt new feelings." [The writer goes on to say that these new harmonies, &c, have come out of their predecessors] "the power of to-day's perception arising from the fact of yesterday's... Would mere real life suffice to give them? [the perceptions] I doubt it. In real life there wd. be mere dumb inarticulate unconscious feeling.. for the immense majority... if certain specially gifted individuals did not pick out, isolate, those feelings of real life, show them to us in an ideal condition.... people who have taught mankind to see the broad channels along which its feelings move.. .... those finer details of feeling which separate us from the people of the time of Elizabeth, nay from the p. of Nel. of Fielding."

Eton. – [Eton master] We claim to turn out a young Englishman who is not a prig. He has no theories of life. He knows what a man of the world is. He has learnt to keep his own views of life as much in the background as is desirable. He will bring them out in action with all the more force because he has repressed them in theory....

The Eton training gives a boy that grasp of life which is to fit him to deal with men. He is less likely than home boarders to mistake 'claret for port' in the affairs of life..... In the worldly sense

Eton boys care for quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus — they have no taste for the oddities. And so, knowing what succeeds, & having all the chances, they generally do succeed.

Eton Reform. F. W. Cornish. 19th cent. Oct. '85

"The civilized character differs from the savage character in the gradual triumph of the higher centres of cerebration over the lower — of the centres which co-ordinate many ideas & memories, with a view to things abstract or remote, over the centres which respond to immediate excitations, with a view to the present moment's ease & enjoyment."

Nov '85. F. Rev. — "Human Personality" Fredk. W. H. Myers.

The unity of an individual organism — "a unity aggregated from multiplicity" — "The cells of my body are mine in the sense that for their own comfort & security they have agreed to do a great many things at the bidding of my brain. But they are servants with a life of their own; they can get themselves hypertrophied, so to speak, in the kitchen, without my being able to stop them. Does my consciousness testify that I am a single entity? This only means that a stable cœnesthesia exists in me just now; a sufficient number of my nervous centres are acting in unison; I am being governed by a good working majority. Give me a blow on the head wh. silences some leading centres, & the rest will split up into "parliamentary groups" & brawl in delirium or madness." id.

Lowest form of life = "the single cell of protoplasm, endowed with reflex irritability." – "A more complex organism = "mere juxtaposition (of cells) attaining to what is styled 'a colonial consciousness', where the group of organisms is for locomotive purposes a single completely acting individual, though when united action is not required each polyp in the colony is master of his simple self." id.

(The drift of the article is that beings have a multiplex nature, human as other; that what we suppose to be choice is reflex action only – that by implanting impulses in hypnotic states they can be made part of the character. There seems reason in this, for physical developments – (e.g. of the hand) – can be produced in other ways – (by labour say) – as well as hereditarily.)

He adds –

"After what I have witnessed of suggestion (by hypnotism) I hesitate to impose a limit to this power. I do not despair (for instance) of isolating or suspending at pleasure the different classes of sensibility – sensory, thermic, tactile, dolorous, or even classes more specialized than these. I do not despair of dissociating the intellectual from the nutritive – perhaps even from the emotional – current of our being, & hushing into the absorption of an Archimedes the stomach & spirit of a Carlyle."

Solar myths

The Sun. "Greek, Roman & Vedic myths; traced back to their source, found always to apply to the sun in his ever varying aspects.... Folk-lore of Hottentots, Red Indians, Mexicans, Samoyedes, & Andaman Islanders.. everywhere the

same story, the same worship of the sun, myths of the sun, legends of the sun, riddles of the sun.... We with our modern ways of life are not aware how everything we think or speak or do is dependent on the sun." Max Müller. "19th Cent" Dec '85.

Philosophy of Insight – not of tradition. Emerson.

"One of the lessons life has taught me is that – where there is known to be a common object, the pursuit of truth, there should also be a studious desire to interpret the adversary in the best sense his words will fairly bear." W. E. Gladstone – 19th Cent. Jan 1886.

Professor Ewald Hering, of Prague, teaches that memory is a universal function of organised matter from the earliest existence of things to the present time. Memory is continuous. Though individuals die their offspring carry on the memory of all the impressions their ancestors acquired or received.

R. Heath – Cont. Rev. Jan 1886.

That more than mathematical accuracy by which a great painter reveals the subtle depths of character. Times L. 24.3.86 (ent. 25.3.86.)

Medicine: –

Probably we shall never know why a given drug acts in a particular manner, & therefore people who pine for an a priori method of utilizing drug action will always have to complain that medicine is not scientific enough for them.

But in basing itself upon empirical observations, the governing law of which is not understood, medicine is in no worse position than natural science in general, all whose explanations rest upon a substratum of the unexplained & probably unexplainable. The real difficulty of medicine would surrise the most complete understanding of why & how every drug produces its effects. For that difficulty lies in the personal equation, in the large part played by factors contingent upon the peculiarities of the particular organism under treatment. Jnes L. ib.

Medicine v. Surgery. It is often said that medicine is not a science in the same sense as surgery..... The means of dealing with the morbid conditions have none of the certainty & directness of the surgeon's methods. It is possible to make too much of the distinction. ib.

Victor Hugo - Edin. Revw. Jan 1886.

In old romances the human will is everything, nature nothing; the characters are creatures of events wh. they themselves control rather than of circumstances by which they are constrained; the actors are individuals isolated from all those surroundings of birth, education, prejudice, by wh. in real life they are so powerfully effected. Hugo endeavours to occupy a wider field, to be more true to reality. He insists on the smallness of the personal element in life, the powerlessness of the human will in the face of inanimate forces

such as superstition, society, or nature; dogmas, codes, & things; religion, prejudice, or the elements. He personifies these forces, gives them feelings, souls, & passions, throws over them something of that horror with which we invest the supernatural. Man is not supreme, but a powerless unit in a crowd. Hugo's theme is the predestined fate of human existence, the struggle between man & destiny; he insists upon the compulsion of circumstances, the tragic force that overrides the human will.

..... Unlike Goethe, Hugo displays no insight into the intellectual significance of external facts....

'Pro jure contra legem' is the motto of his epic of Humanity. No part of the social fabric escapes impeachment. Every idea on wh. rests the structure of modern society is criticised, every institution assailed, by this confessor, apostle, & prophet, of the democratic legend of progress....

Hugo paints his pictures without the classic disguise of Anacreon. Pan pipes in the Bois de Meudon; the satyr spies Jeanne or Babette in the thickets.....

It is by La Légende des Siècles that Hugo's epic genius must finally be judged....

Like Dante, Hugo learned in exile to attempt a loftier flight. He had never been a trifler, but exile severed him from his ephemeral pursuits, threw him back upon himself, fostered the sterner side of his nature, developed that reflective faculty wh. he had previously neglected.... Henceforward the indeterminateness of his wandering fancy is replaced by a more definite purpose. He poses

as a prophet or a thinker. But he remains deficient in real depth of thought. Though he seeks to interpret the riddle of life he offers no solution; he floats away from his subject into the cloudy abyss of the infinite....

Regarded in the mass, the effect of Hugo's work is stupendous. The eye, wandering upwards from the level plains of ordinary literature, is fascinated by the irregular, fantastic outline of his volcanic range.

"Study to acquire an accurate & connected view of the utter despicability of mankind in general." (Maxim of Schopenhauer's.)

"Schopenhauer is regarded as the philosophical antecedent of Wagner." Sully - Pessimism.

Schelling's Nachtwachen (night-watches) pub.d under the pseudonym of Bonaventura. "It gives us a singularly powerful picture of human life as seen through the pessimist's blackened medium... In a series of fantastic images which look like the product of a disordered brain the writer makes to pass before our eyes a number of typical scenes of human life, accompanying his panorama with the bitterest sarcasms on man & the world. Here the life of mankind is presented as a tragi-comedy which is not worth the representation, in which the most important parts are assigned to the feeblest actors" &c.

Sully's Pessimism

How the history of mankind should be studied. — "There is a view of the hist. of mankd., by this time familiar to Englishmen, which detaches from the chaos of events a connected series of ruling actions & beliefs — the achievement of great men & great epochs, & assigns to these in a special sense the term 'historical.' According to this theory — which indeed, if there is to be a theory of history at all, alone gives the needful simplification — the mass of nations must be regarded as left in swamps & shallows outside the main stream of human development..... They have trodden the old round of war, trade, & faction, adding nothing to the spiritual heritage of man. It wd. seem that the historian need not trouble himself with them, except so far as relation to them determines the activity of the progressive nations.

"A corresponding theory may with some confidence be applied to simplify the history of philosophical opinion...."

T. H. Green. Introduction to Hume.

Royalty of soul — the self-dependent calm of one who expects that all that is external to himself will be friendly & tolerant." Spect. 22.5.86.

Metaphysic. We begin with the particular, not the universal; but science reaches its true form only when the order of thought is made one with the order of nature, & the particular is known through the universal..... The aim of science in this view is to break through the husk of matter, & to apprehend things in their forms, in which they are at one with the mind that knows them.

Ideal & phenomenal. The processes of science have both a negative & a positive side; they involve a negation of the particular as it is immediately presented to sense, but only with a view to its being re-affirmed with a new determination through the universal. The fact as it is first presented to us is not the fact as it is; for though it is from the fact as given that we rise to the knowledge of the law, it is the law that first enables us to understand what the fact really means.

The immediate expression of the observer's consciousness is not "I think the object", but "it, the object, is"..... The voice of nature to which he listens is for him not his own voice but the voice of a stranger, & it does not occur to him to reflect that Nature could not speak to anyone but a conscious self..... If 'the shows of things are least themselves' we must go beyond the shows in order to know them..... Just in proportion as the reality is separated from the appearance does the knower become conscious of an activity of his own thought in determining things. Eric. Brit.

Names are either concrete or abstract.

Abstract = the names of attributes.

In the "Geometry of Visibles" which forms part of Reid's "Inquiry into the human mind" it is contended that if we had the sense of sight but not that of touch it would appear to us that "every right line being produced will at last return into itself, & that any two [parallel?] right lines being produced will meet in two points."

Mill on Hamilton.

Anti-Realistic beliefs have never been held at all .... Berkeley was not an Idealist: .... Hume did not in the least doubt the existence of matter or of mind: he simply persuaded himself that certain arguments ought to make him doubt. Nor was Kant a Kantist ...."

Spencer. Prin. of Psychology.

"Truths [of description, &c] are important just in proportion as they are characteristic, & are valuable, primarily, as they separate the species from all other created things; secondly, as they separate the individuals of that species from one another ..... In a man, to be short-legged or long-nosed or anything else of accidental quality, does not distinguish him from other short legged or long nosed animals, but the important truths respecting a man are, first the marked development of that distinctive organization which separates him as man from other animals, & 2ly that group of qualities wh. distinguish the individual from all other men, wh. make him Paul or Judas, Newton or Shakespeare": Ruskin. Mod. Painters I.60

"The greatest picture is that which conveys to the mind of the spectator the greatest number of the greatest ideas."

Ruskin. Mod. Painters. I. 11.

"The earth's time passed over me, unperceived, unregarded; but the true time, which is Change, wrought within me. Besieging persistently the gateways of my senses, gradually the whole outer world, the innumerable armies of woes, sins, fears, despairs, — the dreadful legions of all the realities — poured in upon & overwhelmed my spirit.

..... World, Life, Birth, Death, Time, Eternity, Oblivion, Cosmos, Chaos, Heaven, Hell, Matter, Spirit, Happiness, Misery, Health, Disease, Growth, Decay, Vanity, Reality, Illusion, Truth, God, Fate, All, Nothing; under all these titles she [Sorrow] sees the sole Substance itself always essentially one & the same." J. Thomson. Essays. "A Lady of Sorrow"

A Timeless Land. id. "City of Dreadful Night."

In all matters requiring delicate observation or accurate science — in all which was not attainable by technicalities of art, & which depended upon the artist's knowledge & understanding of nature, all the works of the ancients are alike the productions of mere children, sometimes manifesting great sensibility, but proving at the same time feebly developed intelligence & ill-regulated observation.

Ruskin. Mod. Painters.

The two great ends of landscape painting are the representation of facts & the representation of thoughts.

..... Although there can be no doubt which of these branches of art is the highest it is equally evident that the first will be the most generally felt & appreciated. For the simple statement of the truths of nature must in itself be pleasing to every order of mind..... more or less... But the highest art, being based on sensations of peculiar minds, sensations occurring to them only at particular times, & to a plurality of mankind perhaps never ..... can only be met & understood by persons having some sort of sympathy with the high & solitary minds which produced it.....

Nothing can atone for want of truth..... The pursuit of beauty, instead of leading us away from truth, increases the desire for it & the necessity of it tenfold; so that those artists who are really great in imaginative power will be found to have based their boldness of conception on a mass of knowledge far exceeding that possessed by those who pride themselves on its accumulation without regarding its use. Coldness & want of passion in a picture are not signs of the accuracy but of the paucity of its statements; true vigour & brilliancy are not signs of audacity, but of knowledge.

ib. Ideas of Truth. Vol I. Pt II. Sc I. Ch I. p 47.

This far-seeing is just the difference between the great & the vulgar painter; the common man knows the road-side pool is muddy, & draws its mud; the great painter sees beneath & behind the brown surface

what will take him a day's work to follow..... And if painters wd only go out to the nearest common, & take the nearest dirty pond, & draw that thoroughly, not considering that it is water they are drawing, & that water must be done in a certain way; but drawing determinedly what they see. it.

The World as an Eject. Prof. Clifford sd that unless we can show in the disposition of the heavenly bodies some morphological resemblance to the structure of a human brain, we are precluded from rationally entertaining any probability that self-conscious volition belongs to the universe.... This is.... illogical....
The Theory of Monism, wh. supposes matter in motion to be substantially identical with mind.... But..... Although all conscious volition is matter in motion... it does not follow that all matter in motion is conscious volition... elaborated consciousness. [Qy. how much complication is necessary to produce consciousness?]

The objective explan^n [scientific] given by Helmholtz of the effects of a sonata on a human brain [e.g. number of vibrations, &c] was no doubt perfectly sound within its category; but the ejective explan^n of these same effects which is given by a musician is equally sound within its category. "The World as an Eject": Romanes. Cont^d Rev^w

"Virtues ..... are mere instincts, veritable prejudices, which Nature "imposes on us because she needs them for the conservation and the "progress of her work. It pleases you to submit to these instincts, "& it does not please me, that is all ..... I hold that it is the duty, "the honour of a human being, to revolt against these servitudes .... with "which Nature or God loads & oppresses us in order to make us work "in spite of ourselves for an unknown end, at a task which does not "concern us"

(by Feuillet)

Speaks of a girl of pleasure & sensuous enjoyment in La Morte.

To me, to plunge once more into Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Wieland, Lessing, — not to forget Jean Paul — is like taking a header into the sea at the end of a sultry day. And what it is to me it will be to others who are wearied with the gaze of fools & pageants of the day ..... It will make us remember our common humanity, it will lift up our eyes beyond clouds .....

Max Muller — in Cont.ᵒ R.ᵛ.

"In historical science, as in all sciences which have to do with concrete phenomena, laboratory practice is indispensable. & the laboratory practice of historical science is afforded on the one hand by active social & political life, &, on the other, by the study of those tendencies & operations of the mind which embody themselves in philosophical & theological systems."

Huxley — 19th Cent. Feb. '87

Recollections of my Youth. Ernest Renan. (Tr. by C. B. Pitman)

"Even at that early age I felt that the woman who is very beautiful or very good, solves completely the problem of wh. we, with all our hard-headedness, make such a hash. We are mere children or pedants compared to her..... Beauty is so great a gift that talent, genius, & even virtue are nothing when weighed in the balance with it; so that the woman who is really beautiful has the right to hold herself superior to everybody & everything, inasmuch as she combines not in a creation outside of herself, but in her very person, as in a Myrrhine vase, all the qualities which genius painfully endeavours to reproduce." 106

I accustomed myself ... to shape my practical judgments in direct opposition to my theoretical judgments, & to regard as possible that wh. was in contradiction with my desires. 113

What men of refined intellect hold to be true in literature & poetry is always wrong in the dull world of accomplished facts..... The affairs of the world were never so well managed as when the idealists had no part or lot in them. 18

In fine, I only care for characters of an absolute idealism: martyrs, heroes, utopists, friends of the impossible. They are the only persons in whom I interest myself; they are, if I may be permitted to say so, my

specialty..... ib.

We must create the heavenly kingdom, that is the ideal one, within ourselves..... The wise man, by the surrender of his material privileges, attains his one aim, which is to secure free enjoyment of the ideal. 117

The inconsidered trifles of beauty & innocence which our poor planet, worn out as it may be, still ever contain. 116.

This complexity of origin is, I believe, to a great extent the cause of my seeming inconsistency. I am double, as it were, & one half of me laughs while the other weeps. 133

Compare..... to an attack of encephalitis, during which all my other functions of life were suspended. ib.

In all matters requiring delicacy of observation or accurate science, — in all wh. was not attainable by technicalities of art, & which depended upon the artist's knowledge & understanding of nature, all the works of the ancients are alike the productions of mere children, sometimes manifesting great sensibility, but proving at the same time feebly developed intelligence, & ill-regulated observation.

Ruskin. Mod. Painters.

Callousness — Sympathy. "One will bear shame as stoically as if he did not feel it, & shrink from the smallest physical pain. Another will bear physical pain as if he did not feel it, & shrink from the smallest vestige of shame. One man .... callous to ridicule .... shrink from any show of dislike"... [&c]... Callousness & sensitiveness are so often capriciously combined about self ..... A similar caprice in people's feelings ~~towards~~ for others .... Cannot say when they will be wholly without sympathy; when compassionate ..... Callousness is commoner in relation to feelings which go through a good deal of wear & tear than in relation to those wh. are seldom called into exercise .... A medical student who faints at his first operation soon comes to watch the most frightful op.ns without a flutter of the pulse.

Spec. 27 Nov '86

The human world as a whole, with its predominant strain of selfishness, so curiously blended with the most tender affections, the large surface of supreme callousness .... is not half so surprising as the large & increasing surface of sensitiveness to those sufferings [of other persons] ..

The quickening of the sensitive surface of life ...

The utility of sympathy .... &c.

Huxley on Materialism. I understand the main tenet of Materialism to be that there is nothing in the universe but matter & force, & that all the phenomena of nature are explicable by deduction from the properties assignable to these two primitive factors ..... The great champion of Materialism

Dr Büchner embodies this article of faith on his title page Kraft und Stoff. ..... All this I heartily disbelieve.... 1st. It seems to me pretty plain that there is a third thing in the universe, to wit, consciousness.... 2d. The arguments used by Descartes & Berkeley to show our certain knowledge does not extend beyond our states of consciousness, appear irrefragable.... Our one certainty is the existence of the mental world, & that of Kraft und Stoff falls into the rank of a highly probable hypothesis. 3d When I was a boy.... much exercised by this formidable problem: What would become of things if they lost their qualities? As the qualities had no objective existence, & the thing without qualities was nothing, the solid world seemed whittled away..... The question veined as I grew older. On the one hand the notion of matter without force seemed to resolve the world into a set of geometrical ghosts, too dead even to jabber. On the other hand Boscovich's hypothesis, by which matter was resolved into centres of force, was attractive..... But..... One might as well accept Idealism & have done with it. (Abridged from Fort. Revw. Dec '86)

Jno Morley on the Study of Literature.....

Politics, he said, was a field where action was one continual second best & the choice constantly lay between two blunders.

The indefinable charm that haunted the grey & venerable quadrangles of Oxfd & Camb dge, those associations of saints & sages, of scholars & poets, that lingered around the halls & libraries, the solemn chapels, & old-world

gardens, of those two cities, & made of them a dream of music for the inward ear, & of delight for the contemplative eye.

He was not prepared to accept the rather enormous pretensions which were nowadays made for physical science as the end-all & the be-all of education.

He said that literature was all the books — and they were not so very many — in which moral truth & human passion were touched with largeness, & ~~sadness~~ sanity, & attraction of form; & the literary student was one who through books explored the impulses of the human heart, the chances & changes that had overtaken human ideals of happiness, conduct, & manners, & the shifting fortunes of great conceptions of truth & virtue. The works of poets ..... masters of fiction ... political orators — all were literature in so far as they taught us to know man & human nature.

The foundation of right expression was sincerity, & the way to it lay in the cultivation of right & noble sentiments.

There had been in our time three great giants of prose writing — .... Carlyle, Macaulay, Ruskin — ..... But ..... moderation & judgment were more than the flash & glitter even of the greatest genius ..... to cultivate a language in which truth could be told, & eloquently, without trick, affectation, mannerism, or any of that excessive ambition which overleaped itself in prose writing as in other works.

Address at Mansion House - D.N. 28.2.87

What is a classic? – A classic, according to a great French writer, is "an author who has enriched the human mind, who has really added to its treasures, who has got it to take a step further, who has discovered some unequivocal moral truth, or has penetrated to some eternal passion [previously unconsidered] in that heart of man where it seemed as though all was known & explored; who has produced his thought or his observation or his invention under some form no matter what, so it be great, large, acute, & reasonable, sane & beautiful in itself; who has spoken to all in a style of his own, yet a style which finds itself the style of everybody, in a style which is at once new & antique, & is the contemporary of all the ages." This is a satisfactory, full, & instructive account of what is a classic.

John Morley. ib.

The Spectator remarks that literature often misleads commonplace folks because its influential portions are due to men of genius who, in their interpretations of life are apt to misinterpret the experience of those who are not men of genius, or men of such physical vigour as their advisers. [& it might be added, or men so well circumstanced; so sure (if the question be one of style) of a hearing, as they.]

26.2.87

Nothing is permanent but change, nothing constant but death. Every pulsation of the heart inflicts a wound, & life would be an endless bleeding were it not for Poetry. Börne.

It is a man's sincerity & depth of vision that make him a poet.
Carlyle.

The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, & leaves all the rest aside as surplusage. ib.

Penetrate through obscurity & confusion to seize the characteristic features of an object. ib.

What he [the Genius] says all men were not far from saying, were longing to say. ib.

Address your writings to the generations yet unborn – Write with your eye on them, & write up to their level of intelligence.
partly M. Arnold.

Mirth resting on earnestness & sadness, as the rainbow on black tempest: only a right valiant heart is capable of that.
Carlyle.

Provide for men of merit.... by not providing for those who have none.
partly Fielding

Condensed from M. Arnold: —

— Apply ideas to life, nobly & profoundly — your own ideas.

— Dissolvents of the old European system of dominant ideas and facts we must all be ... but .... not acrid dissolvents of it.

— Abjure routine thinking.

— Goethe puts the standard inside every man instead of outside him. When he is told such a thing must be so — there is immense authority & custom in favour of its being so — it has been held to be so for a thousand years, he answers — 'But is it so? Is it so to me?

— The huge Mississippi of falsehood — history.

L. Stephen:

That which gives literary work its charm & makes it capable of reaching the hearts of mankind is the underlying tenderness & delicacy of the emotional sentiment.

Find utterance for the deepest emotions of your contemporaries.

partly L. Stephen.

Hôtel de Rambouillet — literary réunions at (celebrated) 1620–1650.
(Cf. Holland House.)

People who have never spoken the truth to themselves, & who never will.... a vast number. They live believing their own lies, & they have ceased to know what is a lie & what is not. And. Herb.

(condensed from p. 181 ante)

The sense of justice has dawned but dimly as yet on any class.... Each thinks justice to be the course wh. serves its own interest best..... The wrong of the landowners is only part of the general wrong. ib.

I feel a great sense of unreality around me – hear voices which have no real owners. ib.

People like what it is profitable to like – despise what it is profitable to despise. ib

The unreality in which we are living. ib

Why do we make-believe what is not truly our belief? ib.

We do absurd & stupid conventional things because it saves us from thinking. As all around us are doing the same absurd & stupid things the fact escapes notice ..... Our instinct is to keep going certain machinery because it is started, & because we should lose capital by destroying it... to go on upon a rotten foundation, instead of building from the bottom; since it will produce the most immediate result, & last our time. ib. (with additions)

The hero of the English schoolboy, writes Max O'Rell, is not the most intelligent, but the best athlete. He directs attention .... to the whole sweep of this vicious circle, viz. to the want of respect for intelligence characteristic of all classes of Englishmen. Spec.

"The existence of the House of Lords is an insult to the common sense of the English nation". Max O'Rell.

The flunkeyism shown by a part at least of the English press to the powers that be .... This strikes Americans in the same way that it does Frenchmen.

London is an ignoble mixture of beer & gospel, of gin & bible, of drunkenness & hypocrisy, of unheard of filth & of measureless luxury, of misery, & of prosperity, of the poor who are hungry cold & cowardly, of the rich who are insolent in riches & happiness. Max O'R.

Self-respect is John Bull's virtue .... yet, "in respect for the rights of others & in sympathy with the sufferings of others, he is deficient". id.

In "The Politics of Literature" (19th Cent.) the conservative says that the Liberal politician must present himself to the man of culture, not in the cadence of the pioneers of the French Revolution & the English poets of the 18th century but as the "mechanically chosen exponent of the narrowest ideals of

the English bourgeoisie" – & the middle-minded man says he cannot conceive imaginative minds "save as turning with disgust from a future in which, Democracy, with its vices sedulously fostered, & its virtues repressed as inconvenient, is to be worked", "managed", "caucused," by pushing members of the commercial capitalist class," and he adds that the literary man, as such, can have no tendency either to liberalism or Conservatism, as represented by the two political parties. Each party has so much to repel him that he must become an eclectic whether he will or no

Privilege is illogical, unjust, & undesirable (i.e, class & wealth prds.)
Sir W. Lawson

A fair test of the value of an institution is this – Supposing it did not exist, should we set about to establish it? (Montague Cookson & C.)

"Quackery & drapery" – Carlyle.

La Peur – Etude Psychologique
..... l'histoire de la peur.
Douleur, dégoût et peur, les trois sentimens sont très voisins. Ils représentent l'ensemble des émotions répulsives. R. D. M.

La Philosophie de Schopenhauer. R. D. M.

The System of Sch. is scarcely a system. it is made of pieces of the debris of 20 other systems.

His pessimism is exterior or excentric to his metaphysic.

Realist – that unhappy word – tends ckly too much to equivoque.

Those "magnificent palaces of ideas" wh. the ancient metaphysic loved to construct.

"'En somme, il n'y a pour nous qu'un problème, un seul, qui est celui de notre destinée.'" (quot. from author unmentioned)

Le monde comme volonté et comme représentation.

Pascal, while recognising "la dignité de la pensée" would seem to have suspected that thought did not suffice to explain our nature – si, du moins, comme je le crois, on peut interpréter ainsi la parole célèbre: 'que le cœur a ses raisons que la raison ne connaît pas'....

Schopenhauer renverse le rapport; il dépossède l'intelligence de la royauté qu'elle avait exercée jusq'alors; et, du principal faisant désormais l'accessoire, il met la substance et l'essence de l'homme dans la volonté. Vouloir, c'est vivre, et vivre, c'est vouloir, non point par métaphore, mais proprement et absolument.... Ce qui est réel, le seul réel et le seul objectif, dont l'existence nous est assurée en même temps et aussitôt que l'intuition nous en est donnée, qui ne subit pas d'eclipses et qui ne connaît pas de ——

rémissions ni d'intermittences, c'est nous-mêmes, nous qui craignons et nous qui désirons, nous qui aimons et nous qui haïssons, et d'un seul mot, c'est nous qui voulons. Voilà le fond de l'homme, et voilà le support du monde.. voilà le monde même et voilà l'homme tout entier....

Si nous nous regardons du dehors, ce ne sont pas nos perceptions changeantes, nos pensées contradictoires, nos conceptions abstraites ou vides; ce sont nos affections, ce sont nos désirs, ce sont nos passions qui seules constituent notre moi, l'identité de notre personne et la continuité de notre individu.

[The writer goes on to combat the logic of this view of Sch's - also his use of the word Will, when he means Force... ~~His from~~ wh. ~~Will~~ differs however only as the genus differs from the species, ~~in envelo~~ 'en l'enveloppant.'

Amour.... Cette importance tragique donnée, selon le mot célèbre, à "l'échange de deux fantaisies et au contact de deux épidermes," tant d'~~opp~~ indignités pour si peu de chose, tant de crimes, tant de suicides. Et ~~ap~~ mystère encore. — mais non pas enfin, — l'impossibilité aux plus grands, aux meilleurs, à l'amour même d'éveiller l'amour dans le cœur d'une âme qui résiste, ou à la passion de ressusciter la passion de ces cendres. (writer ancient

Sch.: Métaphysique de l'Amour)

La Volonté "est de toutes les choses que nous pouvons connaître la plus connue et la seule qui nous soit immédiatement connue." Schop.

Poetry. "The future of poetry is immense because in poetry, where it is worthy of its high destinies, our race, as time goes on, will find an ever surer & surer stay. There is not a creed wh. is not shaken, not an accredited dogma wh. is not shown to be questionable, not a received tradition wh. does not threaten to dissolve. Our religion has materialized itself in the fact, in the supposed fact, or has attached its emotion to the fact, and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything; the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion. Poetry attaches its emotion to the idea; the idea is the fact. The strongest part of our religion to-day is its unconscious poetry."

M. Arnold. Introd. to Eng. Poets.

[He says that the real estimate of poetry is liable to be superseded by two other kinds of estimate, the historic estimate, & the personal estimate, both of wh. are fallacious. By regarding a poet's work as a stage in this course of development (of a nation's language thought, & poetry) we may easily bring ourselves to make it of more importance as poetry than it truly it really is. Then again a poet or poem may count to us on grounds personal to ourselves .... second fallacy.

Arnold's advice is to take lines & expressions from the great masters, & apply them as a touch stone.]

L'Homme Automate. Nous croyons que toutes nos actions volontaires sont causées par quelque désir. Mais le desir et l'aversion, le plaisir et la peine, sont les simples indices psychologiques de mouvemens corporels qui ont seuls l'efficacité. Si donc vous demandez: mon sentiment de faim ou de soif, a-t-il quelque part dans mes mouvemens pour manger ou pour boire? Le sentiment de l'honneur ou du devoir avait-il quelque part dans le mouvement de Socrate pour saisir le coupe et boire la ciguë, ou ce resultat aurait-il eu lieu, quand même il n'aurait existé aucun sentiment de ce genre? M. Spencer repondra ~~pas~~ par l'affirmative, avec M. Huxley et M. Maudsley. R.D.M.

Chateaubriand does not explain Goethe, for he followed him; and moreover, without knowing him; nor even Byron, though he may have preceded him, but without inspiring him. Jean Jacques Rousseau renders count to us, on the contrary, of that which all three have in common. F. Brunetière. R. D. Mondes.

"M. Faguet observes that, 'considered in itself the realism of Balzac is sometimes false'. In fact B. too often applies the methods of realistic art to conceptions the most romantic & extravagant..... Balzac is a dreamer, for whom his visions have more body & substance than the reality itself; or, in other words, for whom reality is only the imperfect translation & symbol of that which he believes himself to see there. id.

Victor Hugo. "Créer de nouvelles images, puisque les anciennes sont les cendres de flammes éteintes; avoir assez de puissance pour pousser le métaphore jusqu'à l'allégorie sans être froid, l'allégorie jusqu'au symbole sans être forcé, et le symbole enfin jusqu'à cette coordination vivante de symboles qui se fait accepter de l'imagination comme une realité, c'est-à-dire, jusqu'au mythe," telle serait, selon M. Faguet, [Etudes litteraires. 1886] la formule du don créateur chez Hugo.

R. D. M. Dec 1. 1886.

"A l'action! au mal! le bien reste ignoré." De Musset.

Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unconscious."

"'To have ideas & yet not be conscious of them' (Kant) is the subject of the book.

The principle of [Unconscious Force?] the Uncons-... There is a general tendency of thought towards this single principle. In each succeeding chapter one piece more of the world crystallizes, as it were, around this nucleus, until, expanded to all-unity, it embraces the Cosmos, & at last is suddenly revealed as that wh. has formed the core of all great philosophies, the Substance of Spinoza, the Absolute Ego of Fichte, Schelling's Absolute Subject-Object, the Absolute Idea of Plato & Hegel, Schopenhauer's Will, &c... The positive content of the conception can only be gradually acquired in the course of the investigation.. it. (continued in P.B. 33)

Beddoes. Death's Jest-Book.

Siegfried. To trust in story.
In the old times Death was a feverish sleep
In which men walked. The other world was cold
And thinly-peopled, so life's emigrants
Came back to mingle with the crowds of earth:
But now great cities are transplanted thither,
Memphis, & Babylon, and either Thebes,
And Priam's towery town with its one beech,
The dead are most & merriest: so be sure
There will be no more haunting.

Sepulchral magic: murder-time: a corpse's eyes.

So is there such in man, a seed-shaped bone,
Aldabaron, called by the Hebrews Luz,
Which being laid into the ground, will bear
After three thousand years the grass of flesh,
The bloody, soul possessed weed called man.

the world's man-crammed.

German proverbs. (Quick's Ess. of German)

Jeder Platz Hat seinen Schatz } Every place has its treasure.

Ernst mit Scherz Trifft das Herz } Earnestness with jest strikes the heart.

Ehe man weiss, was Leben sei, Ist das Leben schon halb vorbei. } Before one knows what life is (maybe) Is life already half gone by (over).

W. K. Clifford. He explains to Pollock Ivory's unintelligible Theorem - so that it seems to stand out in space.

"When one endeavoured to call it up again, and not till then, it became clear that the magic of genius had been at work, & that the common sight had been raised to that higher perception by the power which makes & transforms ideas, the conquering & masterful quality of the human mind which Goethe called in one word das Dämonische." (Introduction to Essays.)

Clifford's Theory of the intellectual growth of mankind: "as the physical senses [e.g. the eyes of the first animals with eyes] have been gradually developed out of confused & uncertain impressions, so a set of intellectual senses or insights are still in course of development, the operation of which may ultimately be expected to be as certain & immed.te as our ordinary sense-perceptions." Ibid.

C. J. Fox - The four compositions of the century to wh. he gave the palm were Metastasio's 'Isaacco' Pope's 'Eloisa to Abelard', Voltaire's Zaire, & G.'s Elegy.

Holland House.

Personal value – In Wessex the Roman was, even in a later age, only half the personal value of the Anglo-Saxon, the price of blood in the two cases being severally six hundred & twelve hundred shillings.

Coote. "Romans of Britain"

The hide. 200 acres in South of England, 240 in East Anglia – Hide means family; tantamount to the Roman centuria = a quantity of land on wh. a provincial Roman family could be adequately maintained. – A thegn, or landowner of good ~~provincial~~ position, was held to have qualified up to that position only if he possessed 5 hides.

By the lex Licinia, a Roman citizen was allowed to hold 500 jugera only. This was the limit of the legal modus or measure of estate. The lex Sempronia afterwd. enlarged this limit to 1000 acres, allowing this to a citizen with 2 sons or more. This modus was Horace's ideal of a large estate. The double measure, in the provinces as in Italy, was the admiration & envy of the less fortunate natives. ib. 269

The coloni, the original Belgic natives & lords of British soil – under the Romans they were farmers, indissolubly attached to the soil, were sold with the land, from wh. the colonus could not be separated either by his own act or by the act of his patronus. He was not a slave, though his connection with the land was closer than a freeman's should be. Under the Saxons he was the ceorl. There was another kind of farm-man, of a lower rank than the ceorl, the cotesetla (or cottager) ib. 274–80

Roman law as to remarriage of widows continued under the Saxons – i.e. that if she married within 12 months of her husband's death she forfeited her settlement..... It is startling to reflect on the long life of this grim old superstition... There are still yeomen's widows in remote manors who have had occasion to lament its rigour. ib. 291

History. – "We find a body of advisers who tell us that all study of the past is barren except in so far as it enables us to determine the laws by wh. the evolution of human societies is governed.....

"But leaving on one side ambitious sociological speculations, & even those more modest but hitherto more successful ~~speculations~~ investigations into the causes wh. have, in particular cases, been principally operative in producing great political changes... we can derive what I may call "spectacular" enjoyment from the study of history. ~~The story of the rise~~ There is.. the pleasure wh. arises from the contempl.n of some great historic drama, or some broad & well marked phase of social development. The story of the rise, greatness & decay of a nation is like some vast epic wh. contains as subsidiary episodes the varied stories of the rise, greatness, & decay, of creeds, of parties, & of statesmen. The imagination is moved by the slow unrolling of this great picture of human mutability, as it is moved by the contrasted permanence of the abiding stars. The ceaseless conflict, the strange echoes of long-forgotten controversies, the confusion of purpose, the successes wh. lay deep the seeds of future evils, the failures that divert the otherwise inevitable danger, the heroism wh.

struggles to the last in a cause foredoomed to defeat, the wickedness that sides with right, & the wisdom wh. hugges at the triumph of folly — fate, meanwhile ... working silently towards the predetermined end — all these form together a subject the contemplation of wh. need never weary".

Times 12.12.87 (Mr. A. J. Balfour's Address to Students at St Andrews.)

Dreams. — "..... a saying which Plutarch ascribes to Heraclitus, that all men whilst they are awake are in one common world; but that each of them when he is asleep is in a world of his own. The waking man is conversant in the world of nature; when he sleeps he retires to a private world that is particular to himself."

Addison. Old Spec. 447

Sume superbiam Quæsitam meritis. Assume the pride won by your merits.

Hor Od III. 30. 14.

Fumum et opes strepitumque Romæ. The smoke & wealth & noise of Rome.

III. 29. 12.

... meâ Virtute me involvo, probamque Pauperiem sine dote quæro. III, 29. 53.

"The Service of Man." Coller Morison.

A large social transformation at once desirable & inevitable. — Enormous increase of wealth consequent on applic^n. of steam engine to industry followed but to a small extent by spread of well-being. — Frightful instability of industries. — Over-production consequent on machinery. — We are approaching a calamity (industrial) without precedent since the Blk Death in 14th Cent.

– If wholesome homes for the people, &c, are to be provided gratuitously by the public, better say at once that it is the duty of all the well-to-do people to support all the indigent gratuitously.

The great problem of population. – As things go now it is the feeblest, the least moral, & most worthless classes of the community wh. multiply the most rapidly. – The human race, in old countries at least, by its reckless propagation, is getting jammed into an impasse from wh. there is no escape. – A. and his prolific spouse must be made to realize that few evil doers are more injurious to the world than they are.

Decay & death stamped not only on man & his works but on all that surrounds him. Nature herself decays – alps – Sun himself – from the animalcule to the galaxy.

Beliefs more perishable than the temples they wrought – The world has now reached one of the great turning-points in the evolution of thought (from ~~Xty~~ Theology to positivism) only to be compared to transition from polytheism to Xty. – The transition not without jeopardy. –

Systems of thought, &c, have many of the characteristics of organs, ceasing to be useful they become shrunken & meaningless; also noxious. Conflict of faith with science. – At first Theology was queen – now the suppliant.

Creator not so wise as was supposed. It is now known that for one case of successful adaptation of means to ends in nature there are hundreds of failures. Organs serving no end at all, such as teeth in fœtal

whales, wh. when grown up have none, useless wings in insects &c. ("Origin of Species") Rudimentary tail in man, & rudiments of the muscles wh. moved it (Haeckel, Hist. of Creation)

Hume's principle, as (fairly) stated by Paley: "That it is contrary to experience that miracles should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false."

"Primitive man is prone to see miracle in everything that appears odd or strange."

"The passionate yet hopeless yearning, wh. now fills so many minds, to retain a rational belief in the supernatural."

"The natural history & evolution of the idea of God .. from its cradle to its grave – from its nascent form in Animism to its metaphysical presentation as an inscrutable First Cause, the absolute, unconditioned, & unrelated to the phenomenal world."

"Christianity is already classed, by a large & growing number of the most competent historical inquirers, simply as the last & finest specimen of a group of beliefs, wh. in one form or another, are coextensive with humanity."

The notion that individual men can found religions, states, create societies &c, is a misconception. Long prepared changes are often suddenly accomp.d under the inspiring leadership of a great man, but his function was to see the need of change, help it forward, & direct forces already at hand. e.g. Lycurgus, Romulus, Moses, Mahomet, J. Cæsar, Luther.

Primitive religion had little or no connection with morals – oftener evil than good – Object was to guard the worshipper from injuries from spirit world. May have been indirectly beneficial as discipline – thus resembling war, wh., destructive, has been educational. "But just as the antagonism between sacrifice & morality was gradually overcome, so the hostility of primitive religion to human welfare was in time replaced by an approximation to concord between them." The humanization of the various polytheistic religions has been very unequal – Hindoos in 3,000 yrs have made less progress in purging their primitive beliefs of their cruelty & grossness than the Romans in 500.

Christian religion no exception to this rule.

Theological doctrine of grace, metaphysical doctrine of freedom of the will – 'While there is life there is hope – & there is fear' – (Huxley after St Augustine) – this doctrine of freewill quite masks the importance of habit, a dominant law of biology.

The controversy between Pelagius & St Augustine –

<u>Determinism</u>. – 'From the universal law that, other things equal, the cohesion of psychical states is proportionate to the frequency with wh. they have followed one another in experience, it is an inevitable corollary that all actions whatever must be determined by those psychical connexions wh. experience has generated, either in the life of the individual, or in that general antecedent – life of wh. the accumulated results are organized in his constitution'. (H. Spencer.)

The fact that even an inveterate habit may be broken by a gust of passion

or a permanent mood of profound emotion, has given a semblance of rationality to the doctrine of free-will. Sometimes the snapped chains of habit are prevented by love, veneration for God, &c. from being welded together again. But... apt to be transitory - Cyclones, violent, but short. ib.

....The Sympathetic, generous heart, which recognizes the rights & claims of others, wh. is pained by their suffering, & rejoices in their joy, is declared [by Spencer] to be the only trustworthy source of that social morality on wh. general well-being depends. In this respect, moral conduct regarded as an art, as it is, indeed, incomparably the finest of the fine arts, does not differ from its inferior congeners. No one expects fine pictures or statues from persons devoid of all æsthetic taste .... &c...

This is not giving up the cause of morality.... But... the determinist demands pupils who can learn... what shall be done with those who cannot learn.. concerns politics rather than morals. ib.

Remorse is the note of tender & passionate, but ill-governed natures - ib

A kind heart coupled with a narrow mind cannot conceive the higher forms of duty to the State, to humanity, to unpopular causes. Culture and mental force combined regulate the quality of the duty paid ib.

The man who sees new duties.. beyond the circle of conventional obligation .. is a moral inventor, an enlarger of human life. Those who saw the claims of the slave were such; those who see the claims of animals are the same. How many more...! ib

Virtue is its own reward. Who derives so much enjoyment from a fine ear for music as the musician who has one? .... Who pupils ... colour .. artist? ..

"Brazil" – P. Edgcumbe

Cicada – a species of grasshopper – rises from a buzz to noise of steam whistle
Flowers – silmy – will scarcely bear carriage home – reds & yellows – scarce any pale or blue.
Buzz, perpetual, of insects in the tropics.
The two constellations of the Cross – the Southern Cross, & the still more beautiful False Cr.
Bicho – any horrid creature (bee-co)
"In the doldrums."

National Epics. (Spec. 7.1.88.)
It is the boast of the Germans that they alone possess, besides the Indians, the Persians & the ancient Greeks, a national Epic. [The Mahâbhârata, Ind.: Shah Nameh, Persian, the great Homeric Epopee, Greek, the Nibelungenlied, Ger]

Society for Psychical Research. Report – "automatic writing:" automatisms .... The dramatization of dream-characters – their seeming independence of our own personality, from which yet they are undoubtedly derived.

"The daemon of Socrates": a dream-memory.

Dreams represent little more than that tumult of fragmentary images which I believe to be perpetually proceeding within us, beneath the level of anything which can be called an identity. ....

.... The dreams which emerge into waking memory are for the most part a mere jumble of this kind – the mere dijecta membra or raw material of self.

"It was my custom, the first day of the year, to express my opinion of my work, & my anticipation of the result of it, so as to be able to test the truth or falseness of my judgment." As an example .. quote .. diary of 1867

..."Year '66 began big with the conviction that I was about another, & perhaps a greater, success. Time confirms that idea" (It was "Charles II")

Frith's Autobiog.y [Jan 21. 80]

"It is not possible to exaggerate the delight that these things are [painting pictures] if you can persuade yourself that you are in the right way."

ib.

'An old lady asked [Vandyke] why he had painted with such fresh pale colours' — "Because", s.d Vandyke, 'I have to allow for the darkening effect of time.'"

ib

A wicked old lady, a friend of Mulready's, assured him when drawing near the close of an erratic life, that if she had "only been virtuous it would have been pounds & pounds in her pocket."

ib

Scene — Thackeray, tobacco-smoke &c. at "The Deanery" — singing Gorgeing Jack & Guzzling Jimmy — & the convivial party round him — applause —

ib

Wilkie's mark on the pictures of his monastery. 'They are the substance & we are the shadows.'

ib

Scene. Turner crouching over a morsel of fire in his gaunt paperless gallery in Q. Anne St. with dreadful cold — refusing to sell the pictures —

Art the principal agent to train, refine, & comfort our souls in these disquieted days of noise, & doubt, & distraction. The chief evangelist of this aesthetic church is the many-gifted Goethe.

Palgrave "Decline of Art" 19th Cent., p. 88.

"Sculpture & painting have had three great periods among the European races... Greek, the 600 yrs. before Xt. The Mediaeval & Renaissance 1250 to 1550; & the modern, in wh. Flanders, Holland France & England have hitherto been conspicuous. ..

Constant decline of fine art since "the death of the original Greek impulse". ..

"Art is now one of the pleasures of life; it was then [Gk time] part of life itself. It was once a necessity; it is now a luxury. ..

"Hellas! That word calls up at once the race most gifted among men, if not in depth of feeling, in seriousness of morality, yet certainly the most gifted with intellectual life & penetrative versatility. ..

"Greeks... in treating humanity... aimed (to take Wordsworth's fine phrase) at representing 'men as they are men within themselves.' The Gks were hence able to create the world's masterpieces of art in the great style; that art which unites ~~the~~ most intellect with most feeling, is at once in the highest degree ideal & real, & at the same time the most perfect in technical qualities. ..

"Mr. M. Arnold has a fine remark, that 'for the creation of a master-work in literature two powers must concur — the power of the man, & the power of the moment.'"

ib.

"For this acknowledged decline in Mediæval, Renaissance, or Italian art; various reasons have been given. Chief of these is that the artists lost sight of their first, their vital aim, to set forth religious truth & intensify religious sentiment. The 'vision & the faculty disappeared': Hand, in Dante Rossetti's fine phrase, no longer painted Soul. As skill in design & colour increased, art for art's sake became more & more their object. To this impulse we owe, indeed, the masterpieces of painting between 1480 & 1550 — the glories of Italy & the world. Yet these glories conceal the gradual loss of truth to the subjects which the artists professed to present." [In a footnote he says that Gothic arch. the greatest creation in art in the middle ages, being purely archit.e, does not fall within the sphere of his criticism]

... to address the eyes rather than penetrate the soul ..

The transformation of art, becoming a pleasure rather than a power . . . — p

Claude & Gaspar Poussin .. the beginnings of landscape art -- Next the Dutch scenes of peasant & citizen life .... Portraiture remained the only living shoot of ancient art ... religious art was extinct ..... Early in 18th cent. European art was dead ... England's turn had now come. Landscape & portraiture ... It is a brilliant reaction: but has it also been brief ?.. & he feared it has.

ib.

Landscape .. can only move us much when the spectator's soul feels that the artist's soul is speaking through the forms & colours of his canvas. This was the secret of four gt. lands.es from Gainsb. to Turner ... & Mason.

ib

Quotation from Academy in footnote": "Water-colour Society... It is an art in which imagin.n holds little place. Few of these pictures bear signs of being the expression in colour & form of some strong definite feeling".

"A River of ruined Capitals" — old cities of the Indian races & European nations silted up — left high & dry — on banks of the Hugli. 19th C. 1.88.

The Bhagirathi first ate away the field of Plassey, & has since silted up the site with new deposit of meadow & green slopes.

"Natural Causes & Supernatural Seemings" H. Maudsley, M.D., LL.D.

To every one a thing is neither more nor less than what he thinks it — in effect, a think; & to think a new thing he must first use the old thought. How can he do otherwise before new experience has enabled him to organize a new think? The old thing or think represents object plus subject; the new thing, therefore, is no thing to him until it is assessed in a think, for until then it is object minus subject..... In applying, then, the old notion to a new fact (as he must necessarily apply some notion to it in order to observe it intelligently at all) he uses a notion which, not fitting the fact exactly, comes between him & it, in so far as it is unfit, & so hinders him from getting into exact & faithful converse with it; instead of being a completely fitting instrument to accomplish the adaptation, it is an interposing obstacle, to the extent of its unsuitableness,

which hinders his mind from moulding itself plastically to the fact.

What, then, must he do? Putting himself resolutely into close converse with the new experience, he must hold his notion loosely as of provisional use & susceptible of modification, or lay it clean aside, bringing other more serviceable notions to his assistance, in order to get a full & faithful impression of the facts in that wherein they disagree from or contradict his prepossession; for if not the thing which he sees will not be the thing as it is, but the thing which he from his mental prepossession thinks it..... The natural bent of the mind so preoccupied is, first of all, to resist the intrusion of the new notion with silent stubbornness; afterwards, when the passive barrier is forced, [to resist it] with angry prejudice, passion coming to the aid of the resistance; & last of all, when the intruder has gained entrance, to mould it into the shapes of its own notions as much as possible, so forming it to its liking as oftentimes actually to deform it.

For a like reason it is that discoveries in science & inventions in the arts have a long & tedious gestation, although they seem most simple & easy, perhaps, when they are brought forth to light.....
The new conception is reached tentatively & by degrees, by modifications of old notions through impressions made by altered facts & relations, much of the modifying impression being unconscious in the first instance. The increments of experience saturate the mind silently, until they crystallize consciously into a new conception of things.....

Accidents are sometimes the happy occasions of inventions, as observations of animals have been sometimes, because by presenting things to the mind under new aspects & in new relations they startle thought out of its deep grooves of habit, & so provoke new adjustments & reflections... There is sometimes as much new instruction to be had out of old & common things, were they only observed carefully & curiously, with open sense & free mind, as can be obtained from the most ingenious experiments to devise new combinations of things; but the difficulty is to break the enthralling chain of unheeding habit.

pp 33–36.

The order of notions in the best mind, & in the highest achievements of all the best minds together, is infinitely short of reflecting the order of things in nature, either in exactness or in completeness.

38.

Wonder wins assent... because wonder, like other emotions, craves for & embraces gladly that wh. is agreeable to it & fitted to increase it. 58

Observation. – Although one person has a better natural aptitude to observe than another, yet no one can observe well in any province of nature without training by practice any more than he can dance well without having had lessons in dancing. Habit is acquired faculty, wh. means function-made structure – structural knowledge, in fact – & therefore the automatic & easy performance of acts wh. were performed at first only with conscious labour. 60

"The Ethic of Free Thought". Karl Pearson.

"Suppose the highly developed reason of some future man to start, say, with clear conceptions of the lifeless chaotic mass of 60,000,000 years ago, wh. now forms our planetary system, then from those conceptions alone he will be able to think out the 60,000,000 years' history of the world, with every finite phase wh. it had passed through; each will have its necessary place, its necessary course in this thought-system... This total history he has thought out.. will be identical with the actual history of the world; for that history has evolved in the one sole way conceivable. The universe is what it is because that is the only conceivable fashion in which it could be – in wh. it c^d be thought. Every finite thing in it is what it is because that is the only possible way in wh. it could be. It is absurd to ask why things are not other than they are, because were our ideas sufficiently clear we sh^d see that they exist in the only way in wh. they are thinkable." quot. from book in Spectator

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Three years are required to make a lace flounce $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide. Harper's Baz^r.

"Natural Causes", &c, cont^d.

....."On how very small a minority of men the boasted progress depends actually; how entirely the intellectual possessions of the race have been gained & are maintained by the few, & how little real knowledge the vast majority has; how vast an organization of hostile superstition is ever fighting against progress & labouring to arrest it. The extinction of a few hundred persons... might throw the world back into intellect^l barbarism... So also with the aspirations &

the endeavour to realize a high moral ideal: it is not the many but the select few, who have kept that flame alive .... The many ... rest only on the frail structures of tradition, custom, law, & opinion ... the strength of wh ... is sometimes discovered, when it is severely tested ... to be much less than ... assumed to be." ib. 73.

There are certain persons ... a peculiar temperament, wh. they owe prep.ly to a distinct neurotic strain - sometimes a strain of madness - in their families ... are prone to deviate in thought & feeling from the accustomed tracks ..... Impulses of originality wh. often lead nowhere, but ... by happy chance now & then ... new & stable developments of thought.

ib

.. A narrow intensity of temperament, whereby a notion of a particular kind is cherished with exclusive fervour, without regard to limitations [in the actual] .. & pushed with eager energy without regard to deceivings & hindrances, is sometimes a very useful practical force in the world .... But ... he is constitutionally incapable of weighing evidence .... commits all the faults of bad observation & reasoning ... If he is right, it is not his merit ... it is the accident of his nature & circumstances. ib

The mind is not a simple function or faculty, but a confederation ... ib

In hallucinations & illusions a certain tract of the brain has taken on a morbid function.

In brains with a predisposition to insanity the confederate centres are more loosely bound together, more apt to act separately ... Then a slight cause may suffice to produce delirium ... fever, emotion, overwork ... wh. wd. have had no serious effect upon a strong brain. ib

Causes of Erroneous Reasoning ... It is always a far more effective way of persuasion to awaken sympathetic feeling for the weakest argument than to present an irrefutable argument to an unsympathetic mind ... The emotion attracts the congenial & reinforcing, repels the uncongenial & opposing ideas ....
The natural effect of an emotion is to attract to itself congenial ideas, getting strength & support from them .... ib. 75, 80.

There have been few, if any, more pregnant causes of errors in philosophy than the tendency to make words things, by projecting named abstractions of the mind into nature as entities, & thereafter treating them as if they were active agents there. We misapprehend nature, & then make of ~~them~~ our misapprehensions principles or entities in it. 108

Much error of thought has arisen from the strong propensity to believe that opposite names must mean opposite things in nature .... & where there has been some contrariety in the things the distinct opposition of the names has worked to exagg^te the diff^ces .... Divisions of knowledge ... have been assumed to denote divisions in nature, discontinuities being thus made where continuity prevails .... e.g. life - death. 110

If there be a class of men who .. cut them^s off & keep them^s aloof from the methods & aims of a positive study of nature, by wh. here past errors have been uprooted & the intellectual progress of modern times has been gradually accomp^d, pursuing an artificial training according to pre-scientific methods in subjects that lie outside the aims & means of true kind^d, they will ... fall ... same errors ... & embody .. same kind of superstitions as those of whom they are the survivals 115

Hallucination. – A person for the most part sees only a very small part of that wh. he thinks he sees, the mind contributing, by virtue of its former experiences, what is necessary to fill up the image..... Of ordinary perception it may be truly said, then, that it is in great part illusion.... 188–9.

Mental represent.n so intense as to become mental presentation is a faculty of mind apt especially to be met with among certain artists.. 'You have only to work up imagination to the state of vision & the thing is done" (Blake). Dr Wigan (Duality of the Brain. Alf.d Wigan M.D.) relates ... skilful painter ... required only one sitting.. 'When a sitter came I looked at him attentively for ½ an hour, sketching'... Afterd.s placed the chair, imagined man in it, referred to the imaginary figure, & worked as if he had been there. 'When I looked at the chair I saw the man'... After a time he lost the power of disting.g between imagin.g & real.. became insane. 194

.... The natural tendency is ... to seek & affect the special circumstances that suit a predominant special quality of character [in cultivating the imagination] ... to see the special faculty utilized to its utmost, even though it be at a ruinous cost to the individual.... The voluntary intensification of idea until the pitch of hallucination. 195–6.

For evolutional [originality] a brain is required wh. is not in well-balanced repose of faculties & circumstances 209.

The force of originality needed to break through habitual routine of thought, feeling, & conduct & to give freedom of expansion to impulses of variation, is not so great.... most of the resistance... being convention. 210.

The real difficulty in putting forth a new principle is to disregard meditative doubts & paralyzing fears, & to dare the revolt in the beginning. 210

Οὐδεὶς ἔννους μαντεύεται, said Philo; No one prophesies who is in his right mind. 220

The mental functions are known to be inseparably connected with their nervous substrata ... these are disposed & united in the brain in the most orderly fashion – super-ordinate, co-ordinate, & subordinate – forming in the sum a complex aggregate or confeder^n of nerve-junctions & nerve-tracts, each of wh. is capable of more or less independ^t action ... It is probable that the extraordinary states of apparent mental disintegration are owing to the separate & irregular function of certain mental nerve-tracts & to the coincident suspension of the functions of all the rest – a sort of blocking of all junctions during its express activity. 314

[This irregularity is often] the individual's evil heritage from a line of ancestral development ... The outcome is ... a lack of wholesome unity & veracity of nature ... he is never thoroughly at one with himself ... Abandoned to the feeling of the moment he produces an impression of .. sincerity not justified .. in the issue; for when the stream of activity has subsided, & been replaced by a stream of thought & feeling of another kind .. he is just as earnest & effusive about it. The person cannot trust himself, since he is never quite sure what is himself. 316

The individual brain is virtually the consolidate embodiment of a long series of memories;

whereupon everybody, in the main lines of his thoughts, feelings & conduct, really recalls the experiences of his forefathers. Consciousness tells him indeed that he is a self-sufficing individual with infinite potentialities of free-will; it tells him also that the sun goes round the earth. 315.

A system of religion known to be true by direct feeling:... a process of simple organic manufacture... the nature is moulded into organic conformity with its requirements by devotion to its service... As always, the habit-formed structure will feel the joy of function. 329

Turgenieff. He s^d. Zola has created a human being [in the Assommoir] Gervaise is a woman; I feel her; I know her; she is true. Still the same vicious method pervades the book – the desire to tell us what she felt rather than what she thought. Je me demande qu'est-ce que cela peut me faire si elle sue au milieu du dos ou sous les bras? Moore. 19th. Cent.

The exquisite delicacy & certainty of touch [in Turg^ff] has caused some eminent writers to speak of him as une plante un peu grêle..... These qualities forbid him the fire & explosion of Balzac..... We are conscious of a thinness, an irritating reserve. He has often seemed to us to have left much unsaid. ib.

The mendicants of Paris have a central agency, wh. improves on the primitive methods of the mediæval Cour des Miracles. It provides the affiliated with a list of dupes.
Alger's Paris sketch-book – (Times Feb 11. 88)

Imperial Paris was [in 2d. Empire] like one of the second rate cercles, where no inconvenient questions were asked as to antecedents. Its glitter drew the shoddy capitalists of America.... There are no state functions now, where a single reception would give the stranger a passe-partout to the entertainments of the noblesse & the haute finance. 'If the wife of a Nevada mine-owner wants to air a new dress, she has now to go over to a London drawing-room'.... Our palatial hotels round Charing Cross are the visible signs of the decadence of Paris. id. Times. 11 Feb. 88.

English Art in London Galleries. A singular group of painters, more or less allied, is made up of Stothard Blake & Etty..... That strange effort of imagination 'The Spiritual Form of Pitt guiding Behemoth' (by Blake). Times. 11.2.88.

Animal Alkaloids (by Sir W. Aitken) The theory of the intoxication of the body by its own (poisonous) products... The theory lends itself with singular ease to the explanation of many physiological processes. Spectator 11.2.88

The Inquisition.

Underlying the cruelty of the Catholic Ch: in dealing with heresy were the primitive passions wh. stirred the heart of the Cave Dweller, & wh. still animate civilization in its social commercial & political rivalries & competitions. History, when it is wisely written, is both record & prophecy in its deeper implications. The aspects & forms change, but the motives remain the same, refined, indeed, & unconsciously masked..... The proofs that his self-seeking is for his brother's good are always so abundant that he is rarely driven to an open & cynical profession of an egoistic intention.... He can make believe.. that he is somehow serving God, or humanity, or society, by the exploitation of his fears for his supremacy, by his lust of dominion

Howells on Lea's Inquisition. Harper 3/88.

"The gentry of the chateaux, who form the provincial Faubourg St Germain". Bonnieuse.

"Schopenhauer". (Ency. Brit.) "True life begins only when we have learnt that happiness is impossible by means of gratifying the cravings of desire."

"The central principle of pessimism (Schopenhauer) asserts that in the order of nature, i.e. - so long as the will to live remains unbroken, happiness in the true sense is impossible .... No doubt the man of the world may turn round & declare that, notwithstanding this he means to gather the rose without the thorn. Undismayed by ... he affirms the will to live. Adopting the principles of the Cyrenaic hedonists he closes his eyes to far reaching eventualities & lives in the moment; he turns life in every portion into art; he revels in the inspiring sense of action without care for past obligations & future anxieties."

Death of the Emperor William. - "It is a spectacle to ... make us doubt whether the habit of 'discounting' which we nowadays so sedulously culti vate, does tend, as we fancy, to truth. Bearded men can weep for the dead."

Spec. 17.3.88.

"Those pictures which it is foolish to act on, but unbecoming to question or expose". ib.

"Lord Beaconsfield had an idea that a revitalization of kings - hereditary kings - was among the possibilities of the future". ib.

The United States. - The want is such as to make any educated man feel that many countries, much less free & prosp.s ..... have more to say to the soul.

19th C. M. Arnold

Life of Darwin. "He walked with a swinging action, using a stick heavily shod with iron, which he struck loudly against the ground, producing as he went round the "Sand-walk" at Down a rhythmical click which is with all of us a very distinct remembrance .... Indoors his step was often slow and laborious, & as he went upstairs in the afternoon he might be heard mounting the stairs with a heavy footfall, as if each step were an effort. When interested in his work he moved about quickly & easily enough, & often in the middle of dictating he went eagerly into the hall to get a pinch of snuff, leaving the study door open, & calling out the last words of his sentence as he went." I. 109.

'The other day I [Darwin] got the curious case of a unisexual, instead of hermaphrodite cirripede, in wh. the female had the common cirripedial character, & in two valves of her shell had two little pockets, in each of which she kept a little husband .... I have one still odder fact, common to several species, namely, that though they are hermaphrodite they have small additional, or as I shall call them, complemental males; one specimen itself hermaphrodite had no less than seven of these comp.[l] males attached to it. Truly the schemes & wonders of Nature are illimitable!' (Darwin to Lyell) ii. 378.

'At last I fell fast asleep on the grass, & awoke with a chorus of birds singing around me, & squirrels running up the trees, & some woodpeckers laughing, & it was as pleasant & rural a scene as ever I saw, & I did not care one penny how any of the beasts & birds had been formed!' Darwin to Mrs D. II. 114

... I was low enough, & thinking what a useless burden I was to myself & all others when your letter came, & it has so cheered me; your kindness & affection brought tears into my eyes. Talk of fame, honour, pleasure, wealth, all are dirt compared with affection. Darwin to Hooker 323. ii

From homologies I sh^d look at it as certain that all mammals had descended from some single progenitor. What its nature was it is impossible to speculate. More like, probably, the Ornithorhynchus or Echidna than any known form, as these animals combine reptilian characters (& in a lesser degree bird char^rs) with mammalian 335

..."even giants & dwarfs".

"Monsters are generally sterile" p Darwin. 275 – 290

The celebrated pitched battle between Bp. of Oxford (Wilberforce) & Huxley, at the meeting of the B^sh Association Oxford, over the Origin of Species. in wh the Bp. asked whether H. was related by his grandf^r or grandm^r side to an ape & H. retorted that a man has no reason to be ashamed of an ape for his g.f^r; but that if there were an ancestor whom he w^d feel shame in recalling it w^d be a man of restless irrepressible intellect who, not content with an equivocal (?) success in his own sphere of activity, plunges into scientific questions with wh. he has no real acquaintance, only to obscure them by an aimless rhetoric ... & skilled appeals to religious prejudice. 322

The Prince-Bishops in the Middle Ages, who slew their foes in their secular character, & shrived them in their spiritual. Times leader.

Marius the Epicurean (Pater). "That secondary sort of life which we can give to the dead, in our intensely realized memory of them — the 'subjective immortality,' as some now call it." I. 22.

— "Angry heavenly masters: .. a peep into the lower side of the real world: .... an old garden-god: ... slender sound: sleepless eyes: ..

— "French or English notes .. in the luxuriant Italian landscape". 28.

— "On either side his guide pointed out to him the Houses of Birth & Death, erected for the reception respectively of women about to become mothers & those about to die". 37

"The Neu-zeit of the German enthusiasts at the begin^g of our century" 51.

"He was acquiring what it is ever the chief function of all higher educ^n to teach — a system or art, namely, of so relieving the ideal & poetic traits, the elements of distinction, in our everyday life — of so exclusively living in them — that the unadorned remainder of it, the mere drift & débris of life, becomes as though it were not." 57

"Might the closer reader discover .. even in Homer, a really mediatorial function of the poet between the reader & the actual matter of his [Homer's] experience: the poet waiting, as it were, in an age wh. really felt itself trite & commonplace enough, on his opportunity for the touch of "golden

alchemy?" or at least for the lighted side of the things themselves? 109

Heraclitus .. expresses scorn for anything like a careless, half-conscious, 'use-&-wont' reception of our experience. 140

– The philosophic mind might apprehend, in what seemed a mass of lifeless matter, the movement of the universal life, in wh. things, & men's impressions of them, were ever 'coming to be' alternately consumed & renewed. . . . . 'Perpetual flux' of minds & things 141

The bold pantheistic flight of the old Gk. master from the fleeting object to that one universal life, in wh. the whole sphere of physical change m^t be reckoned but as a single pulsation. 143

A large dissidence between an inward .. world of his own vivid apprehensions, & the unimpassioned, unheightened reality of the world of those about him. 144

The individual is to himself the measure of all things .... The exclusive certainty to himself of his own impressions .. [having learnt this] to move afterwards in that outer world of other people, as if taking it at its own estimate, w^d be possible only as a kind of irony. –

[See] .. Impassioned realization of experience against the claims of the received morality.

Marcus Aurelius, philosophically considerate of the humours of other people ... had invoked in aid of the commonwealth, not only all native gods, but all foreign deities also, however strange. 191

Antoninus Pius – that true, unconscious humanist 192

Temple of Æsculapius .. The religion of Æsc., though borrowed from Greece, had been naturalized in Rome ... under the Antonines reached the height of its popularity throughout the Roman world: ... a belief that all the maladies of the soul might be reached through the .. body. Salus – salvation – for the Romans, had come to mean bodily sanity; & the religion of the god of bodily health, Salvator, as they called him, absolutely, had a chance just then of becoming the one religion 30

Nouveaux Essais de Psychologie Contemporaine. (Bourget)

MM. E. & J. de Goncourt ... Personne, depuis Balzac, n'avait modifié à ce degré l'art du roman. L'auteur de l'Assommoir dérive d'eux, et d'eux encore l'auteur du Nabab ... (also) M. Huysmans, ce morbid aquafortiste .. (&) cette délicieuse aquarelliste de la prose Mme Julia Daudet ....

D'ordinaire, ces très grands retards dans la renommée et dans l'influence ont pour raison la nouveauté d'esprit de l'écrivain. Il a simplement, et dès le début, poussé à leur extrême quelques états de l'âme, dont le plein développement n'apparaît que dans la génération suivante. [Cf. what will the world be thinking 30 yrs hence, &c] ....

Ils créaient une forme particulière de roman, qui se trouve capable d'exprimer mieux qu'aucune autre les maladies morales de l'homme moderne, et pour écrire ce roman, ils inventait et mettaient en pratique une sorte de style si entièrement neuve que les meilleurs juges de leur époque en furent étonnés.

F. Brunetière (in Re R. Deux Mondes): — ...Dirai-je là-dessus que je crains que M. de Bornières ne le cherche trop autour de lui, un peu partout, comme à tâtons; M. Bourget trop en lui-même, presque en lui seul, ou dans ses livres; M. de Maupassant, pas assez, ré peut-être avec assez d'inquiétude? M. de M. est le mieux doué des trois, celui qui doit le moins à l'étude, le plus à la nature, et s'y fie un peu trop: M. de Bon.s est le plus curieux, peut-être bien le mieux informé, mais aussi le plus épars; M. Bourget est le plus profond et surtout le plus habile à l'expression des idées générales, il est encore le plus subtil. Si l'on pouvait persuader à M. Bourget qu'en dépit des apparences la réalité n'est pas si complexe qu'il a l'air de le croire, si énigmatique ou si mystérieuse; à M. de M. au contraire qu'elle n'est pas aussi simple et que l'on n'en touche pas si aisément le fond; à M. de B. enfin que, s'il y a bien quelques différences d'un homme à un autre homme, il ne laisse pourtant d'y avoir entre eux quelques ressemblances, quelques rapports au moins, je pense qu'on les aurait beaucoup approchés tous les trois du but qu'ils poursuivent..... Par la distinction, par un

sentiment plus juste de la complexité de la vie, par l'émotion enfin. l'idéal, comme on l'appelait jadis, est en train de rentrer dans le roman, — mais un autre idéal, moins artificiel, moins conventionnel que l'ancien, un idéal plus réel, si l'on peut ainsi dire; moins poétique, mais moins invraisemblable; et moins élevé, mais beaucoup plus humain.

1 Mars. 1887 (on three novelists)

The fatality wh. seems to haunt any signal beauty, whether moral or phy^cal, as if it were in itself something illicit & isolating; the suspicion & hatred it so often excites in the vulgar — [this forms] a constant tradition of somewhat cynical pagan sentiment, from Medusa & Helen downwards. Pater's "Marius".

"C'était une vieille alliance d'or, un de ces bijoux de grosse joaillerie commune, si usée, que les guillochures en avait presque disparu. On sentait que la main où elle s'était élimée ainsi, ne reculait devant aucune besogne, toujours active, dans les vases à laver, dans les lits à refaire, frottant, essuyant, torchonnant, se fourrant partout. Et elle racontait tant de choses, cette bague, elle avait laissé de son or au fond de tant d'affaires....." Zola.

"Psychologie, (Une chaire de"). R. Deux Mondes, April 1.

Mr Huxley considers Descartes to be the true creator of modern physiology, & notably as having opened the way by his automatism to the famous theory of reflex actions .... Malebranche, mystic that he was,

continued on this point the tradition of Descartes ... proclaiming, before H. Spencer, that every time there are changes in the part of the brain to which the nerves tend, there will happen also changes in the soul, & that the soul can neither feel nor imagine anything without change in the fibres of this same part of the brain. 525

Traité des passions ... mouvemens cérébraux ... vibrations des cellules cérébrales ... contagion des imaginations ... vibrations nerveuses ... le sens musculaire .... le dédoublement de conscience ...

"Les localisations cérébrales, et en particulier l'aphasie, le sens musculaire, l'hérédité, la suggestion, le dédoublement de conscience, etc., tels sont, sans compter beaucoup d'autres plus connus et plus anciens, les faits les plus intéressans parmi ceux que l'on a récemment étudiés." 527

The law of heredity is found to concur with another law of psychology - viz, the law of imitation or contagion by example. In the strange phenomenon, for example, that is called "la folie à deux", the madness of the same madness is transmitted from one person to another by contagion & not by heredity ....

"La question du dédoublement du moi ...."

Pascal says that if an artisan were sure of dreaming every night for 12 hours that he was King, he believes that he would be almost as happy as

a king who should dream for 12 hours that he was an artisan ..

..... Voilà donc deux moi superposés en quelque sorte et alternant l'un avec l'autre. Si, à un moment donné, le mémoire venait à disparaître du premier état, la rupture serait absolue, et nous serions dans le cas rappelé par Leibnitz (en realité Locke [foot note]) ...

Ce n'est pas tout .... des cas de dédoublement simultané.

.... Dans le cas de folie suicide, il n'est pas rare de voir le sujet se dédoubler et entendre des voix qui lui ordonnent de se tuer. Il résiste, il répond : il fait à la fois l'objection et la réponse, mais il ne croit pas que ce soit lui-même qui fasse à la fois l'une et l'autre. Il y a donc en lui deux personnes qu'il oppose l'une à l'autre. C'est ce qui arrive encore dans le spiritisme et chez les médiums parlans ou écrivans.

542

Dans les expériences récentes de somnambulism provoqué, on est arrivé à separer distinctement deux consciences simultanées, dont l'une paraît aussi réelle que l'autre. (a person talks to you, & writes a letter or calculates, one of the two existences not knowing what the other is doing) : Tel est le point le plus avancé de la question

Paul Janet. Deux Mondes - 1. 4. 88

Poetry ... "the composition of their felicity" .... leurs anciennes souffrances ... l'enchainement des effets ... les ruines de l'esperance ....

an immense silence .... the Parnassians (form & technique mens) ...

le peuple astral ...

– In changing the form of problems they have not been able to transform their nature...

– A certain inexactitude – e.g. that of Lamartine & Vigny – is more poetic than scientific precision..

– To write these verses ... open a dictionary, as the good Hugo did in his old age.

Voici les Grecs, Thales et Pythagore, Aristote et Platon, Épicure et Zenon, avec Lucrèce à leur suite – le seul Romain qui peut-être ait jamais pensé. Voila les docteurs de la scolastique, Saint Anselme et Abélard, saint Thomas et saint Bonaventure, les premières et non pas les moins mémorables victimes du combat de la raison et de la foi. Voici les modernes en foule, Bacon, Descartes, Malebranche, Bossuet, Fénelon, Pascal, Leibniz, – ceux dont le regard, pour y atteindre l'être, a essayer de percer les profondeurs du monde; et ceux qui, moins ambitieux d'abord, mais presque plus hardis dans la suite, ont fouillé l'âme humaine pour y surprendre le secret de l'univers: Berkeley, Hume, Rousseau, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer. Et voilà les savants à leur tour, Descartes et Pascal encore, voilà Leibniz, voilà Newton, Copernic, Galilée, Kepler, les physiciens et les chimistes, les physiologistes et les naturalistes, Lavoisier, Bichat, Buffon, Lamarck, Darwin – Helas! ni les uns ni les autres n'ont trouvé la parole magique, le vrai nom de la cause d'où pend à l'infini l'enchainement des effets. Ils ont seulement reculé les bornes de l'ignorance.

Nous avons vu de nos jours une seule hypothèse, comme celle de Schopenhauer ou celle de Darwin, renverser de fond en comble les anciennes conceptions de la nature, de l'homme et de la vie.

F. Brunetière. Deux Mondes. 1.4.88

Antagonism – the principle of, pervades nature. It is a ~~principle~~ law above & beyond gravitation. It holds the stars in their courses ... gives the sensational novel its charm; -- Bacteria .. administer a necessary incentive to the landed white corpuscles to keep them vigilant & alert.... Death & life, good & evil... Times on Sir W. Grove's lecture. 23.4.88.

Keats. – (Quarterly Review. Apl. 88). When it is said that he breathes new life into classic mythology, we join issue with his admirers. Keats did indeed look upon the world of nature with the eyes of a Greek; & what he did was to strip the ancient gods & goddesses of the pedantic formalities of literary poet-asters, to make them personal embodiments of his own impressions, to give them the vitality of flesh & blood, to transform them from abstractions into living creatures.

Spenser's Bearne-house of fancy is inexhaustibly rich in poetic materials; he is, as Clough said, the poet's poet.

Boccaccio, like Keats himself, was an artist in language .... He regards words as instinct with life & beauty, & he courts them with the tender devotion of an ardent lover.

Poetry .. its highest exercise – the interpretation of life. 1.

Schumann. (Grove's Dic. of Music). Sometimes one is constrained to wonder at his abstemiousness in using the higher & lower registers of the pianoforte. ..... At the outset of his course as a composer he preferred to use the concise dance- or song-form, making up his longer pieces from a number of these smaller forms set toge^r as in a mosaic, instead of at once casting his thoughts in a large mould.

Robert Elsmere, by Mrs Humphry Ward. –

R. "I cannot conceive of God as the arch-plotter against his own creation". I. 326

She was playing Wagner, Brahms, & Rubenstein – interpreting all those passionate voices of the subtlest moderns, through wh. the heart of our own day has expressed itself even more freely & exactly than through the voice of literature. 346.

.... The pathetic expansiveness & helplessness of human existence, which, generation after generation, is still so vulnerable, so confiding, so eager. Life after life flowers out from the darkness & sinks back into it again. And in the interval what agony, what disillusion! All the apparatus of a universe that men may know what it is to hope & fail, to win & lose! 357

Modern thinking Germany .. that 'unextinguished hearth' whence the mind of Europe has been kindled for three generations II. 17.

"That saying – I forget whose it is – 'the decisive events of the world take place in the intellect. It is the mission of books that they keep one to remember it.'"

18.

"'History depends on testimony. What is the nature & value of testimony at given times? In other words did the man of the third century understand or report, or interpret facts in the same way as the man of the 16th or 19th?'

21

active, enthusiastic people. – "Between them & me there is a great gulf fixed. I watch them pass, & I say to myself: 'There are the living – that is how they look, how they speak! Realize once for all that you have nothing to do with them. Life is theirs – belongs to them. You are already outside it. Go your way, & be a spectre among the active and the happy no longer.'"

5

"'One half of your day be the king of your world,' Mr Grey had said to him; 'the other half be the slave of something which will take you out of your world, into the general life, the life of thought, of man as a whole, of the universe.'"

165.

The study of history – "The student who goes back in the hist. of Europe .... what bizarre combinations of ignorance & knowledge, of the highest sanctity with the lowest credulity or falsehood; what extraordinary preposessions!... amid [these] .. certain Greks & certain Latins .. represent a forward strain ...

stand, intellectually, alone ..... He takes the torch wh. man has been so long & patiently fashioning to his hand, & turns it on the past, & at every step the sight grows stranger, & yet more moving, more pathetic" 167.

[Robert reads a book which makes him doubt the Resurrection] But gradually the traditional forces of his life reasserted themselves. 176

"'Christianity seems to me something small & local. Behind it, around it, including it, I see the great drama of the world sweeping on, led by God.'" 337

"'Truth has never been, can never be, contained in any one creed or system.'" "

"I should regard the historical expressions of an eternal tendency in men as wholly indifferent to me." [i.e. Xty; or the form that the religious emotion takes] 367

... Fate can have neither wit nor conscience to have ordained it so; but fate has so ordained it. III. 117

He only can receive who already hath – there is no profounder axiom. 165

Voltaire (by J. Morley) The strange & sinister method of assault upon religion wh. we of a later day watch with wondering eyes, & wh. consists in wearing the shield & device of a faith, & industriously shouting the cry of

a church the more effectually to reduce the faith to a vague futility, & its outward ordering to a piece of ingeniously reticulated pretence; this method of attack might make even the champions of prevailing beliefs long for the shrewd thrusts, the flashing scorn, the relentless fire, the downright grapples, with wh. the hated Voltaire pushed on his work of 'crushing the Infamous'..... The contest was real, & not our present pantomimic stage-play, in wh. muffled phantoms of debate are made to gesticulate inexpressible things in portentously significant silence. ~~and when the theologian~~ The battle was demoralized by its virulence. True; but is this worse than to have it demoralized by cowardice of heart & understanding, when each controversial man-at-arms is eager to have it thought that he wears the colours of the other side, when the theologian wd. fain pass for rationalist, & the free-thinker for a person with his own orthodoxies if you only knew them, & when philosophic candour & intelligence are supposed to have hit their final climax in the doctrine that everything is both true & false at the same time.' 9

He had perhaps as little of the sceptic in his constitution as Bossuet or Butler, & was much less capable of becoming one than de Maistre or Paley. 11

He who has never left the life of a recluse, drawing an income from the funds & living in a remote garden, constructing past present & future out of his own consciousness, is not qualified either to lead mankind safely or to think on the course of human affairs correctly. Every page of V. has the bracing air of the life of the world in it, and

the instinct which led him to seek the society of the conspicuous actors on the great scene was essentially a right one. 18

"'After all, we must admit that anybody who has read Locke, or rather who is his own Locke, must find the Platos mere fine talkers ..... The babble of antiquity.'" (Quot from Vol. 68.

There is an unknown element at the bottom of the varieties of creation, whether we agree to call that element a volition of a supernat.l being, or an undiscovered set of facts in embryology. So in history..... The appearance at the moment when anarchy threatened rapidly to dissolve the Roman state, of a man with the power of conceiving the best design for the new structure, seems to partake as much of the nature of chance as the non-appearance of men with similar vision & power in equally momentous crises, ~~as~~ earlier & later. 21

Such a liberation of the human mind as Voltairism 22

The theological idea ...: Continents of knowledge: 24, 70

Criticism .. the high art of stating & collating ideas. 41

[Truth is not to remain the secret of the few], smiling at the errors of wh. the people are the victims, but at the same time making themselves the champions of these very errors when their rank or position gives them a real or chimerical interest in them. (Quot from Condorcet.) 55

man, who is, like the rest of nature, what he is bound to be.' (q. from Volt.) 71

'... True greatness consists in having received from heaven a powerful understanding & in using it to enlighten oneself & all others.' (q. from Volt.) 73

It is strange how constantly it happens that the minor circumstance of life is more real & ever-present to a man than his essential & abiding work in it. 101

The discovery of the New World did not fire the imagination & stir the thought of Europe more intensely than the vision of these new worlds of knowledge kindled the ardour of the receptive spirit which had just come into contact with them. 73

The historian of every kind of opinion, & the student... habitually do violence to actual circs. by imparting too systematic a connection to the various parts of belief, & by assuming an unreal degree of conscious logical continuity among the notions of individual thinkers.... The philosophy of the majority of men is nothing more shaped & incorporate than a little group of potential & partially incoherent tendencies. 93

Locke's was 'common-sense thinking'... [Voltaire's] was a systematic adherence to [this] mode of thinking.... He always speaks of Descartes, Leibnitz & Spinoza like a man to whom nature has refused the metaphysical sense. 94

This strange absentee government of the universe [by the God of the Deists] 96

In vain do historians, intent on vindicating the foregone conclusions of the optimism wh. a distorted notion about final causes demands or engenders in them, try to show these hateful contests as parts of a harmonious scheme of things, in wh. many diverse forces move in a mysterious way to a common & happy end. 173

He [Voltaire] had fits of violent nostalgia. 'I am writing to you by the side of a stove, with drooping head & heavy heart, looking on to the river Spree, because the Spree falls into the Elbe, the Elbe into the sea, & the sea receives the Seine, & our Paris house is near the river Seine, & I say, Why am I in this palace, in this cabinet looking into the Spree, & not in our own chimney corner?'

Voltaire to Mme Denis, his niece. 195.

Maupertuis advanced the hypothesis that all the animal species sprang from some first creature, prototype of all creatures since - 199.

V. drew up, for his own instruction he s^d, a pocket-dict^y of terms in use with kings: My friend means my slave; my dear friend means that you are more than indifferent to me;.. I will make you happy.. I will endure you as long as I have need of you - &c 201

When Bayle's Dic. came out so great was the avidity to have a sight of it that long before the doors of the Mazarin libr^y were opened a little crowd assembled each day 200

In these periods of agitation men forgive all to one who represents without compromise or diminution their own dominant passions 289

Persons with something of a vested interest in darkness - 296

Becoming aware that men had made their own world, thinkers found the consideration of the process by wh. this world is made, & the order of society established & developed, forced upon them with an entirely new significance [the decay of the theory of an arbitrary & supernatural govt. of the universe]. The dry bones of the ancient valley of annalists & chroniclers were made to live, & the great work of the reconstruction of the past was begun ... 297

We may say that three kinds of men write history: the gazetteer or annalist, the statesman, & the philosopher 299

'History' he [V.] once wrote, 'is after all, nothing but a parcel of tricks that we play the dead.' 304

Perfection in the fine arts is not the highest mark of an age in which humanity may glory 308

The true & important principle that the progress of intellectual enlightenment, mat.l prosperity, & moral elev.n, is not only a feature in the hist. of a nation, but does truly constitute that history, while ... diplomacy .. arms. &c. have no true historic value except for the light they shed upon this .... progress. [but they have a human & dramatic value surely? T.H.] 310

'What concern to me are humanity, benevol^ce, modesty, temp^ce, gentlen^s, wisdom, piety, so long as half an ounce of lead shatters my body, ... town I was born in delivered to fire & sword ... the whole for the pretended interests of a man that we do not know?' V. Phil. Dic. "Guerre". 313

He [V.] was the first influential writer – for the abbé Saint-Pierre had no influence – who deliberately placed war among retrograde agencies. 314

Diplomacy ... wh. had made the many the playthings & unhappy instruments of the few. 315

The Jews. The chosen people fell into rank with other peoples that equally supposed themselves to be chosen by their own peculiar gods ..... He [V] has the merit of showing .. what vast epochs of time, what uncounted multitudes of men, what varied movements of the human spirit, surround the little speck of Judaism 316

V. did not know how much a man is the product of a system operating on & with the individual predisposition

Civilization ... an organism .. wh. if not surrounded with the proper conditions of life, will perish ... The light [of civiliz^n] was more than once very near sinking in the west under the waves of barbarism as it has actually sunk in the Eastern portions of the Empire 323.

For ex., after he has told us how Wm the Conq. sent to the Pope Harold's battle-standard & a small portion of [his] small treasure, he proceeds to reduce the transaction to what he conceives to be its true propr.:- 'Thus a barbarian, the son of a harlot, the murderer of a legitimate king shares the plunder of this king with another barb., for if you take away the names of D. of Norm.dy K. of Eng. & Pope, all is reduced to the action of a Norman brigand & a Lombard receiver of plunder.' 324

'There are some events' he wrote, 'wh. have effects, & others wh. have none. It is with the chain of events as it is with a genealogical tree, where men perceive branches that become extinct at the first generation, & others that continue the race.' But we do not learn [from the Essay on Manners &c] the laws of the transmission of qualities ... the conditions wh. fastened each link to the other, &c., why the car went by this road rather than another. 327

In Gibbon, we have little of
... The true science wh. shows us the numerous organs of society in connex. with their actual play & function. 328

'Time', s.d D'Alembert apologizing for some whiff of orthodoxy in the Ency.dia - 'will make people distinguish what we thought from what we said.' 339

Dr Flint's postulate, that "Nature is but the name for an effect whose cause is God." (quot. in Lit World.)

The disenchantment of France – Myers – "19th Cent."

So long as the Fch. mind, at once logical & mobile, continues to be the first to catch & focus the influences wh. are slowly beginning to tell on neighg States, so long will its evolution possess for us the unique interest of a glimpse into stages of development through wh. our own national mind also may be destined ere long to pass.

The condamnés à naître (M. Sully-Prudhomme in the poem Le vœu)

Love.. The enchanted & disenchanted estimates of this passion – the view of Plato, for instance, & the view of Schopenhauer: what in Plato's view is the accident (propagation of the race), is in Schopr. the essential.....

Loss of romance of flowers &c.... Since we have realized that their colours &c, have been developed as an attraction to moths, &c.,.. to secure fertilization.

The great Roman poet of 'wheat & woodland' &c insisted long ago on the divergence throughout animated nature of the promptings of amorous passion & self-preservation.... The life of the animal creation is at the mercy of an instinct wh. they can neither comprehend nor disobey.... Happiness must be subordinated to the supreme purpose of leaving a progeny wh. can successfully prolong the endless struggle.... ib.

It would seem desirable that some fresh value shd. be found for life – ib.

De la Litterature Realiste. R. des Deux Mondes – E. M. de Vogüé. 15.5.86.

– In Russia the novel sets up all the problems of the national life.
– the Russians plead the cause of realism with new & better arguments than their emulators of the West. It is a great matter. It forms at this time the basis of all the literary disputes in the civilized world...

Classic literature regarded man as the hero that all primitive literatures have alone judged worthy of their attention. The action of these heroes corresponded to a group of ideas – religious, monarchical, social, & moral – the foundation upon which the human family rested since its earliest attempts at organization .... The classic poet, set up an example of that which ought or ought not to be, rather than a copy of that which existed...

Classic art resembles a king who governs, punishes, rewards, chooses its favourites among an aristocratic élite, imposes on them conventions of elegance, of morality, of fine speaking. The new art seeks to imitate nature in her unconsciousness, her moral indifference, her absence of choice: it expresses the triumph of collectivity over the individual, of the crowd over the hero, of the relative over the absolute. It is called realistic, naturalistic; would it suffice, to define it, to call it democratic?

No, that would be too short a view.... The change in the political order is only an episode in the universal & prodigious change which is being accomplished.... One would say of the labours of the human mind during this century that a legion of workmen were occupied in turning over upon its

base an enormous pyramid which stood upon its point. Man has recommenced at the bottom the explanation of the universe; he has perceived that existence, the grandeurs & the evils of this universe arose from the incessant labours of the infinitely little.... For agents proceeding with huge strokes of power, which formerly were accepted as causes of the revolutions of the globe, of history, & of the soul, has been substituted the constant evolution of minute & obscure beings.

Like one on an unavoidable slope; as soon as it stirs the modern spirit descends..... The moral sciences follow the swing communicated by the natural. History receives the deposition of the peoples & puts in the background the sole witnesses that she would formerly hear, kings, ministers, captains...

Democracy spreads... Here & there islets seem preserved, rocks where are still seen thrones, the rags of feudal constitutions, some remains of privileged castes..... Their sole hope is that democratic organization may not be incompatible with monarchical form....

Literature, that confession of societies, could not remain a stranger to the general tacking about. First by instinct, afterwards by doctrine, she has regulated by the new spirit her methods & her ideal. Her first essays at reformation were awkward.... romanticism was a bastard production.... It sought its personages in the social depths, but... it was penetrated with the classic spirit... its monsters became heroes the wrong way... The declamatory theme was changed, but not the declamation.

It soon grew wearisome. Sincerer representations of the world were demanded, more conformable to the teachings of the positive sciences; people wished to find in writers the sentiment of the complexity of life, of beings, of ideas, & that spirit of relation which has replaced in our time the taste for the absolute. Then was born realism....

All the grand effort of our time was predicted by the phrase, Miserere super turbam....

Moral inspiration can alone pardon realism the harshness of its processes. It responds to one of our exigences when it studies life with a rigorous precision, when it discovers our actions to their smallest root in the fatalities which command them..... Since it piques itself on observing phenomena without suggesting arbitrary interpretations..... More than any other form of art the religious sentiment is indispensable to it.... Since it does not recoil before uglinesses & miseries it must render them supportable by a perpetual overflow of pity. Realism becomes vicious when it ceases to be charitable.

I make smile the adepts of the doctrine in honour: art for art.....

No doubt we all yield sometimes to the temptation of writing for diversion.

Formula expressing the method & power of realism: The Lord God made man out of the dust of the earth...

Realism draws all its force from its simplicity, from its naïveté; nothing is less simple & less naïf than the taste of a race grown old, intellectual, saturated with rhetoric. Thus, in borrowing from the natural sciences their

processes of minute analysis, our writers find themselves in the face of this formidable problem: to constrain our literary faculties to a new use which is repellant to them ....

They (realists, naturalists) are reproached above all with diminishing, suddening, & degrading the spectacle of the world: .. they ignore half of ourselves, & the best half ... The vice of the new school .. is not in the object of study (the lowest things) but in the eye which studies that object. ..

The realist line attaches itself to Stendhal: .... But at the moment of recognizing in S. a true realist we are stopped by an insurmountable objection: he has infinite wit .. Voltairean persiflage. Now there is incompatibility between this quality of esprit & realism .. Bayle has nothing of the impassibility which is one of the dogmas of the school ...

..... To seize the difference between Balzac & the ulterior realists it is necessary to go back to the first conception of characters. Like the classic author, on romancer says to himself: given this passion, what man will serve me for incarnating it? The others invert the reasoning: given this man, what are the dominant passions that he undergoes? Also, with these, the portraits are exact & melancholy as police descriptions; those of a Rastignac or of a Marsay are transformed, glorified by the inner vision of the painter. It is true that Balzac gives us the illusion of life, but of a life better composed & more ardent than that of everyday. ...

We arrive at the incontestable initiator of realism, such as reigns to-day, G. Flaubert. ... Nothing is changed in his processes, nor above all in his ..

conception of life. If M. Zola impresses us with indisputable power, it is owing to epic qualities which he cannot do away with in himself. In his novels the realist part is frail: he subjugates us by the old means of romanticism, in creating a synthetic monster, animated with formidable instincts, who feeds it own life upon the real – a garden, a hall, a cabaret, a mine. I was going to add, a cathedral, (in Notre Dame) so much is this work of idealization identical with that of V. Hugo. The realistic apparel seems rather to hamper the epic part, like a concession to the letters of the epoch.

Let us stop at Flaubert. He went rapidly to the extreme consequences of the principle: no one could show us better than he the nothingness of that principle.

How instructive it is, the study of this sincere soul! As in a mirror one sees there the image of the world reflected first with brilliancy, then warped & shrivelled; it diminishes, diminishes, grows blacker, & becomes deformed to caricature. First he is a fervid romanticist, enamoured of the grandiose & sonorous. Soon he is struck with the difference between life such as he sees it & that which his masters paint.... But in proportion as his vision gets more exact it becomes more limited & more sad; no moral elasticity sustains it.... He has proved the inanity of the poor idols in wh. literature believed: deified passion, rehabilitated knaves.... He lays aside all pity; he sees no more in the universe than animals stupid or wicked, subject to their experiences.... He forgets that moral infirmity is

as worthy of compassion as physical....

In that devastated soul there was only one sentiment, the fatal produce of nihilism: pessimism....

It is necessary to distinguish two varieties of pessimism; the one is materialist p^m; resigned, provided that it has its provender of daily pleasure, despising men while drawing from them the best things possible for its enjoyments.... The other is the pessimism of sorrow, in revolt, & concealing a hope under its maledictions; the last term of the nihilistic evolution, it is at the same time the first symptom of a moral resurrection...

P. has drawn from the dust all that it contained; she has forgotten to breathe into it "a living soul"....

One withdraws from it (realism): to a disinterested observer this movement of recoil is very sensible... For the last 25 or 30 years the instinct of the new generations, tired of puerile inventions, & famishing for truth, has imperiously demanded a return to the conscientious study of life, & that it should be rendered with a grand simplicity. But under the variations of taste the depth of humanity does not change: it retains its eternal desire of sympathy & hope... Souls... seeking a guide, like swallows they skim the marsh under the storm, frightened at the cold, the darkness, & the noise. Tell them that there is a retreat... you will see them assemble &c [But how if there is no retreat?]

Realism took root with difficulty in France, though it had already conquered

two grand literatures, English & Russian ... We ... have inherited from the Latins the genius of the absolute; the races of the north have the genius of the relative. ... The soul of these peoples is large & troubled, because it sees many things at the same time ... Our classic education leads us to isolate a fact, a character, & in that character a passion, to supply by a thousand conventions all that is not shown us. They consider that the representations of the world ought to be complex & contradictory as that world itself; they suffer in their good faith when any part of that ensemble is concealed in wh. everything is held in a narrow dependance .... In our compositions a central figure, a few secondary figures, an action rigorously delimited. In theirs – a morsel of general life, detached, without shaping, without mutilations.

M. Taine said of Stendhal & Balzac: "They love the art more than the men ... they do not write out of sympathy for the wretched, but for love of the beautiful". M. Brunetière says ... "The Observation, in some sort hostile, ironical ... of French naturalists, scarcely penetrates beyond the surface of things – while ... there is scarcely a recess in the human soul wh. English naturalism has not reached ... The sympathy of intelligence ... such is & always will be the instrument of psychological analysis" ...

... By the sole virtues of naturalness & emotion the realist Tolstoi arrives, like G. Eliot, at making of the most banal histories a transquil épopée ..... It is the spirit of life which animates these books (Russian novels), the accent of sincerity & of sympathy ...

Un esprit Européen: –

Owing to the frequency & the rapidity of every kind of interchange, owing to the growing solidarity which unifies the world, there is created in our days, above any preferences of coterie & nationality, an European mind (un esprit européen), a groundwork of culture, of ideas, & of inclinations, common to all intelligent societies.

Platonists. – The contemporary disciples of Descartes, or of Leibnitz, & those even of Kant, are all at bottom Platonists, for they agree with Plato in opposing absolutely the world of sensation to that of thought. So also M. Caro ... calls with reason Platonism 'that fund of idealism born with man, & which will disappear only with him.'

R. D. M.

Rêve. (Pierre Loti.) I could wish to know a separate tongue, in wh. could be written the visions of my sleep. When I try with ordinary words I only get to construct a sort of awkward, dull story, in wh. those who read me must assuredly see nothing: I alone, I can still distinguish, behind the à peu près of these accumulated words, the unsoundable depth. (19 cent. or Nortnight.)

Mme de Pompadour. (Mlle Blaze de Bury.) Undeveloped germs, of good or evil, are never aught but sources of trouble .....

Just at this critical psychological moment, the king's affection for his wife revived ...

As early as 1745 she [Mme de P.] owed her empire over the king only to

inventions of Dr Quesnay, as after^ds she owed her death to the use of undue stimulants with wh. her ambition induced her to tax a naturally feeble & lymphatic temperament. . . .

A visitor of importance had to be attended to – it was Death. Wishing to be respectfully received Death introduced itself under the auspices of the Cure de la Madeleine. The two great powers stood face to face [i.e. Pomp^r & D.]. 19th c

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Naturalism [in art]. All the processes of true naturalism have only for their object, in the novel as in painting, the ~~to~~ putting the artist on his guard against the thousand means he has of deforming the reality, for one of reproducing it. Read from this point of view the best of M. de Maupassant's novels: it will seem to you that everyone besides himself, that you yourself, at least, would have been able to write them: they are as impersonal as the classic works. F. Brunetière. R.D.M. 1 Oct. 88.

. . . . . Of all our naturalists [de M.] he has the best understood that, beyond the form, the face, the exterior aspect of things, there was something yet; & as he himself says, 'that the physical appearance contains all the moral nature.' 'All! is it not saying a good deal? & however penetrating may be the regard of an observer, is it indeed true that what we have in us the most deeply buried projects itself thus from within outwards, so as to let itself be read plainly in our physiognomies, attitudes, & gestures? . . .

Contrary to the analysts, he only has 'concealed his psychology in lieu of exhibiting it,' & just as 'the painter of our portrait does not show us

our skeleton, he [Guy de M.] has made of his moral observations the secret support & interior substance of his works. Against the infamies which money causes to be committed he has not declaimed, he has written L'Héritage.....

ib.

Symbolistes et Décadens. .... At a time when, under pretext of naturalism, art had been reduced to being no more than an imitation of the exterior contour of things, the Symbolists appeared, to teach that things have also a soul, of which the bodily eyes only seize the enveloppe, or the veil, or the mask. 'A landscape is a state of the soul' – one recalls that mot of Amiel.... This does not mean that a landscape changes its aspect with the state of the soul, to-day melancholy & to-morrow smiling, according as we are glad or joyous ourselves. Nothing would be more banal, & above all less hegelian. But it means, on the contrary, that independently of the sort or species of emotion that it awakens within us, a landscape is in itself 'sadness', or 'gaiety', 'joy', or 'suffering', 'anger', or 'peacefulness'. Or, in yet other terms, more general, it means that between [external] nature & ourselves there are 'correspondences', 'latent affinities', mysterious 'identities', & that it is only so far as we seize them that, penetrating to the interior of things, we can truly approach the soul of them. That is the principle of Symbolism – it is the point of departure or element common to all mysticisms, & it is what it was well to try to introduce, as a new ferment, to make it rise in the heavy mass of naturalism. Brunetière R.D.M. 1 Nov. 88.

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Brunetière R.D.M. 1 Nov. 88.

Symbolistes et Decadens cont.d (abridged). In the classic epochs, & with ourselves markedly in the 17th cent., ~~such~~ literature seems to wish to vie with Architecture. Towards the middle of 18th cent. new metaphors appear. The book is not conceived as a building, but as a picture (Hugo, Gautier, G. Sand) ... to produce with words sensations wh. formerly form & colour alone were thought capable of rendering. We are to-day (1888) on the eve of a new transformation ... literature wishes now to take possession of the means of music .....

The thing which is beyond, suspected, & in need, supposed rather than perceived, vaguely felt by its effects rather than in itself, & rather than thought, that is what Symbolists wd. wish to seize ..... The idea of the Symb.ts is to impress us as music does .... They love the music of Wagner. In lit.re they prefer to too precise Odysseys mythe Saint-Graals & vague Ramayanas .... Indetermination, & consequently mystery. On a given theme ..... many variations ... epicurism of the imagination ... a 'state of soul' analagous to that in wh. music puts us ....

What shall we think of them? A little good; much harm ..... Assuredly it is well that they have attacked naturalism, .. that of Nana, &c ... Even against another naturalism, that which goes more profoundly to the heart of things, in the manner of Eng. or Russ. n.ism, but wh. however limits itself to the observation of reality, perhaps they are right likewise. In fact, since it restrains itself to the imitation of the thing, seen or experienced, & shuts itself up in the present, this nat.sm can be reproached with taking away from the artist all the materials of history, & all that of dream, fancy (rêve) ..... One scarcely sees any great poet who may not have his eyes turned to the past ... still less one who has not held the right to add his person to his work, his dream to the reality ....

Still it is very necessary to bear in mind that, if there is something beyond nature, we can only express it with nature's means ... & only observation is able to make us

inventions of Dr Quesnay, as after^ds she owed her death to the use of undue stimulants with wh. her ambition induced her to tax a naturally feeble & lymphatic temperament. . . .

A visitor of importance had to be attended to – it was Death. Wishing to be respectfully received Death introduced itself under the auspices of the Curé de la Madeleine. The two great powers stood face to face [i.e. Pomp^r & D.]. 19th c

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Contrary to the analysts, he only has 'concealed his psychology in lieu of exhibiting it,' & just as 'the painter of our portrait does not show us

masters of those means of correcting, mending, & transforming nature. Our Symb^ists & Decadents seem to forget this... to believe that art consists in getting away from nature..... Imitation of nature, wh. is not the whole of art, is at least its beginning .... Idealism, & even symbolism, are not possible without a little naturalism, which mingles with it to sustain it... to prevent it evaporating in cloud, & the cloud in nothing.

W.

<u>Form in Poetry</u>. Form, wh. is not entirely negligible in great works, which has often sufficed to make permanent & consecrate small ones, is somethg too consid^le & wherein perfection is too rare, for us not to entertain respect for it ..... Of this, unfortunately, the Symb^ists will not be persuaded. First because such respect bores them, w^d render more difficult to them, more or less artistic, writing wh. they trace with a running pen: & also because, hypnotized by the contempl^n of vocables, or even letters,

('A black, E white, I red, U green, O blue' &c. Arthur Rimbaud)

they have lost the sense of the phrase .... &, in fine, because their dream w^d be just to express all that wh. precision, aptness, & perfection of form, limit or destroy in determining. <u>Omnis determinatio negatio est</u> (Spinoza).

W.

Les Transformations de l'Idée morale - (par M. A. Fouillée - R. D. M. 15.10.88)

The normal desire of the individual is to manifest the fecundity of life by engendering another individual, so that this other becomes as a condition of ourselves [says M. Guyau.] - id

... A morality without obligation or sanction... id

.... Life .. will find .. new acquisitions of enjoyment, but she will find also new compensatory losses, & the final result for humanity will be a grander richness in griefs as in pleasures. In fact, the increase of intelligence & sensibility by civilization, if it does not evidently tend to the increase of unhappiness imagined by Rousseau & by M. de Hartmann, does not more evidently tend to that increase of felicity that the Condorcets, the Saint-Simons the Fouriers & all the partisans of indefinite progress promise us. id.

If science .. augments the means of satisfying ancient wants, it involves also the creation of new wants. id

The more [we] know of Nature, the more indifferent she appears to man, & to all the ends that the thought of man devises. id.

The positive science of manners will always be to true morality what a polygon with an increasing number of sides is to the circle which it cannot fill id.

"What is a Buddha?

Buddhism, in Ceylon & in the sacred books, is simply a method of escape from evil wh. purports to have been discovered, experienced, & made known, in this present age, by a man named Gautama. The truths wh. he is said to have made known are held to be unchangable but to be lost sight of in every age, until a Buddha appears, who for the benefit of the age revives the knowledge of them. Every age – in an infinite sense – has its Buddha, & all Buddhas do & say exactly the same thing; they are born in the same family, leave home at the same hour of the night .. &c .: the B. of this age is Gautama.

.... G. represented, as the central truth of his discovery, the doctrine that suffering is inseparable from existence .. & .. in regard to the outer world, 'that all things are unabiding'. The next great principle was, that the cause of existence is ignorance .... of the unabiding nature of things ... through .. this, we cling to things .. try to enter into relations with them .. create for ourselves a personality, wh. really is illusory, as are the things on attachment to which it rests. By personality we become agents, & so set in motion that deadly power of Karma wh. leads to successive births, in various degrees of misery.

.... The present life is not all important, but a trifling unit in an immense series .... a future existence has only a very shadowy continuity with the present.

Nirvana is the state in wh. there is not left any capacity for re-birth."

Bp. of Colombo. 19th Cent. July '88.

Australia. Aborigines will be but a memory in a century or two. We do not regret the Hittites, who built cities & formed a civilization ... Already Australians display that curious feeling that distance on water has for them little or no meaning ... (Pass Zealand) (they include) ... as far from their coast as Constple from London ... Their whole conception of distance differs from ours as might that of the inhabitants of a larger planet; & their grasp, when they begin to grasp, will be far-reaching. Descended from adventurers, not from Puritans, taught hardness by their early contact with violent criminals, accustomed to the management of dark subject races, & eager as men of their climate must be for pleasant lives, they will thrust for dependent possessions, for gardens where fortune grows, for the splendid fragments of a broken continent which spread in 3 great lines of islands from the Australian mainland to that of Asia, & they will possess them all.

This difficult, with'l mere ~~Spectrum Analysis~~ dreaming, to predict what the future of this society will be; but we continue to think that it will approximate much more closely to the Italian than to the American type ... with Europe, will be a softer, more not weaker people than the American, fond of bodily life, & better fitted to enjoy Art.

The Australians, we conceive, with a more female & affectionate warmer climate, without Puritan hardening, with wealth among them from the first, & with a habit of communing

with an appreciation of beauty wh. the Americans have never shown, & with not only a love for literature but a power of producing it in original forms. They will be a people growing & drinking wine, caring much for easy society, addicted to comfort & though energetic, with a keen desire for a well ordered & restful life.

Spectator 20.1.88.

FROM THE LIBRARY
OF
THOMAS HARDY, O.M.
MAX GATE

Literary Notes

II.

Not to be printed or promulgated.

Literary Notes.

[188—, onwards.]

To the old theology the Earth was the grand centre & sum of the Universe, & the other heavenly bodies were adjuncts and auxiliaries to it. With a geo-centric astronomy, as the root-idea of science, the anthropomorphic Creator, the celestial Resurrection, & the divine Atonement, were natural & homogeneous ideas. No one can conceive the scheme of salvation growing up with anything but a geo-centric system of thought. With a geo-centric science, & an anthropomorphic philosophy all this was natural enough. But with a science where this planet shrinks into an inconsiderable atom, with a transcendental philosophy whilst the anthropomorphic is the contemptible, the Augustinian theology goes overboard. And then natural theology calmly descends upon the waters to save a few fragments of supernaturalism out of the shipwreck of a mighty religious system . . . . . .

There are thousands of acute minds who have abandoned all dogmatic Christianity, whilst they cling to its spirit of Transcendentalism & mystery. The evil legacy of theology

has been to bequeath to those who surrender Revelation a craving for absolute objects to believe, absolute tests of truth, transcendental & mystical sources of hope.

Now this temper of mind is quite artificial; nay, it is unmanly morbid, & special to certain ages & races of men. Some of the noblest races of men in the most active ages were conspicuously free from any such weakness. The problem of the Universe & the problem of Immortality never troubled the great Greeks & Romans of the best times.... Neither the Universe nor Paradise provided the source of their morality or the inspiration of their lives....

The grand difference between the humanitarian & the supernatural views is this, that the former is content with a relative, the latter insists on an absolute basis of life...

The religion of humanity is a frank return upon the healthy, instinctive, anthropomorphic view of religion.... The God adored by Abraham, by Job, & by David, was in every sense an anthropomorphic being....

Religion does not mean a metaphysical doctrine about the origin of the Universe & man's condition after death: it means the combination of beliefs & emotions which train him to live the best life in the completest way.

Frederic Harrison. (N. Rev. 11. 88.)

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON ON HISTORY BOOKS.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE: FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

Yesterday evening Mr. Frederic Harrison lectured on "History Books," at the head-quarters of the English Positivists, Fetter-lane, London. He said that the history of all studies most needed methodised application. The history of the world might be divided into—(1) The ancient theocratic world. (2) The rise and fall of the Greek Republic. (3) The rise and fall of the Roman Empire. (4) The Catholic and feudal world. (5) The formation and settlement of European monarchical systems; and (6) the political and industrial revolution of modern times. In recommending history books he should only choose those suitable for the fireside for men and women whose time was limited, and who were not going in for competitive examinations. Everyone should know something of Herodotus. He could be read very well in translations by Canon Rawlinson, or in Church histories. Thucydides was a strict scientific writer, which Herodotus was not. Thucydides' description of Pericles and his age was a masterpiece. He was not easily read, as his whole matter was so charged with epigram. The translation by Dr. Jowett, the master of Balliol, Oxford, was as good as any. The histories of Rome were too much broken up into sections, and were not so worthy their attention as the Greeks. Livy was the greatest of the Romans. It was one of the greatest sorrows of literature that out of 142 of his books all but 35 had been lost. His narrative was not so easy to translate as the simple garrulity of the benign Herodotus. The spirit of the Master was well caught in Dr. Arnold's history of Rome. Tacitus was greater than Thucydides in the power of understanding human character. Carlyle alone of historians came anywhere near him. Dean Merivale's "Rome Under the Empire," vol. 2, gave a good idea of Tacitus. Plutarch was a moralist rather than an historian, a painter of character rather than a narrator of events. There were numerous translation, both of him and of Julius Cæsar, whose commentaries Mr. Harrison eloquently praised. A rational knowledge of history was, of course, not complete without the study of geography and the ancient arts. He could hardly praise Gibbon's "Decline and Fall" sufficiently. The just estimate of competent men was that his work was perfect of its kind. Hallam's "Middle Ages," Guizot's "Lectures on the Civilisation of Europe," and Dr. Milman's "Latin Christianity" were not to be shelved because modern research threw more light on these subjects. They had never been superseded. But it was necessary to go to the fountain head—to read the great contemporary writer at first hand. Coming to more modern times, Mr. Harrison recommended Robertson's History of Charles V., and Carlyle's "Cromwell" and "French Revolution." The "French Revolution" was an interesting instance of the poetic method applied to history. Guizot's revolution was useful as a corrective. "Frederick the Great" Mr. Harrison censured as preposterous in length, full of tiresome digressions and trivialities. The best historical handbook he thought to be "Hume's Student," as re-written by Brewer. In conclusion, he commended the historical work of the Positivists, amongst them Professor Beesley's Studies of Roman History, Dr. Congreve's Roman History and Elizabeth of England, and Mr. Cotter Morrison's "St. Bernard."

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e of an obscure complex into its parts or
Pater. F.R. 12.88.

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Grove. Mus. Dic.

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R.D.M.

many precious books were embezzled at the
few printed books in comparison of the many
MSS. These, if carefully collected, would have amounted to a library
exceeding that of ~~the~~ Ptolemy's for plenty, or many Vaticans for choiceness.

has been to bequeath to those who surrender Re
for absolute objects to belief, absolute tests o
& mystical sources of hope.

Now this temper of mind is quite artificial
morbid, & special to certain ages & races of m
races of men in the most active ages were
any such weakness. The problem of the Un
of Immortality never troubled the great Gree
best times.... Neither the Universe nor Par
source of their morality or the inspiration of

The grand difference between the human
natural views is this. That the former is con
the latter insists on an absolute basis of life

The religion of humanity is a frank return
instinctive, anthropomorphic view of relig
by Abraham, by Job, & by David, was in an
pomorphic being....

Religion does not mean a metaphysical
of the Universe & man's condition after death
action of beliefs & emotions which train him to h
the completest way.

Fredk Harrison. (F. Rev. 11. 88.)

north, the Maoris opposed the Brockenhurst fifteen. The weat
was foggy, but there was a large company. In the end t
Maoris won handsomely by two goals and two tries to nil.

WINDSORS v. HAMPTON.—Played at Mount Gould
Saturday, and resulted in a draw. For the visitors all play
well, especially W. Dyer, the goal-keeper. For the Hampto
the Brothers Bone and Burley did good service.

BARNSTAPLE 1ST XV. v. ROCK PARK.—Played on t
Sports Ground at Barnstaple on Saturday in presence of seve
hundred spectators. The first-named team was very stro
(including B. Day, G. Middleton, and A. F. Seldon, all gre
three-quarters), and had matters all its own way, winning
five goals, two tries, and several minor points to nil. Seve
prominent members of the losing team were absent.

TORQUAY JUNIORS v. ATHLETIC B.—Played on t
Torquay Recreation Ground on Saturday, and after a good a
fast game the match resulted in a victory for the Athletics
one goal and five saves to four saves. Lock, Hill, Chipp
(captain), Wescott, Lavis, Parrmann, and Davy played well
the Juniors, as did Burke, Shepherd, Hill (captain), Potter, a
Condy for the Athletics.

CORNWALL COUNTY RUGBY UNION.—The team select
by the committee on Saturday to represent Cornwall in the mat
against Devon at Newton on Saturday next, consists of Blew
(Redruth), back; Halloway (Redruth), Cornish (Penzance), Ca
Gill (Truro), three-quarters; Peeke (Penzance), Harris (Hay
half-backs; Grylls, Laverty, Wales (Redruth), Morrison, Ratt
Joe Lake, Phipps (Hayle), Kistler, Thorne (Penzance), forwar
Umpire — Gene (Falmouth). Reserves:— Three-quarters
Eustace, Roseorla (Hayle); half-back—Smith (Redruth); forwa
—Jack Luke (Hayle), Trenerry, Stewart (Penzance).

NORTH v. SOUTH.—The seventeenth annual mat
between these teams was played on Saturday at Blackhea
under most disadvantageous circumstances, mist all but p
venting the game taking place, and materially affecting t
attendance. No change occurred in sides, but the game star
without Brooks, Lawrie going to the three-quarter, and o
fourteen playing for the visitors. Jeffery kicked off for
South at ten minutes to three. At half-time North led by a g
to a try, the former being obtained by Sutcliffe. In the seco
half there was some rough play, and Hubbard was taken off
field with his collar-bone broken. After a fast game, No
gained a victory by two goals to one try. In former years No
had won three games and South ten, three being drawn.

PAIGNTON SCARLET RUNNERS v. TORQUAY ATHLETICS.
Played on the ground of the former on Saturday afternoon. T
Athletics were minus two or three of their best backs, a
played a rather weak team, the play being all against them fr
first to last. In the first half Paignton secured a try, made
Roberts, and was credited with half a dozen saves. On cha
ing ends the Athletics kept play for a time in their opponen
territory, and a run in gave rise to a long dispute, which
awarded by the referee as a save only, though a try was claim
The dispute led to a change of referee. After this the Scarl
secured another try, which E. Webber converted, and the ga
resulted in a win for Paignton by one goal, one try, and
minors, to one minor.

ST. JOHN'S (B TEAM) v. OLYMPIC.—Played on t
ground of the former at Mount Batten on Saturday, and afte
close and exciting match ended in favour of St. John's by
goal to nil. Hurrell started the ball for St. John's, and up
half-time each side tried its utmost to score, but with
success. On changing ends the St. John's had much the bet
of the game, play being confined to the Olympic twenty-f
where, after many attempts, Reeves secured the only g
scored for the afternoon, the St. John's winning, as stated.
the winners, Bissett, Tippett (captain), Joll, Roberts, Lillic
and Hurrell played a good game, as did Stansfield, Hoc
(captain), Butchers, Prowse (goal), and Lovesay for the losers

ST. JOHN'S v. MANNAMEAD SCHOOL.—Played at
school ground on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for Ma
mead by five goals to nil. The St. John's captain won the t
and elected to play down the hill during the first half.
School had to act on the defensive for a short time, St.

Since all progress of mind consists for the most part in differentiation, in the severance of an obscure complex into its parts or phases ..... Pater. F.R. 12.88.

Brahms. The individual character of his ideas.... With him beauty seems to hold a place subordinate to expression.

Grove. Mus. Dic.

The roman romanesque ... of Balzac & G. Sand, is it so completely worn out as they wish us to believe [Paul Bourget, R. de Bonnières, & G. de Maupassant, also H. Rabusson & Pierre Loti]....

All five seek to do otherwise than others have done before them. But in doing otherwise do they do better? Or do they even otherwise? ... This novel of real life.. has it not also, like the other, its methods, processes, conventions, which they have not invented?

.... That largeness, that freedom, that fine & tranquil audacity of execution wh. characterises M. Guy de M's talent..... His subjects are not distinguée. R.D.M.

Fuller's Ch. History. – Many precious books were embezzled at the dissolution of abbeys .... Few printed books in comparison of the many MSS. Were, if carefully collected, would have amounted to a library exceeding that of the Ptolemy's for plenty, or many Vaticans for choiceness.

Blame ... a stratagem, as some theologians have argued ...

Tropical Education. The Tropics are the norma of nature: the way things mostly are & always have been ..... The biological head-quarters ... the standard or central type by wh. we must explain all the rest of nature, both in man & beast, in plant & animal. ... Men feel themselves in closer touch than elsewhere with the ultimate facts & truths of nature .....

In the Tropics we seem to get down to the very roots of things. Thousands of questions, social, political, economical, present themselves at once in new & more engaging simple aspects. Difficulties vanish, distinctions disappear, conventions fade, clothes are reduced to their least common measure, man stands forth in his native nakedness. Things that in the North we had come to regard as inevitable – garments, firing, income-tax, morality – evaporate or simplify themselves ...

How can this friendly shrine where every woman may rear her own ten children on her ten-rood plot without aid or assistance from their indeterminate fathers? ....

There are things wh. can only be learnt in the crowded haunts & cities of men – in L^n, Paris, N.Y., Vienna. There are things wh. can only be learnt in the centres of culture or of artistic handicraft – in Oxford, Munich, Florence, Venice, Rome. There is only one Grand Canal,

& only one Petit Palace. We must have Shakesp. Homer, Catullus, Dante .... Pheidias, Fra Angelico, Rafael, Mendelssohn; ..... Aristotle, Newton, Leibnitz, Spencer. But .... something more left to learn ..... & unlearn .... coming back with [broken] [fairer & better] gods .... an outlook undimmed by ten thousand preconceptions wh. blur in the vision & obstruct the view ...

All these things (of the new environment ... topsy-turvy) are highly conducive to the production of that first substratum of philosophic thinking, a Socratic attitude of supreme ignorance, a pure Cartesian frame of universal doubt.

I admit that cold has done much for human development — has been the mother of civilization in some sort — the same sense that necessity has been the mother of invention ..... Clothing, the house, fire, steam-engine .....

The tropics are even now the rule of life; the colder regions are but an abnormal & outlying eccentricity of Nature. Yet it is from this starved & dwarfed & impoverished northern area that most of us have formed our views of life ... Views formed exclusively in the north tend too much to imitate the reduced gentlewoman's outlook upon life.

Influence of the Tropics is by no means an ascetic one .. encourage a genial & friendly tolerance .... They are essentially democratic, not to say socialistic, revolutionary. By bringing us all down to the underlying verities of life, apart from its conventions ...

Grant Allen. (Long. 8.'89)

Ritter, treue Schwesterliebe	Knight! a true sister-love ~~Sir Knight, a sister's love for thee~~
Widmet euch dies Herz;	This breast ~~that~~ retains;
Fordert keine andre Liebe,	Ask me no other love:
Denn es macht mir Schmerz.	That may lie pains!
Ruhig mag ich euch erscheinen	Calm can I view thee come
Ruhig gehen sehn	Calm see thee go,
Eurer Augen stilles Weinen	Thine ~~eyes~~ My silent ~~weeping~~ tearfulness
Kann ich nicht verstehn	~~My~~ I must not ~~eyes cannot~~ know!
Sthilln.	(T.H)

R. D. Mondes.

Satanism: if Baudelaire had invented vice

Le Baudelaire sadique. Le Baudelaire satanique.

Delacroix.

"Derrière lui traînaient un long mugissement." Baudelaire.

Desespoir de Lamartine.

Le Don Juan de Musset.

La Barque de Dante d'Eugène.

"Ce flot d'anathèmes" (Alf. de Vigny) [on Baudelaire?]

"Les sanglots... sont une symphonie enivrante..." — id.

B. M. 9 Mar.

R. d. Mondes. The dream: the disarray of souls: Renovation & Dissolution: elements of renovation mingled with elements of dissolution & corruption: des quolibets: senility: honest people find there (Baudelaire: Fleurs du mal) a vegetation fantastic & hideous, with bizarre leafage, with disquieting colourations, corrupt perfumes,... a flora of vice & putridity. 'You have taken Hell, & made yourself the Devil', wrote Sainte-Beuve to him.. ~~as if B. had discovered or invented vice~~... [satanism.]

Instead of making the object of art the imitation of nature & the expression of truth, to make it uniformly consist in artifice, & to use artifice itself only for the expression of paradox - such in few words might be the formula of Baudelairism:... [berquinades: sadism:].. Pessimism, sadism, & satanism are, with him, only poses.

"The age of Apologies" — (in Christian literature) - the second century, because of the large proportion of an apologetic kind. S. Justin's two apologies are prominent among these (Pref. Justin Martyr. Pusey. Library of the Fathers) "Hideous as it was 'the grove of Thammuz or Adonis' which overshadowed it, & the idolatrous wailings over Adonis, marked, during the 180 years from Adrian to Constantine, the cave where Jesus was born."

(ib. - Preface.)

Orval, or the Fool of Time. Ld Lytton.

"Could those events [of 1789] be cancelled from the memory of man, this nineteenth century w^d be a social orphan.... Preface.

"Who can undo
What time hath done? who can win back the wind?
Beckon lost music from a broken lute?
Renew the redness of a last year's rose?
Or dig the sunken sunset from the deep?"
ib. Poem.

The poem is in 5 Epochs.

Epoch 1. Bride & Bridegroom.
2. Husband & wife
3. Father & Son.
4. Man & man
5. Man & Fate.

The Preface gives a sketch of the idea, wh. is mostly an imitation of that of the Infernal Comedy. (polish poem). A young noble (who has been interested in a young locksmith, & has ultimately seduced a girl whom the locks. has saved from the criminal life of her parents) is married to the virtuous lady. His past comes back upon him; antagonism between his class, & that of the locksmith, &c. &c. — He loses the memory of the seduced one. Lower class revolts. (Fch. Revolution)...

Friend of seduced one comes — his hustled out....

Salon. - There is a fine rush & impetus of life about these big pictures ..... They show a fine scorn for the thistle-and-ass kind of painting, to deal with matters of strong human interest & emotion to be conceived by men ~~who~~ whose pulses beat freely & in a masculine manner ..... These are men's work as well as artists pictures..

Turn in thought .... to the R. Academy & notice how rarely our artists escape beyond the groove of prettiness & trim sentiment. The fear of unconventionality seems to beset them all; the subjects & the way of regarding them are like boys conversation on a Sunday afternoon in their schoolmaster's drawing-room - demure trivial & uncharacteristic. You dont suppose that English painters are at heart less subject to the passions & defects of humanity than their Gallic brethren. Harry Quilter.

"Be it so; then minimise pain" words of Jeremy Bentham when his physician told him he was about to die

J. B. E. Dowden. ~~H~~

Thackeray could not acquiesce in the ways of the world, its shabbiness, its shams, its snobbery, its knavery; & yet it is only for born prophets to break with the world & go forth into the wilderness crying "Repent!" .... Why affect to be a prophet? .... The club is a pleasant lounge .... one can

even always preserve a certain independence by that unheroic form of warfare suitable to an unheroic age – satire; one can even in a certain sense stand above one's own pettiness by virtue of irony ..... Thackeray had not the austerity & lonely strength needful for a prophet." ib

The contributions towards an ideal reconstruction of society by Fourier, by Robert Owen, by Aug. Comte, by Lassalle & Karl Marx -- E. Dowden.

P. & his island - S. Moore -

[Opens] Dublin -

This is Dalkey, a suburb of Dublin. From where I stand I look down upon the sea as upon a cup of blue water ---- my thoughts turn involuntarily to the Bay of Naples which I have never seen --- The character of Dublin is the absence of any characteristic touch ---- Nobody reads, nobody thinks. To be considered a man of the world it is only necessary to have seen one or two plays in London before they are six months old & denounce the Land League ---- Dublin is divided into four parts: The Castle, the Shelbourne Hotel, The Kildare Street Club, & Mrs Rusville the fashionable dressmaker.

"Again I saw another angel."

. . . . . .

I saw this monstrous grave the earth
Shake with a spasm as though of birth,
And shudder with a sullen sound,
As though the dead stirred in the ground.
And that great angel girt with flame
Cried till the heavens were rent around,
"Come forth ye dead!" — Yet no man came.

Then there was silence overhead:
But far below the ancient dead
Muttered as if in mockery;
And there was darkness in the sky,
And rolling through the realm of death,
Laughter & some obscure reply,
With tongues that none interpreteth.

Margaret L. Woods.

(Cf. Heine.)

One cannot repeat too often that what makes the work of art is the force of the sentiment that an individual fixes in it, & eternizes in it; nature is only the arsenal, always open, where he goes to look for his means of expression.

La Peinture a l'Exposition. G. Lafenestre. R.D.M. 1.11.89

Plain Tales from the Hills. Rudyard Kipling. (May 10. 90)

Some of the best are –

"Lispeth" – who is brought up as a Christian servant at the Chaplains. She finds the Chaplains wife has lied to her in saying her English lover will come back – thereupon 'verts to her mothers gods ... "She took to her own unclean people savagely ... married a wood-cutter, who beat her after their manner ... died a very old woman." She always had a perfect command of English, & when she was sufficiently drunk could sometimes be induced to tell the story of her first love affair".

"Throw away" – Subaltern commits suicide – They destroy his letters to his friends, & write to tell his mother he has died of cholera.

"Yoked with an unbeliever" – Phil Garron, who, having gone out to India, is beginning to forget his fiancée in England, rises

to the level of a heart-broken man when she tells him she has married another. He marries a Hill-woman. His former sweetheart, widowed, comes out to look for him, still loving him.

"The other man" — Mrs S. marries S. while she loves another. She gets ill — her husband leaves her at Simla — the other man is coming there, ill. She appoints to meet him. He arrives one wet night — dead.

"Beyond the Pale" — Englishman marries Hindoo widow his mistress. Goes to her some weeks after: her hands have been cut off.

"In error." Man is saved from drunkenness by believing in Mrs Reiver, a bad woman. "He thought her something that she never was.

"In the Pride of his youth" — man of 20 marries girl, it goes to India — sends greater part of salary home to her — she complains — has child — he is hoping to have her out when she writes that she has gone to another man. He does not care for anything afterwards. retires, refusing rise in salary.

"The madness of Private Ortheris." Longs for home.

"The strength of a likeness" – (an excellent story of the delicate sort) – Man, disappointed in love, sees, 4 yrs. after, a woman like the one he has lost. She is also a married woman. He seeks her society because she reminds him of the lost one. At parting he tells her the reason, & as a matter of fact, does not care for her personal life. When she is gone he gets to love her for herself.

"To be filed for reference" – A scholar & an Oxford fellow, is found living as the drunken husband of a native woman. He does not regret his position. "Little incidents wh. wd. vex a higher life are to [me] of no consequence. Last night my soul was among the gods."

Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff. (May 13. 90.)

To see through stone walls, & to hear the thoughts as they pass through a man's head. Introd. by Trans.

The drama of a woman's soul; at odds with destiny, as such a soul must needs be, when endowed with great powers & possibilities, under the present social conditions; where the wish to live, of letting whatever energies you possess have their full play in

action, is continually thwarted by the impediments & restrictions of sex. Intro.

"The fever called living."

At 12 she is desperately in love. "O God, give me the Duke of H—!" This is a nobleman whom she has only seen in the street, & who does not know of her existence. He marries - she is in despair. (1873)

In 1877 she accidentally sees him in a cab. He has developed into a rubicund Englishman - "Half an hour after I thought no more about him." ... "How awfully excited I was!"

Description of her life in Julian's studio.

"It is amusing when you feel that - you are making some one love you ... The love one inspires is a sensation unlike anything else, wh. one feels oneself & wh. I formerly mistook for love." I. 395

"On my dress depended my temper; on my temper my manner & the expression of my face - everything, in fact." 399

"Departmental Ditties", &c. R. Kipling. (14.5.90)

There is a cry as of a race in trouble, in such lines as:-

"What part have Indian exiles in their mirth?"

and,

"Say that we be a feeble folk who greet her,
But old in grief, & very wise in tears
Say that we, being desolate, entreat her
That she forget us not in after years."

"The Ballad of Fisher's Boarding house" is excellent.

At a boarding house for sailors of all nations there is a woman who belongs to each man for a week. She fancies Hans the Dane - he is cold to her, being true to a girl at home. He sneers at her. She says he has insulted her. The man stabs him. She takes from his corpse the charm of silver his mistress had given him.

'Twas Fultah Fisher's boarding house
Where sailor-men reside,
And there were men of all the ports
From Mississip to Clyde,
And regally they spat & smoked
And fearsomely they lied.

. . . . . .

In Anne of Austria's trembling hands
The weary head fell low:-
"I ship mineselfs to-morrow straight
For Besser in Saro;
Und there Ultruda comes to me
At Easter, und I go
South, down the Cattegat - What's there?
There-are-no-lights-to-guide!"
The mutter ceased, the spirit passed,
And Anne of Austria cried
In Fultah Fisher's boarding-house
When Hans the mighty died.

Thus slew they Hans, the blueeyed Dane
Bull-throated, bare of arm,
But Anne of Austria looted first
The maid Ultruda's charm -
The little silver crucifix
That keeps a man from harm.

He adroitly mixes two tones, the gay & the bitter: e.g.

"The leg-bar chafed the ankle & we gasped for cooler air,
But no galley on the water with our galley could compare!"
(The Galley Slave.)

"Soldiers Three".

They lounged about cantonments – it was too hot for any sort of game, & almost too hot for vice – & fuddled themselves in the evening, ... Then the tempers began to wear away, & men fell a-brooding over insults real or imaginary. They had nothing else to think of. The tone of the repartees changed.... Lossom had for a long time been worrying Simmons.... Simmons was afraid of Lossom, & dared not challenge him to a fight. He thought over the words in the hot still nights..

"The New Spirit". Havelock Ellis. (May '90)

"Wm. Morris looks back wistfully towards the popular art of the middle ages, & deals out scorn to the novel." 31

"'In founding morality on the relationships wh. must always exist between men, the religious law becomes perhaps superfluous; & the civil law should only be the enunciation of the law of nature, which we bear engraved on our hearts.'" (quot. from Diderot.) 60

"'I am convinced' he [Diderot] wrote, 'that there can be no true happiness for the human race except in a social state in which there is neither king nor magistrate, nor priest nor laws, nor meum nor tuum, nor property in goods or land, nor vices nor virtues.' This is the anarchism that stands at the end of all social progress, but as an attainable social state it is still certainly, as Diderot adds, 'diablement idéal.'" 62

"When men begin to say that everything has been done, the men come who say that there has yet nothing been done. We have congratulated ourselves that many sciences of nature & of man are in the main settled, but we are always compelled to begin again, & on a larger & perhaps simpler scale". 67

"Heine never mentioned her name: it was not till after his death that the form standing behind this Maria, Zuleima, Evelina, of so many sweet, strange, or melancholy songs, was known to be that of his cousin, Amalie Heine." 75

"'One must be able' Millet said, 'to make use of the trivial for the expression of the sublime.' They [Millet & Whitman] both insisted that the artist must deal with the average & typical, not with the exceptional.

"What marked the Dutch artists was the ineradicable conviction that every action, social or physiological, of the average man, woman, child, around them might be, with love & absolute faithfulness, phlegmatically set forth." 124

The Miner's Congress - in the Belgian town of Jolimont... "almost within a stone's throw of fields rendered historic by great battles in which British, French, Belgian, & Prussian Soldiers - men having no personal cause of quarrel - had shed one another's blood in deadly strife." Burt, M.P. May 1890.

"The new spirit" (cont^d.)

"'No real circumstance is unpoetic so long as the poet knows how to use it.'" (quot. from Goethe). 165

A woman, married: former lover returns: she wants to fly with him. Husband at length consents to allow her to choose as she will. Then at once she feels able to decide against the lover. The moral is that without freedom of choice there can be no real emancipation or development. 171

The Scythians of 23 centuries ago are the Russian <u>moojiks</u> of to-day. Features & dress have scarcely changed. 179

"In some parts of Russia, even to-day, it is said, a kind of Pervigilium Veneris is held periodically; the young people ascend a mountain to sing & dance, after which it is de rigueur to separate & to spend the night in couples." 180

Those frantic devotees, the Skoptsy, who mutilate themselves after the manner of the Phrygian worshippers of Cybele. 182

He (Tolstoi) became a yunker, at 23, doing the work of a common soldier & associating with the officers – as usual with noblemen entering the army 188.

Both mothers [the prostitute & the lady] possess the same view of life, namely that a woman must be fed, clothed, & taken care of, to satisfy the wantonness of a man 200

Tolstoi has nothing to say in favour of the X'ty of to-day, wh. approves of society as it now is... It is unreasonable to make use of the labours of others that you & yours may be clothed in the height of fashion & maintain that source of ennui, a drawing-room..... 'In my own life', he says, 'I can reckon up as much suffering caused by following the doctrine of the world as many a martyr has endured for the doctrine of Jesus. All the most

painful moments of my life ... are only so much martyrdom exacted by fidelity to the doctrine of the world." (Tolstoi) 204

"'You will find, perhaps to your surprise, that nine-tenths of all human suffering endured by men is useless.'" (T. ai) 204

"The first condition of happiness, he (T.) tells us, is that the link between man & nature shall not be broken". 205

Zola's rule for novels – one must get one's human documents ... frequent the society of people one is studying ... record their surroundings. "But have we got reality then? Does the novelist I casually meet ... takes note of my cons.n ... furniture &c ... know anything whatever of the romance or tragedy which to me is the reality of my life, these other things being but shreds or tatters of life. Or if my romance or tragedy has got into a law-court or a police-court, is he really much nearer them? The unrevealable motives, the charm, the mystery ... were not deposed to .... Certain disagreeable details: do they make up reality? .... A great artist, a Shakespeare or a Goethe, is not afraid of any fact, however repulsive it may seem, so long as it is significant. – Without a severe [sifting] of details the truly illuminating facts will be missed or lost in the heap.

Gogol ~~Tolstoy~~ "is perpetually insisting on the importance to the artist of those 'little things which only seem little when narrated in a book, but wh. one finds very important in actual life'."

217

Pater. "Appreciations".

"All progress of mind consists for the most part in differentiation, in the resolution of an obscure & complex object into its component aspects."

1.

[Different centuries] different intellectual needs. 3.

"De Quincey's distinction between 'the literature of power & the literature of knowledge', in the former of which the composer gives us not fact, but his peculiar sense of fact." 4

"'The artist may be known rather by what he omits' (quot fr. Schiller)

"Your historian, for instance, with absolutely truthful intention, amid the multitude of facts presented to him, must needs select, & in selecting assert something of his own humour, something that comes not of the world without but of a vision within." 5

"The transcript of his sense of fact rather than the fact". 6

"All art does but consist in the removal of superfluity". e.g. gem-engraver.

With Flaubert the search, the unwearied search, was not for the smooth, or winsome, or forcible word, as such, as with false Ciceronians, but quite simply & honestly, for the word's adjustment to its meaning. ~~The~~ The first condition of this must be, of course, to know yourself, to have ascertained your own sense exactly. Then, if we suppose an artist he says to the reader, — I want you to see precisely what I see. 28.

If Music be the ideal of all art whatever ... 35

Impassioned contemplation, .. is with Wordsworth the end in itself.

The distinction between what is desirable in itself, & what is desirable only as machinery ... 61

To treat life in the spirit of art.

The humourist to whom all the world is but a spectacle in which nothing is really alien from himself, who has hardly a sense of the distinction between great & little among things that are at all.

131

We carry with us, as Browne writes, the wonders we seek without us. 132

Nature "the art of God" Browne.

Bacon's striking doctrine of the Idola, the "shams" men fall down & worship.

"A student of perpetuity" Sir T. Browne.
mortuary customs: a kind of grey & aged colour:

The veneration of relics became a part of Xtian (as some may think it a part of natural) religion. All over Rome we may count how much devotion in fine art is owing to it. 162

Browne's real interest is in what may be called the curiosities of our common humanity. 162

In handling a subject of Greek legend, anything in the way of an actual revival must always be impossible. Such vain antiquarianism is a waste of the poet's power. The composite experience of all the ages is part of each one of us: to deduct from that exp." to obliterate any part of it, to come face to face with a people of

a past age, as if the Middle Age, Renaissance, the 18th cent. had not been, is as impossible as to become a little child ... But ... it is possible to isolate such a phase, to throw it into relief, to be hurried against ourselves in zeal for it; as we may hark back to some choice space of our own individual life 224.

Classical – romantic. – It is the addition of strangeness to beauty that constitutes the romantic character in art: & the desire ~~of~~ of beauty being a fixed element in every artistic organization, it is the addition of curiosity to this desire of beauty, that constitutes the romantic temper.... When curiosity is in excess, when it overbalances the desire of beauty, then ... inartistic ... grotesque ... Pope too little curiosity ... Balzac too much ... Those two tendencies are .. really at work at all times in art ..... If the union of strangeness & beauty .. be successful .... & entire .... then ... very exquisite ... attractive ....

... Stendhal argues that all good art was romantic in its day, (in his work Racine & Shakespeare, pub.d 1823, full of 'dry light' & fertile ideas) .... note how the element of curiosity, the love of strangeness, insinuates itself into classical design, & record the effects of the romantic spirit there, the traces of struggle, of the grotesque even ..... To Sainte-Beuve C.m is ... the char.c of certain epochs ... given to the working out of refinements of manner on some authorized matter 258 – 262.

Obiter Dicta - (June '90)

In considering a poet: — .... How are we the better for him? Has he quickened any passion, lightened any burden, purified any taste? Does he play any real part in our lives? Has he had anything to say, which was it twaddle, on those subjects which are alone of perennial interest -

" On man, on nature, & on human life "

on the pathos of our situation, looking back on to the irrevocable & forward to the unknown.

Have we not all some correspondents, though probably but few from whom we never receive a letter without feeling sure that we shall find inside the envelope something written that will make us either glow with the warmth or shiver with the cold of our correspondents' life? But how many other people are to be found, good, honest people too, who no sooner take pen in hand than they stamp unreality on every word they write.

Mr Bagehot - a man who carried away into the next world more originality of thought than is now to be found in the Three Estates of the Realm. - Whilst remarking upon the extraordinary reputation of the late Francis Horner, & the trifling cost he was put to in supporting it, Mr Bagehot said that

it proved the advantage of 'keeping an atmosphere'.....

... These awkward questions are not put to the lucky people who keep their own atmospheres. The critics before they can get at them, have to step out of the everyday air, where only achievements count, & the decalogue still goes for something, into the kept atmosphere, which they have no sooner breathed than they begin to see things differently ..... Cellini is an admirable example.

To suppose that no person is logically entitled to fear God, & to ridicule Jannarius at the same time, is doubtless extravagant, but to do so requires care. 'The Via media'.

... In a period like the present, wh. is so notoriously transitional, a logician is as much out of place as a bull in a china-shop, and that unless he is quiet, & keeps his tail well wrapped round his legs, the mischief that he will do to his neighbours' china creeds & delicate porcelain opinions is shocking to contemplate. But this excuse is no longer admissible, &c. v. Carlyle 'Characteristics'. 102

Logic is the prime necessity of the hour - Decomposition & transformation is going on all around us, but far too slowly. Some opinions, bold & erect as they may still stand, are in reality but empty shells. One shout would be fatal. Why is it not given?

The world is full of doleful creatures who move about demanding our sympathy. I have nothing to offer them but doses of logic, & stern commands to move on or fall back. Catholics in distress about infallibility; Protestants devoting themselves to the dismal task of paring down the dimensions of this miracle, & reducing the credibility of that one — as if any appreciable relief from the burden of faith could be so obtained; sentimental sceptics, who, after laboring to demolish what they call the chimera of superstition, fall to weeping as they remember they have now no lies to teach their children; democrats who are frightened at the rough voice of the people, & aristocrats flirting with democracy. Logic, if it cannot cure, might at least silence these gentry. The Via Media. 199.

Morley's Voltaire. (June '90)

Nobody is more free from the ostentatious correctness of the literary precision, & nobody presenes so much purity & so much dignity of language with so little formality of demeanour. 122

"The strain that society has undergone since V's day has taught men to qualify their propositions... New notes have been struck in human feeling, & all thought has now been touched by complexities that were then unseen. 123

The hyper-hellenistic collegian: negativism (in religion):

that brutal truth which is always very near being the most subtle kind of lie. 133

a theology, not a theosophy (present Xty the latter)

V.'s instruments were purely literary & dialectical [i.e. of the letter not of the spirit]

the religiosity (of prosperous people): the ferocity of authority.

The 'refined insolence' of Candide. Aristotles definition of wit as ὕβρις πεπαιδευμένη marks one of Voltaire's chief talents with entire accuracy. 183

Besides the prominent men of a generation there is a something at work underneath. 308

The death of Lally ... parallel to execution of Byng.

'Time' s^o D'Alembert, apologising for some whiff of orthodoxy wh. V. secreted in one or two articles in the Encyclopædia, 'will make people distinguish what we thought from what we said'. Condorcet, as we know, deliberately defended

these deceptions, wh. did not deceive, while they did protect. He contended that if you rob a man of his natural right of publishing his opinions, then you lose your own right to hear the truth from the man's lips. Undoubtedly all laws admit that duress introduces new conditions into the determination of what is right & wrong in action ... 339

Browning. Asolando. (July '90)

"Prologue" . . . . . .

"And now a flower is just a flower:
Man, bird, beast are but beast, bird, man —
Simply themselves, uncinct by dower
Of dyes which, when life's day began,
Round each in glory ran."

[Cp. Coleridge's "Youth & Age." But Browning ends with a conventional piece of optimism; while Coleridge is true throughout.]

"Yet here in the flesh you come —
Your same self, form and face, —
In the eyes, mirth still at home!
On the lips, that commonplace
Perfection of honest grace!"

"Royally lone".

"Proud solitary traverser,
My Soul, of silent lengths of way –"

"A City, yes, – a Forest, true, –
But each devouring each. Perfidious
Snake-plants had strangled what I knew
Was a pavilion once: each oak
Held on his horns some spoil he broke
By surreptitiously beneath
Upthrusting: - - - –
Oh, Nature – good! Oh, Art – no whit
Less worthy! Both in one – accurst!"

"That strong stern man my lover came
– Was he my lover? Call him, pray,
My life's cold critic bent on blame
Of all poor I could do or say
To make me worth his love one day. –"

"Artistry's haunting curse – the Incomplete."
"And it befell
That after the first incontestably
Blessedest of all blisses . . . There somehow came
The coolness which as duly follows flame."
("Beatrice Signorini")

(Augustus Caesar): -

"... This masterdom o'er all the world
Of one who was but born, like you, like me,
Like all the world he owns".

"Let's sink — and so take refuge, as it were,
From life's excessive altitude — to life's
Breathable wayside shelter at its base!

(from "Imperante Augusto natus est —")

(N.B. A person at the baths is talking to another on Caesar's greatness.)

"No dream's worth waking".

Life in the Star Rephan: —

"No change.... nowhere deficiency nor excess....
No hope, no fear: as to day's, shall be
To-morrow....

-- In that uniform universe".

Epilogue: —(containing, curiously enough, an epitome of B's views) —

"One [himself] who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph,
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake".

She Stoops to Conquer. (at its 1st performance, 15th March 1773)

Smith & Woodward, who were designed to play young Marlow & Tony Lumpkin, threw up their parts. To this unlooked for and unnecessary resignation Lee Lewes & Quick (who took their places) owed much of their early celebrity. Cunningham's Goldsmith.

"With Steele the unlucky notion began of setting Comedy to reform the morals instead of imitating the manners of the age. Fielding slily glances at this, when he makes Parson Adams declare 'The Conscious Lovers' to be the only play fit for a Christian to see, & as good as a sermon." Forster's Goldsmith.

The application of the historical meth^d to the domain of Jurisprudence:—

Savigny & his friends pointed out that the juristic system is not a fixed phenomenon, but variable according to the circ^s of social progress..... Applied also to political economy of course it followed .... that no one economic system c^d be regarded as applicable to every social stage. Ethics & Politics. Sir R. Blennerhassett, bt.

F. R. Aug. 90.

German hist. sch^l of Pol. econ^y ... has learnt from Hegel the great truth that the state is an ethical organism. i.

The well-known saying of Göthe, that reading Kant was like going into a lighted room. it

Mr Lilly's book "On Right & Wrong." is.

Sir J. Pope Henneessy evidently thinks that there is more need for the negroes to come to civilize us than there is for us going to civilize the negroes. 'What a contrast between the smiling faces to be seen in the crowded streets of that negro town [Kamtia: Africa: Training] and the careworn faces of Cheapside.' Would that we cd. all learn the secret... (Rev.w of Revs. on 19th Cent. Sept. '90.)

What is the best thing with which to entertain the masses? ... The greatest conceptions of the world's best minds. If you take three or four persons simply & give them Corneille & Racine they may possibly not understand. But the people, the masses, will always understand. It is no difference between man & mankind. The greatest effort that man can make is to represent humanity. D.N. 3.11.90. (Address of Jules Simon to Soc. for Readings & Recitations.)

The question is, s.d Sainte-Beuve, not merely whether we are pleased, but whether we ought to be pleased..... The secret of true success in drama seems to be in "actuality".... A drama should not be

real in the sense of exhibiting a verisimilitude of insignificant things, but it may be as real as the author knows how to make it in regard to the essential truths of passion & feeling.
[By actuality is meant relation to real life, modernness.] To all but the very best work, the work that is independent of time & change, this note of modernness seems indispensable.

Stage-Realism - True & False — D. News - leader. 3.11.90

Lord Acton on Dr Dollinger the historian:

"He felt that sincere history was the royal road to religious union."

"History, he affirmed, left to itself & pursued disinterestedly, will heal the ills it causes."

"Throughout the measureless distance which he traversed, his movement was against his wishes, in pursuit of no purpose, in obedience to no theory, under no attraction but historical research alone"

(quoted from the book, in Speaker.)

- The Red Indian "Ghost Dance" - in wh. the dancers with joined hands wheel monotonously round a tree all night, to a low wail - some in white cloth, these being the ghosts. Times 9.12.90

- Sometimes (in Early Church) the still-born child was baptized in the hope that Heaven wd. antedate the ceremony.
- The theologian who said he doubted not there were infants not a span long crawling about the floor of Hell. Lecky. [taken from Gibbon]

Our two brains. It wd. seem that to the left brain we must assign the chief control over speech, writing, & gesture – the methods, that is, of expressing ideas ... also .. reasoning .. & control of motions & organs of right side of body .. Right side of brain ... emotional manifestations, including those called hysterical .. also nutrition .. also left side of bodily organs. Proctor. Knowledge.

"The Facility of Life." Feb. 21. 1891.

Were it .. true that man had this agony of life for a constant purview pur Nature had long since fallen in the wretched neighbourhood. ... Pps it is the Xtian faith that has most favoured the error .. yet Socrates had the same thought ... This profession [of life being sorrow] is, as it were, a mere habit of the outward features .. a grimace ..

It is not hope inspires the most of us with content; it is rather the immediate & manifest delights of living ..... While we thrust our hideous ancestry from our rarer minds, we yet derive from it our greatest blessing: for 'tis only so far as we are of common clay with the brute that we can forget & enjoy .... For to forget & to enjoy – these are the capacities that serve us best, & these are of the brute's prerogative.

.. The joys of living may be of no great proportions, but they are ever recurrent, small, unexpected, immediate, grateful. You wd. account them meagre & unsatisfying did you regard them as a philosopher; yet by their continuous passage they yield a sense of repletion ... They ~~flesh~~ are incessant & multitudinous. The flesh .. will exult in them.

... They are in your delicate senses ... everywhere. Is the wind soft, it is a charm; be it chill, how brightly burns the fire; does it snow, you may admire a white world! You must snatch these delights from the hour, neither remembering evil nor forecasting ... There is always magic in the air if you will forget.

Life is very facile to animals; it is facile also to the supreme animal. National Observer 7.2.91.

(March 19.1889. see P.B.)

[I have long ago applied some such view as this to the poor & animal natured. But I question its truth as to the refined]

Studies in pessimism. Sch.openhauer. (May 13.91)

"Unless suffering is the direct & immediate object of life, our existence must entirely fail of its aim."

Evil: not negative but positive – it makes its own existence felt. But – if the world were a paradise of luxury & ease men wd. die of ennui –. Children condemned not to death but to life – "He who lives to see two or three generations is like a man who sits some time in the conjurors booth at a fair, & witnesses the performance twice or thrice in succession. The tricks were meant to be seen only once; & when they are no longer a novelty & cease to deceive, their effect is gone."

"In early ~~life~~ youth, as we contemplate our coming life, we are like children in a theatre before the curtain is raised, sitting there in high spirits & eagerly waiting for the play to begin."

"Every state of welfare, every feeling of satisfaction, is negative in its character; that is to say, it consists in freedom from pain, which is the positive element of existence. It follows, therefore, that the happiness of any given life is to be measured, not by its joys & pleasures, but by the extent to which it has been free from suffering – from positive evil. If this is the true standpoint, the lower animals appear to enjoy a happier destiny than man."

Thought for what is absent & future – real origin of man's cares. "In his powers of reflection, memory & foresight, man possesses as it were a machine for condensing & storing up his pleasures and his sorrows. But the brute has nothing of the kind." ....

"It is a wonderful thing that the mere addition of thought sh^d. serve to raise such a vast structure of human happiness & misery"....

"Following upon this there is one respect in which brutes show real wisdom when compared with us – their quiet placid enjoyment of the present moment." 20

"In its explanation of the origin of the world Judaism is inferior to any other form of religious doctrine professed by a civilized nation .... It is the only one wh. presents no trace whatever of any belief in the immortality of the soul." 23.

Man is a burlesque of what he should be. 24

"The spirit of the New Testament is undoubtedly asceticism, however your protestants & rationalists may twist it to suit their purpose." 26

"Regard this world as a penitentiary - a sort of penal colony - for crime committed in another state of existence 27

"A man finds himself, to his great astonishment, suddenly existing, after thousands & thousands of years of non-existence: he lives for a little while; & then, again, comes an equally long period when he must exist no more. The heart rebels against this, & feels that it cannot be true. The crudest intellect cannot speculate on such a subject without having a presentiment that Time is something ideal in its nature." 34
[v. Kant]

"Life presents itself chiefly as a task." 37

Man - like infusoria in a drop of water under microscope - 39

Tragedy. "Only when intellect rises to the point where the vanity of all effort is manifest, & the will proceeds to an act of self-annulment, is the drama tragic in the true sense" 69.

"Everything that is really fundamental in a man, & therefore genuine, works, as such, unconsciously; in this respect like the power of Nature." 70

Unconscious origin ... those fundamental ideas which form the pith & marrow of all genuine work. 70

An objective view – impossible without the leaven of a grain of malice (i.e. of a person, to criticize him) 72

A man is great or small according as he leans to the one or the other of these views of life [that it is not worth any great anxiety, or that it is momentous] 73.

Many a man has a degree of existence at least ten times as high as another – exists ten times as much .... the savage .. the slave .. ... merchant ... man of learning .... poet or philosopher ... Between the two extremes everyone will be able to find the place at which he himself stands. 78

Imagination active in proportion as our senses are not excited by external objects .... However, if the imagn. is to ~~become~~ yield any real product, it must have recd. a great deal of material from the external world ... To this very food it owes its power .. at the right time. 80

Education .. The ordinary method is to imprint ideas & opinions, in the strict sense of the word prejudices on the mind of the child before

it has had any but a very few particular observations .... afterwards views the world through the medium of these ready made ideas.

94

Afterwards children will either see things in a false light, or try in vain to remodel the world to suit their views, & so enter upon false paths. 96

Our abstract ideas, wh. are merely phrases fixed in the mind: real knowledge = result of our own observn. ... A man's knowledge may be said to be mature when he has corrected his abst. ideas by obs.n & vice versa. 99

On Women. Schiller's poem in honour of women Würde der Frauen, is the result of much thought ...

Jouy says: "Without women, the begin.g of your life w.d be helpless; the middle, devoid of pleasure; & the end, of consolation."

Look at way in wh. she is formed – not meant to undergo great labour. She pays the debt of life not by what she does but by what she suffers [might say, not by what she thinks but by what she feels]

Women are childish, frivolous, & short sighted – big child.n all their life long .... For a few years, a wealth of beauty, charm, at the expense of all the rest of their life – man is thereby hurried to take charge of them as long as they live – a step for wh. there w.d not appear to be any sufficient warranty if reason only directed his thoughts ...

Woman lives more in the present than man, & if it is tolerable, enjoys it more eagerly... Women fix their eyes upon what lies before them; we see far beyond, overlooking what is under our noses... Do not see things in such an exaggerated form as men... more sympathy for the unfortunate – less just... Concrete things exercise a power over them, wh. is seldom counteracted by abstract principles of thought.

Dependant not upon strength but upon craft – tendency to say what is not true.... Dissimulation innate in woman, & almost as much a quality of the stupid as of the clever.

Natural feeling between men, indifference; between women, enmity. The reason is trade-jealousy. When they meet in the street women look at one another like Guelphs & Ghibellines.

"It is only the man whose intellect is clouded by his sexual impulses that c^d give the name of the fair sex to that undersized, narrow-shoul^d-broad-hipped & short-legged race.... Neither for music, nor for poetry nor for fine art, have they really & truly any sense or susceptibility. ... Incapable of taking a purely objective interest in anything... It lies in woman's nature to look upon everything only as a means for conquering man.... Have never managed to produce a single achievement in the fine arts that is really great, genuine, or original.... Never get beyond a subjective point of view.

Taken as a whole, women are, & remain, thoroughgoing philistines, & quite incurable. Hence... they are a constant stimulus

to ignoble ambitions .... It is because of this ... that modern society, where they take the lead, is in such a bad way.

Eastern view of women .. more correct than ours ..

In one part of the world, where monogamy is the rule, to marry means to halve one's rights & double one's duties.

Monogamy bestows upon certain women an unnatural privilege by depriving others of their natural rights. Among polygamous nations every woman is provided for.

Prostitutes .. are human sacrifices offered up on the altar of monogamy.

The vanity of women .. takes an entirely material direction (?)

The influence of women in France was to blame for the gradual corruption of the Court ... Every woman placed in the unnatural position of complete independence, immediately attaches herself to some man ... because meant to obey. 105–123.

"Essays Speculative & Suggestive". J. A. Symonds. (May '91)

... All things are in process .. the whole universe is literally in perpetual <u>Becoming</u>, it .. is impossible for us to believe that any one creed or set of opinions possesses finality. Vol I. p. 7

Science .. has prepared the way for the identification of Law with God.

Finding thought to be the very essence of man considered as a natural product, we are compelled to believe that there is thought, implicit or explicit, in all the products which compose this universe

Primitive Xty fused the Jewish conception of God as Jehovah with the Hellk. philosophical conception of God as Law; these being the two grand monotheistic ideas then present to the world 30

This highly anthropomorphic & almost-polytheistic Xty ... (the man-god Xt, his mr., his cortège of saints, disciples, apostles, martyrs) — devotionally more potent than the metaphysical fabric out of wh. it had emerged, controlled the imagination of the middle ages. 31

The Xtian pantheon: Theolatry or God-service: Panathenaic procession (frieze of Parthenon):

The mysteries of sin, pain, disease, .. are quite as well accounted for by formulas of evolutionary strife & imperfect development as by the old hypothesis of a devil. 34

After the first stage in Art .. cyclopean, pregnant with symbolism, ... & the second ... a combination of full thought & spiritual intensity with technical perfection .. comes the third .. in wh. the shape abides, & new motives are extracted from it, impairing its strength .. unity 50 – 51

Lastly a fourth stage .. formality & affectation .. & the meaning of the type comes to be forgotten. 52

Impossible to revitalize a type of art which has fulfilled the curve of its existence 75

"What is a man, & what is not a man?" cried Pindar long ago 82

The Principle of Evolution must be applied not only to humanity but to everything which humanity has brought forth ... abandon the old paths of caprice & predilection ... 83

Excellent rules for the critic pp. 106, 107

e.g.:-

"Since then all art expresses what the artist has perceived, thought, & felt, concerning external nature, mankind, & himself, the critic asks: How far in this case is perception just, accurate, penetrating, subtle &c. ...how far is the represent.n adequate to fact? Does the artist show himself to be a man of normal or abnormal temperament? ... By right of what particular quality, moral, intellectual, & sensuous, does he claim attention? ... How is he related to the spirit of his age & nation; & what has he contributed to the sum of culture? ...

Penetrating further into the spirit of the past, students began to perceive in what respects the thinkers of the classic age differed from themselves, & in what points humanity remained unaltered.

111

"Art", said Goethe, "is but form-giving"... might vary this defin.n & say "art is a method of expression or presentation"... To what does it give form – what express? .... the spiritual content. .....

Beauty is not the final end of art, but is the indispensable condition under which the artistic manifest.n of the spiritual content must be made. It is the business of art to create an ideal world, in which perception, emotion, understanding, action, all elements of human life sublimed by thought, shall reappear in concrete forms as beauty.

... It is not necess.y that the ideas embodied in a work of art shd. be the artist's own. They may be common to the race & age; as, for instance, the conception of sovereign deity expressed in the Olympian Zeus of Pheidias.. divine maternity in Raphael's Madonna di San Sisto. Still, the personality of the artist.. will determine his specific type of beauty.

125-6

What distinguishes art from religion or from life is, that this subject matter must – though deep as religion, wide as life.. commensurate with what man thinks & feels & does – must assume beautiful form, & must be presented directly or indirectly to

the senses. Art is not the school or the cell., but the playground, the paradise of humanity.... Nothing abstract enters into art's domain. Truth & goodness are transmuted into beauty there... Whatever art has touched acquires a concrete sensuous embodim.t.

127

The genius of the Greeks,.. translated by their sculptors into statues,.. expired in Rome; the cycle of their psychological conceptions had been exhaustively presented through this medium. During that long period of time, the most delicate gradations of human personality, divinised, idealized, were [exhibited] in appropriate types. Strength & suppleness, massive force & airy lightness, contemplative repose & active energy, voluptuous softness & refined grace, intellectual sublimity & lascivious seductiveness – the whole rhythm of qualities wh. can be typified by bodily form – were analyzed, selected, combined in various deg. to incarnate the religious concept.ns of Zeus, Aphrodite, Herakles, Dionysus, Pallas, Fauns & Satyrs, Nymphs of woods & waves, Tritons, the genius of death, heroes & hunters, law-givers & poets, presiding deities of minor functions, man's lustful appetites & sensual needs. All that men think, or do, or are, or wish for, or imagine in this world, had found exact corporeal equivalents. Not physiognomy alone, but all portions of the body ... were employed as symbolism

134–5

Words - music.

The exact value of the counter [symbol] is better understood when it is a word than when it is a chord, because all that a word conveys has already become a thought, while all that musical sounds convey remains within the region of emotion which has not been intellectualized ... 140

"Thought", s^d Novalis, "is only a pale, desiccated emotion." ..

Literature. The best poetry is that which reproduces the most of life, or its intensest moments. 145

The Italian Renaissance – had individuals of Cellini's stamp, captains like Giovanni de' Medici & the Strozzi, popes of the calibre of Julius II., scholars as world-famous as Poliziano, thinkers like Bruno & Sarpi, despots of the force of Cosimo de' Medici, saint-like souls of the purity of Carlo Borromeo & Filippo Neri, gentlemen fit to rank with Castiglione, well-tempered spirits of the kith of Contarini, free-lances of the intellect as keen as Aretino. 166

Realism & Idealism. – A hackneyed antithesis, like Subject & Object, which are posed as antithetical only to be resumed as the conditions of experience .... A work of art = on the one hand, an act of mental intuition, whereby the nature of the object is imaginatively grasped.

On the other ... certain materials & processes, the technical part ....

The result will be more ~~[illegible]~~ idealistic or more realistic, according to the bent of the artist's sympathy with nature, acc.d to his choice of mat.ls & processes, & acc.d to his method of employing these .... Prosaically accurate, like the pedlar in Peter Bell *
or .. pure fancy .... like the Poet in Shelley's "On a Poet's lips I slept".

Art .. utilizes man's inferiority to a copying machine in graphic accuracy, while it exercises man's superiority to the machine in power of intellect.l suggestion. To turn defects into forces is the privilege wh. man possesses .... Idealism in art is the ultimate elaboration of that comparative inaccuracy ~~[illegible]~~ and that imported subjective quality. 182

"Nature has the will but not the power to realize perfection" (Aristotle) 183

"To disengage the elements of beauty," says Sainte-Beuve. 185

The artist may lean more to one side than the other ... may choose to concentrate his powers upon the literal imit.n of objects rather than upon the development of subjective qualities. Or, on the other hand, he may devote his whole att.n to the refinem.t of an intell.l type of beauty or to the express.n of thoughts, remaining content with slovenly execution & feeble grasp on fact. 191

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* A primrose by a river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.

Realism – "truth to actual fact" –

We find in the art-history of the present century a false Idealism superseded by a false Realism. Both are false, because neither recognises the correlation of these elements.. The idealist sought to dispense with the necessary interrogation of nature; the realist seeks to ignore the fact that art must aim at selection & must disengage the elements of beauty inherent in N. 196

The artist cannot avoid modifying his imitation of the chosen object by the infusion of his own subjective quality; but he is at liberty to reduce this subjective element to a minimum, or, on the other hand, to regard it as his chief concern. 199

The artist's mind cannot be inoperative in the processes of art. The imported element of subjectivity will be definite or vague, according to the intensity of the artist's character .... It will be genial or repellent, tender or austere, humane or barbarous, depraving or ennobling, chaste or licentious, sensual or spiritual, according to the bias of his temperament. 206

It follows that no two men can treat the same subject in the same way. Each ... has his own style .... To eliminate the mental element from art, the element of style, the element of interpretation, is therefore impossible. 209

Man's mind is the most perfect of existences at present known to us. Being the most perfect, whatsoever is presented to its observ^n in the external world lacks something in comparison with itself. This something it is the proper business of the mind to supply. 215

Art is bound to introduce an equivalent for what it cannot represent. 222

It is the artist's duty to perpetuate .. fugitive perfections 223

Much diff^ce of opinion exists as to whether artists ought to aim deliberately at expressing thoughts & emotions [to the eye]. The elder schools of criticism assumed, pps too confidently, that such ... is .. ultimate end .. of art. Younger students advance a counter theory ... to create beautiful schemes of form, col^r, light, & shade, in harmony with Nature .... [It is] the old antithesis of idealism & realism ....

The question is ... how far revelation or expression .. can be legitim^ly carried .... whether aim at uttering the thought of his brain .. emotion of his heart, through forms selected with deliberate intention for the purpose ----[It is] legitimate enough in poetry or fiction. 225

Incapable of rivalling reality in its own sphere, the arts assert compensatory advantages, by the adroit uses of their limitations or by the introduction of subjective elements .... the controlling

sense of beauty .... sympathy, serene, delicacy, self restraint, those preferences for refinement, those tendencies making for spiritual progress, rather than for relapse into bestial conditions.
[In common words, he says the artist makes what he can't do be that which he does it want to do] 229

[Sometimes] Characterization borders upon caricature. In all cases it implies a willing sacrifice of superf.l beauty for the sake of force & uncompromising veracity. 230

Civilization only accepts art under the condition of its making for the nobler tendencies of human nature 250

Poetry. If thought predominates too crudely .... product is prosaic. Must be impassioned. 255

Those mighty works of art which we call languages 260

'Men go abroad to gaze at ... mountains ... stars .. & leave themselves unheeded.' (Confessions of St. Augustine.) 297

"Virginity, mysticism, melancholy ..... diseases brought in by the Christ." Th. Gautier. (Pref. to Mlle de Maupin)

J. A. Symonds - (cont.d) -

~~The more remarkable a p~~ Whatever a man utters from his heart & head is the index of his char.r. The more remarkable a person is, the more strongly he is differentiated from the average of human beings, the more salient will be the characteristic notes of his expression. But even the commonest people have, each of them, a specific style. The marks of difference become microscopical as we descend from Dante or Shakesp. to the drudges of the clerk's desk in one of our great cities. Yet these marks exist...

Not all the actions & the utterances of an individual betray the secret of his personality. You may live with men & women through years, by day, by night, yet you will never know the whole about them. No human being knows the whole about himself.

II. 3

For examples of Satire = Archilochus & Aristophanes, Juv.l & Persius, Rabelais & Regnier, Cervantes & Swift, Dryden & Pope, Heine & V. Hugo. 28

We cannot, in the present conditions of culture, affirm that any monuments of art are absolutely authoritative ... If the art of style c.d be reduced to a fixed science, then certain masterpieces w.d have to be recognized as indisputable standards, & production w.d merge in imitation. 29

Democratic art — Modern classical schools rehandled mat.l & observed rules supplied from Greece & Rome through scholarship. The romantic schools reverted to the lit.e & arch.e of feudalism — Clas.sm was aristocratic; Rom.sm revolutionary, but it drew its insp.n from arist.c sources. "Neither mode possessed finality, because neither corresp.ded to the cardinal phenomenon of the 19th cent. wh. is the advent of the people." . . .

D. Art — an art free in its choice of style .. ch. of subject ... an art wh. retains from the romantic reactionary movement one precious principle — that nothing in nature or man is unpoetical, if treated by a mind wh. feels its poetry & can interpret it.

... We need not accept the postulate that Dem.cy must prove itself .. by creating intellectual types wh. shall displace all that previously existed. But ... will differ .... The Gk & Roman & mediaeval ideals are inadequate to the modern, democ.c scientific stage upon wh. humanity has entered . . .

What sort of art does D. require?

Delivered from scholastic trad.ns regarding style & .. subjects .. deliv.d from pedantry & blind reactionary fervour ... from depend.ce upon aristoc.c & eccles.l authority — sharing the emancip.n of the intellect by mod.n science ... new political conceptions .... the whole of nature, seen for the first time with sane eyes, the whole of human.ty liberated from caste & class distinct.ns .. invite his sympathy . . . .

He discovers that love is a ~~dignity~~ deity in the cottage no less than in kings' chambers; not with the supercilious condescension of Tasso's "Aminta" or Guarini's "Pastor Fido", but with a reverent recognition of the praesens deus in the heart of every man & woman - In order to make Florizel & Perdita charming, it is no longer necessary that they sh^d be prince & princess in disguise - ...

Meanwhile we need not preach the abandonment of high time-hon^d. themes... Achilles... lovely knights... have lost nothing because others have gained 43

Caste & high birth have no monopoly of physical loveliness... Goethe, I think, defined good society as that wh. furnished no material for poetry.... There is a characteristic beauty in each several kind of diurnal service, wh. waits to be elucidated... muscles of the smith... the girl hanging linen on the line... it is the business of D. art to unfold these beauties...

Snobbery of middle class.... The man of letters... artist... must emerge from earthy vapours of complacent self, & artific^l circ^s, & decaying feudalism.... It is his function to find a voice .. wh. shall be on a par with nature delivered from unscientific canons of interpret^n... 47

Democracy implies the absolute equality of heritage possessed by every man & woman in the good & evil of this life. It also involves the conception that there is nothing beautiful or noble which may not be discovered in the simplest human being. As regards physical structure

'Whoever you are, how superb & divine is your body'... (W. Whitman)

As regards emotion..

'Wherever the human heart beats with terrible throes out of its ribs' it .....Here here & everywhere, the seeing eye finds majesty...

The same principle is applied to the whole sphere of nature. Miracles need not be sought in special occurrences, in phenomena which startle us...

'To me, every hour of the light & dark is a miracle,
Every inch of space is a miracle
Every square yard of the surface of the earth is spread with the same,
Every cubic foot of the interior swarms with the same;
Every spear of grass – the frames, limbs, organs of men & women, & all that concerns them,
All these to me are unspeakable miracles'. (W. Whitman)

He (W.W) discrowns the heroes of myth & romance; but greets their like again among his living comrades. What is near... in the men & women he consorts with, bears comparison with things far off & rarities imagined.

'The great poems – Shakespeare included – are poisonous to the idea of the pride & dignity of the common people .... The models of our literature ... have had their birth in courts, & basked & grown in castle sunshine: all smells of princes & parons .... As now taught, accepted, & carried out, are not the processes of culture rapidly creating a class of superculture infidels, who believe in nothing' (W. Whitman) 62

'When I mix with these interminable swarms of alert, turbulent, good-natured, independent citizens, mechanics, clerks, young persons, .. this mass of men .... I feel, with dejection & amazement, that among our geniuses ... few or none have yet really spoken to this people, or created a single image-making work that could be called for them – or absorbed the central spirit & the idiosyncrasies wh. are theirs, & wh. thus, in highest ranges, so far remain entirely uncelebrated, unexpressed.' (W. W.) 64

In Europe as in America, the fountains of earlier inspiration are failing. Classical antiquity & romance cannot supply perennial nutriment for modern art .... A more ethereal spirituality .. begins to penetrate our conceptions of the universe, of law, of duty, of human rights & destinies. Art & literature, if they are to hold their own, must adapt themselves to these altered conditions. They must have a faith in their mission .. & their power to present the genius of the age, its religion, & its char.[r] with the same force as the Gk sculptors presented Paganism & the Italian painters presented mediaeval Xty. 67

We now understand what Whitman means by "the divine average": why he exclaims: "Even the most precious is the common".

60.

The upshot of W. Whitman's message — the people have as yet found no representative in poetry & art. The sacer vates of Democracy has not appeared.

70.

The faculty for seeing beauty in the simplest people & the commonest things has indeed been granted to all poets & all artists worthy of the name. But... need to be exercised in a very different way, & with far other earnestness.... Gk pastorals & Latin... note of condescension.. avoidance of bare fact... selection appealing to the cultivated sense. The rustics pose, or are transfigured. Their humanity is toned down to elegance, landscape.. Arcadia.... A suppression of the true & a suggestion of the false.... What Democr. art demands is.. not such a distorted picture as.. La Tene.. neither prettify nor brutalize..

73

[Throw light upon the beautiful-true is what he seems to mean.]

Landscape.

Contemporaneously with Dante.. there began what is known as the Revival of Learning..... This contact with antiquity was not an unmixed blessing. It did much to emancipate... from theological .... But it brought back the old mythology.. when no longer believed in ... reappeared as mere... artistic artifice..... Fettering restrictions on

creative fancy ... must imitate Virgil or Horace .... manufacture Tritons &c.

97

We cannot return to the state of thought about the world, out of which the primitive myths sprang .... But in its place the modern theory of the universe tends to establish the conviction that men & beasts & plants & inorganic subs^ces are parts of one mind-penetrated unity. That abrupt separation of man from their environment, wh. formed the leading principle of phil^y & religion during the last 2000 yrs, begins to disappear.

131

Is poetry, &c.

If one thing is proved with certainty by the whole history of lit^re down to our own time, it is that the self-preservative instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition & moral sustenance.

153

Of the two less perfect kinds of poetry, the p. of revolt & the p. of indifference, the latter has by far the slighter chance of survival. Powerful negation implies that wh. it rebels against. The energy of the rebel^s spirit is itself a kind of moral greatness. We are braced & hardened by contact with impassioned revolutionaries, with Lucretius, Voltaire, Leopardi.

154

The poet ... sh^d not turn aside to comment. That is the function of the homilist. We must learn to live from him less by his precepts than by his examples.

150

The prime aim of all art is at bottom only presentation. 150

The poet is less a judge than a seer & reporter. If he judges, it is as light, falling upon an object, showing its inequalities, discovering its loveliness, may be said to judge. 159

Mr M. Arnold ... insisted somewhat too strenuously on the purely intellectual & moral aspects of art. There is a widely different way of regarding the same subject matter, which ... ignores the criticism of life altogether, & dwells upon sensuous presentation, emotional suggest^{n} & technical perfection as the central & essent^{l} qualities of art. 101

(in Fort. Rev. Oct. 1887)

Mr. Pater says that all the arts in common aspire 'towards the principle of music, music being the typical, or ideally consummate art.' ... 'the identification of form & matter.' ... If this means ~~that~~ that art, as art, aspires toward a complete absorption of the matter into the form – toward such a blending of the animating thought or emotion with the embodying vehicle that the shape produced shall be the only right & perfect manifestation of a spiritual content to the senses, so that, while we contemplate the work, we cannot conceive their separation – then in this view there is nothing either new or perilous. It was precisely this wh. constituted the consummate excellence of Gk sculpt^{e}. ... But it does not seem that Mr P. means this only ... he lies in

view the more questionable notion that .. a well defined subject in poetry & painting & sculpture is a hindrance to artistic quality. Art, he says is ... 'always striving ... to get rid of its responsibilities to its subject or material ... lyrical poetry, just because in it you are least able to detach the [essential] matter from the form without a deduction of something from that matter itself, is artistically the highest form of poetry ... [its] perfection seems to depend on a certain suppression or vagueness of mere subject, so that the definite meaning almost expires ... [Cf. my theory of naked souls, no clothes]

This is ingenious; yet .... Shd. have to prefer Pope's "Verses by a Person of Quality" to the peroration of the "Dunciad"; & a noble specimen of Japanese screen-painting to Turner's Temeraire or Raphael's School of Athens [why?]

'The range of human thoughts & emotions greatly transcends the range of those symbols as man has invented to express them; & it becomes therefore the business of Art to use these symbols in a double way. They must be used for the direct repres.n of thought & feeling; but they must also be combined by so subtle an imagination as to suggest much which there is no means of directly expressing ...

'In poetry of the first order, almost every word (to use a mathem.l metaphor) is raised to a higher power. It continues to be an articulate sound & a logical step in the argument; but it becomes also a musical sound & a centre of emotional force -

....'The poet therefore, must avoid two opposite dangers. If he thinks too exclusively of the music & the colouring of his verses – of the imaginative means of suggesting thought & feeling – what he writes will lack reality & sense. But if he cares only to communicate definite thought & feeling according to the ordinary laws of eloquent speech, his verse is likely to be deficient in magical & suggestive power.' 109

(Quot. from Myers 'Essays Classical.')

Art.... communicate a mood: the Paphian (Venus):

The time is not yet ripe for poetry to resume the results of science with imaginative grasp. What has been called the cosmic enthusiasm is too undefined as yet, too unmanageable, too pregnant with anxious & agitating surmise, to find free utterance in emotional literature... 271

Yet signs are not wanting... shorter poems of Tennyson... in the great neglected work of Roden Noel. "

Mumbo Jumbo, Indra, Shiva, Jahve, Zeus, Odin, Balder, Christ, Allah – what are these but names for the Inscrutable, adapted to the modes of thought wh. gave them currency? 287

The subjective element in art – appears in all reports made by credible witnesses of events – none identical – each weighed by prepossession 300

62a

Le roman de demain .... Il ne sera pas naturaliste ... Mais le naturalisme ne périra pas pour cela tout entier. Les morceaux en seront bons .... cette probité d'observation .... l'obligation pour le romancier de situer ses personnages dans un milieu qui les explique en partie ; cela de ne laisser passer de sa personne dans son œuvre que le moins qu'il pourra : – mais encore, deux ou trois choses qu'il a ~~voulu~~ voulues sans les faire, parce que les temps n'en étaient pas venus, le roman de demain les fera.

Il étudiera de plus près dans les hommes "ces combinaisons infinies de la puissance, de la richesse, des dignités de la force, de l'industrie, de la capacité, de la vertu, du vice, de la faiblesse, de la stupidité, de la pauvreté, de l'impuissance, de la roture et de la bassesse." (La Bruyère) ...

R. des Deux Mondes. 1.6.91. Ferd. Brunetière.

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SAVILE CLUB,
107, PICCADILLY, W.

The Golden Bough. J. G. Frazer. M.A. Vol. I. (July. 7. 91.)

This is a work on primitive superstitions & religion. As he fears, the author seems to have pushed the theory of the G. Bough too far.

In the sacred grove & sanctuary of Diana Nemorensis, or Diana of the Wood near the town of Aricia (the modern La Riccia) grew a certain tree round which a strange figure prowled, drawn sword in hand. He was a priest & a murderer – a candidate for the priesthood could only succeed by slaying him, & having slain him held office till he was himself slain.

The book treats of Priestly kings, sympathetic magic, rain making, inspiration by blood drinking (at Argos, blood of a lamb – India &c) – live human gods (in South Sea islands). also

Tree-worship. Many tribes ascribe souls to trees. Tree-spirits. May King – queen. Man-god (the Mikado):

Instances of soul-absence (like the belief about Melbury Osmund &c. in Dorset) 125-8. (evidently the same superstition out of which I constructed the story about the "miller's-soul." in ~~[illegible]~~ Lizes Little Stories –)

The soul in the reflection. Some of the Fijians thought that man has two souls, a light one & a dark one: dark one goes to Hades, the other is his reflection in water or in a mirror. 145

Cuttings of hair & nails prevented falling into enemy's hand – (Cf. Dorset: about burning a drawn tooth) 200-2

SAVILE CLUB.

At the court of the King of Uganda, when the King laughs everyone laughs; when he sneezes everyone sneezes; when he has a cold, everyone pretends to have a cold; when he has his hair cut, so has every one. 222

also,

Human sacrifices: building in a shadow: temporary kings (Siam):

Of taboo: 169.. The Zafimanelo in Madagascar lock their doors when they eat... The Warua will not allow anyone to see them eating & drinking 161.

A Book of Verses — By Wm. Ernest Henley.

"Bland as a Jesuit, sober as a hymn;
Humorous, & yet without a touch of whim". ("Horse-surg.")
27.

Thin-legged, thin chested, slight unspeakably,
Neat-footed & weak fingered: in his face —
Lean, large-boned, curved of beak, & touched with race,
Bold-lipped, rich tinted, mutable as the sea,
The brown eyes radiant with vivacity —
There shines a brilliant & romantic grace,
A spirit intense & rare, with trace on trace
Of passion & impudence & energy — 41 ("Apparition")
. . . . . .

"At the barren heart of midnight,
When the shadow shuts & opens
As the lonely flames pulse & flutter,
I can hear a cistern leaking"
. . . . . ("Nocturn") 43

What is to come we know not. But we know
That what has been was good – was good to show,
Better to hide, & best of all to bear.
We are the masters of the days that were.
We have lived, we have loved, we have suffered ..... even so.

Shall we not take the ebb who had the flow?
Life was our friend. Now, if it be our foe –
Dear, though it spoil & break us! – need we care
What is to come?

Let the great winds their worst & wildest blow,
Or the gold weather round us mellow slow;
We have fulfilled ourselves, & we can dare
And we can conquer, though we may not share
In the rich quiet of the afterglow
What is to come. (175)

Specimen of Rudyard Kipling's style: —

"Some of the dâk-bungalows or rest houses on the Grand Trunk Road have handy little cemeteries in their compound — witnesses to the changes & chances of this mortal life in the days when men drove behind horses from Calcutta to the North West. ....

Not long ago it was my business to live in dâk-bungalows .... When I arrived there was a fitful undecided rain on the face of the land, accompanied by a restless wind; — every gust made a noise like the rattling of dry bones in the stiff toddy-palms outside. The butler completely lost his head on my arrival. He had served a Sahib once. Did I know that Sahib? He gave me the name of a well-known man who had been buried more than a quarter of a century, & showed me an ancient daguerreotype of that man in his prehistoric youth. I had seen a steel engraving of him at the head of a double volume of Memoirs a month before, & I felt ancient beyond telling.

While he was cutting up the dead bodies of animals [i.e. cooking dinner] I settled myself down .... second-hand palaces: a maternity case

It was just the sort of dinner & evening to make a man think of every single one of his past sins, & of all the others that he intended to commit if he lived. Sleep, for several hundred reasons, was not easy. The lamp in the bathroom threw the most absurd shadows .... & the windows beginning to talk nonsense.

From "My own true ghost story".

The Rediscovery of the Unique (Fortnightly R. July 1891)
or the Fallacy of the Common noun.

We only arrive at the idea of similar beings (or things) by an unconscious or deliberate disregard of an infinity of small differences..... Nothing is strictly like anything else. .... When a man speaks of a thousand years, it never crosses his mind that he is referring to a unique series of unique operations on the part of the earth we inhabit.

[The proverb] embalms a misconception... A negligible quantity.
— Wells.

"We can only utter the message of our temperament." A. Lang.

Maurice Maeterlinck.

La Princesse Maleine (drame en 5 actes): Les Aveugles & L'Intruse (2 other dramas). Lacomblez, Bruxelles.

A weird creepiness about all these plays. Terrible murder scene in the first-mentioned. The terror of the old King Hjalmar is well set forth, & the timidity of the Princess. In L'Intruse, a blind grandfather, his sons, daughters &c are sitting in antechamber to wife of one, who has just given birth to a child. The blind man hears noises &c. It is found the patient in next room is dead. All blind in Les Aveugles.

Dowden. F. Rev. Nov. 1891. "The Interviewer abroad."
(apropos of Enquête sur l'Evolution Littéraire. by M. Jules Huret.):

"The possibility of a 'spiritual naturalism' has been conceived by M. Huysmans" ['spiritual naturalism' nearly defines my own old idea of the principle of novels of the future]

"The themes of which future singers will treat must include all in thought, action, & emotion wh. is susceptible of poetic handling, & these themes will not be presented directly & four-square after the manner of those old rhetoricians the Parnassian poets; the younger poets will choose rather to suggest than to depict; they will not fear the indefinite or the mysterious; if they present an object it will be in order that the object may call up or adumbrate some spiritual, some emotional state or mood; or they will, through some state of the soul, shadow forth an object; they may be charged with obscurity, but all art which demands the co-operation of the spectator's or the reader's feelings & imagination is obscure to those who do not bring that one thing needful. In this statement of M. Mallarmé we have a good account of the symbolist school."

The Pessimism of Europe. "It needs no very long stay in Europe to detect a strange drooping of spirit. The rank corn & cotton optimism of the west quickly feels the deep sadness that lurks behind French balls, Prussian parades & Italian festivals.....

The final blow to the old notion of the ego is given by the doctrine of multiple individuality. Science tells of the conscious & the sub-conscious, of the higher nerve-centres & the lower, of the double cerebrum & the wayward ganglia. It hints at the many voiceless beings that live out in our body their joy & pain, & scarce give sign, dwellers in the sub-centres, with whom, it may be, often lies the initiative when the conscious centre thinks itself free. This I is, no doubt, a hierarchy or commonwealth of psychical units that at death dissolves & sinks below the threshold of consciousness...

"... The naïve balance of pleasure & pain is disturbed. Suffering becomes an almost supernatural fact hid in a halo of mystery, & is not to be blotted out by any quantity of joy. One single pang is enough to condemn the world as worse than nothingness. This inexplicable fact of suffering takes on a mystical meaning & becomes thereby the pivot of a new faith. And so, as the altar-lights of the old worship of sorrow grow dim, there arises the legend of a suffering unconscious."

"Turning towards Nirvana". E. A. Rose. Arena. nov. 91

Jan. 1892

Ideas. "The ideas which at any moment go to form our mental life are ... full of movement, & melt into each other, & are ever developing anew. A book is no sooner finished & done with than its strikes its author as inadequate. It becomes antiquated as soon as its ideas have been assimilated by the public mind, & that because the thought of the author and the public alike is alive, & ever moving onward."

Principal Gore, in Lux Mundi.

"The blessings of Christianity are not so obvious as they were".

Saturday Review. "The Slave Trade". 16.1.92.

The cry is now that we should have a firm foothold on the earth. If, in France, the cry has been for Realism, here the cry has been for Reality. In politics the increasing tendency is no longer to make leaps into the dark or the ideal, such as are involved in the extension of the franchise, but in "real" questions like those bound up with the land. "We are Socialists now" simply means that we are all interested in social questions now. The literature of essayism has shared in this reaction like everything else. Get on solid ground here, too, has been the cry. And here in this literary movement, as in others that have distinguished the present century, we have been affected on one side by America, and on another by France. The *mot d'ordre* of the forces that be, or at all events have been, in what Emerson has termed "the great eleven continent" on the other side of the Atlantic, has been Back to Nature, Trust in Nature, Joy in Nature, above all things be not ashamed of Nature. The true Naturalists are not the Zolas and the Goncourts, but the Thoreaus and the Whitmans. "All the day long on the alert," says Thoreau of modern civilisation, "at night we unwillingly say our prayers, and commit ourselves to uncertainties." But when one trusts to Nature and to Nature only, "I am convinced that to maintain oneself on this earth, is not a hardship, but a pastime, if we live simply and wisely; as the pursuits of simpler nations are still the sports of the more artificial." Thoreau tried to work out his life on his own theory of Naturalism, with what success—or want of success—the world generally has known. Whitman has walked in the same path as Thoreau, with more freedom, more joyousness, more swagger in his gait; he is not, like Thoreau, one of Nature's prigs. With him open air and free comradeship are everything. "The passionate tenacity of hunters, woodmen, early risers, cultivators of gardens and orchards and fields, the love of healthy women for the healthy men, seafaring persons, [illegible] of waves, the passion for light and the [illegible] air—it is the old untaught sign of the [illegible] perception of beauty, and of a residence [illegible] of the [illegible] outdoor people." Whitman has tried deliberately to break down "the barriers of form between Prose and Poetry." He has done not himself, as did Milton before him, although in a different manner, to accomplish a still more difficult task. "No one," says one of his critics, "speaks of maternity with his tongue in his cheek; and Whitman made a bold push to set the sanctity of fatherhood beside the sanctity of motherhood, and introduce this also among the things that can be spoken of without either a blush or a wink." A whole Atlantic rolls between the Thoreau and the Whitman of the States and the Zola and the Bourget and the Daudet of France—Daudet, that Derby winner that tries to drag a manure-cart. They also claim a right to state facts. Human baseness and depravity of the most appalling kind surround them, and their business, they say, is to paint it. In this matter of Naturalism or Realism, as in so many other matters, Great Britain is the half-way house or *via media* *optimissima* between America and France. There is no room here for the practice of Whitmanism; and Zolaism is alien to the soil. Realism, as the revelation of human wretchedness, takes the form of philanthropy, of schemes for the recovery of the Submerged Tenth, of Mr Frederic Harrison's passionate cry—"What do we all care if in covering our land with factories and steam-engines we are covering it also with want and wretchedness!"

From - Glasgow Herald Feb 27. 1892

THE PAINTER-ETCHERS.

THE Visions, to use the dialect of William Blake, which seems here the most appropriate, have been rather angry with Mr. Strang. He has been afflicted by strong Feminine Delusions, and before those Female Tabernacles washing themselves (No. 238) the mild Emanations of Albion cover their face. That spell-bound troupe of the artist's dreams, the man with the fixed eyes and the tall hat, the woman with the mutch, and the rest of them, are becoming more blank and puzzled at every fresh treat that is provided for them. This time they are summoned from perilous seas and Christian pews to listen to a Socialist of the Choir in Regent's Park (No. 254); and, *pejora passi*, rally with hypnotic docility. Marks of a recent starvation have not faded from their faces, nor the frost of long listening to sermons; they settle themselves as for another, and one gives himself a countenance by hastily taking a collection where no collection is. But the decent old woman with the mutch has even a harder lot. She who was trained up to abhor all carnal sounds of music save those appointed by the General Assembly to be made in churches, has to stand by while a child of this world performs on the 'cello (No. 60). It was more fitting that she should sit against that Chelsea wall (No. 270), where a famous fellow-countryman has left his hat and umbrella. Such are the accidents of the dream; without surprise you meet a Dutch family flying into Egypt (No. 219), and patriarchs selling trinkets (No. 38), skies of paper and woods of Legros. But now and then things are less mixed. The ballet of skeleton monks on stilts has no intruders to upset its fantastic logic and *macabre* sportiveness. Bones prances by Bones, and Deadhead whispers Deadhead in a natural nightmare way (No. 281).

Spectator, 26.3.92

From Pierre Loti's (M. Jules Viaud) address on his reception into the French Academy:

"We [Feuillet & himself] were both made to be charmed by the same savage simplicities as well as by the same refinements ... a common disgust of all that is rather gross or only vulgar ....

"I never read ... from a sort of indolence of mind, from some inexplicable terror of written thought. But ... quite capable of passionately delighting in a book ...

"Happy men do not write such fine books as he did ..

"... As a child he was a little sensitive creature, vaguely suffering from everything, uneasy at the unknown of life; .... tendency to suffer from everything, even from happiness.

"This hothouse of Paris, which is capable, it is true, of bringing out in some people very acceptable half talents, or rather surprising cleverness, is rather detrimental to those who have some charming dream to translate, some mental plaint to communicate to their brethren, or merely a sincere cry to utter.

"Great ladies ..... their familiar tone ... their silent heroisms ... the polished & secretly terrible passions.

"I myself have never composed a novel. I have never written but when my mind was haunted with a thing ... There is always too much of myself in my books { He, on the contrary was personally absent from his work. He had to find the plot of a book, to place the personages ... the scene in the original void. ...

"Realism & the naturalism which is the excess of it ... the condemnation of naturalism lies in that it takes its subjects solely amongst those dregs of the people of the large towns ... the fashionable people its authors endeavour to depict ... peasants .. artizans .. are shams ---- This is why naturalism, as now understood ... is destined to pass away when the unhealthy curiosity which backs it is worn out. The ideal, on the contrary, is everlasting --

"Life & charm .... This secret can never be won; it must have been received at birth from some fairy. This secret for a writer is everything, & it is enough, moreover, to give to his works that not too long endurance which we agree to call immortality.

Quot. from Feuillet:

"'Les femmes sont à l'aise dans la perfidie comme le serpent dans les broussailles ...

"'Dans cette étrange serre chaude de Paris, l'enfant est déjà une jeune fille, la jeune fille est une femme et une femme est un monstre. Elle se conduit quelquefois bien, quelquefois mal, sans grand goût pour l'un ni pour l'autre, parcequ'elle rêve quelque chose

de mieux que le bien, et de pire que le mal. Cette innocente n'est souvent séparée de la débauche que par une caprice et du crime que par une occasion'. .....

"That mysterious 20th century will soon look at ours to see what there was of little & great in it. All our literature for which we are so much disputing will pass through that sieve of years which lets fall into the bottomless void the small things, the profusion of impersonal, commonplace, hollow, pretentious, simply clever works, & retains only those with something."

Times April 8. 1892

Carlyle.- "With regard to German metaphysics & metaphys.ns he referred us to Sir Wm Hamilton.... but meanwhile there was one assurance he could give us on that subject. Kant was the prime author of the new spiritual world, & the systems of Schelling, Fichte, & Hegel were mere superficial modifications & obscurations of his.... There was far more to be gained from Goethe Schiller & Jean Paul Richter than from all bodies of philosophy."

The Carlyles, & a segment of their circle. Bookman, Oct. 91.

That custom wh. history attributes to some ancient peoples: when anyone was born the parents & friends of the family met to weep, & when there was a death, it was made a day of rejoicings.

Leopardi.

Those deceive themselves who think that man's misfortunes are the result of his iniquities in the eyes of the Gods: on the contrary, his perversities are born of his misfortunes.

ib.

Phantoms ... called Justice, Virtue, Glory, Patriotism, &c. and another named Love .... also Wisdom.

Before there were clothes there was no love, only a spurt of desire.

ib

Having withdrawn the phantoms from the earth, save Love, the least noble of all, Jupiter sent Truth among men.

ib

Love himself, the same name as the phantom, descended from the sky .... remained in hearts for one short instant, filling them with noble passions.

ib.

Michelet studies, as an important document, the journal of Louis XIV.'s digestion, & divides his reign into two periods – before & after the fistula. In the same way Francis I.'s reign .... before & after the abscess. – Lombroso – Insanity of Genius. 229.

Domesday population of Dorset. (Sept. 5. 92)

Censores, more correctly censuarii = free tenants who held their quotas of land not by military or other service, but by payment of a fixed rent (money).
Coliberti = half-free, free as to their persons but not as to their tenements
Villani = the villeins, the highest of the classes which had no sort of freedom: condition not servile: tilled land for his own use as well as for that of his lord.
Bordarii = (boors) a sort of villeins.
Cotarii = (cotters) ditto.
Servi = serfs, mere slaves. cd. be sold by the landlord. Ancillae = female ditto.

From "A Key to Domesday ... a digest of the Dorset Survey": By Rev. R.W. Eyton.

Man is the only animal that laughs & weeps; for he is the only animal that is struck with the difference between what things are & what they ought to be. Hazlitt.

Persepolis. "The rock-platform of, which supports the monumental structures erected by successive Achaemenid kings ... This unique spot, the mutilated but still impressive remnant of 'the most sumptuous framework of regal magnificence ever wrought by man.'"
Times. Sept. 9. 1892

The Bacchae of Euripides. There is nothing more fascinating for a modern mind than to study the essential forces of Paganism. Much that to ourselves seems merely strange & senseless may have been august & impressive to a Gk. .... But there is something abnormal in these riots of nakedness, those nocturnal orgies on the hill-tops .... Some passages appear to hint that the enthusiasm inspired by Dionysus

was not entirely different from a common 'drunk & disorderly'.....
We can recognize that the ecstacies of the cult were inherent in a system of Nature worship; we can realize that the worship of Dionysus & Aphrodite was but the fulfilment of the Hellenic idea of religion, wh. must be as many-sided as Hellenic man himself; we can see the virtue of Paganism in making a virtue of joy.

...The Bacchae is a play of surpassing interest. Dramatically & artistically it is poss the poet's most finished work: instinct with a feeling for nature, it is ever suggestive of the charm of mountain, wood & river, &c.

Nat. Obs.r of Tyrrell's Bacchae. (Macmillan.)

[I quite agree with the above criticism]

The Meaning of Life. F. W. H. Myers says, concerning modern Poets, that we thrill to the old music of the word Liberty, but that that motif can be worked afresh no more by the poet. Liberty represents the next stage of progress after Peace & Plenty.....
Before the race can make out for itself a new practical ideal — such as Plenty & Liberty were once to the many, & such as Science is now to the few, we must somehow achieve a profound readjustment of our general views of the meaning of life & of the structure of the universe.

Now.... we may say that just as Liberty represents the next stage of human progress after Peace & Plenty, Love represents the next stage after Liberty.

("19th Cent." Jan 1893.)

Does the law of the conservation of energy condemn man's consciousness to extinction when the measureable energies which build up his chemical texture pass back into the inorganic world, or may his conscious life be a form of activity which, just because it is not included in our cycle of mutually transformable energies, is itself in its own proper form as imperishable as they? What does evolution mean when we get below the..... Does it apply to the moral, or only to the material world?

ib. id.

Revd S. A. Alexander on the Decline of Pessimism –

Byronism has almost spent itself .... Browning has become the prophet of the rising generation... In philosophy Schopenhauer has given place to Hegel – the hope of cosmic suicide to the thought of a spiritual society, the vision of that City of God to us. The race of men is slowly climbing nearer. Pessimism has had its day. Contempt. Rev. Jan. '93. [comforting, but false]

EMMY.

By Arthur Symons.

Emmy's exquisite youth and her virginal air,
Eyes and teeth in the flash of a musical smile,
Come to me out of the past, and I see her there
As I saw her once for a while.

Emmy's laughter rings in my ears, as bright,
Fresh and sweet as the voice of a mountain brook,
And still I hear her telling us tales that night,
Out of Boccaccio's book.

There in the midst of the villainous dancing-hall,
Leaning across the table, over the beer,
While the music maddened the whirling skirts of the hall,
As the midnight hour drew near;

There with the women, haggard, painted and old,
One fresh bud in a garland withered and stale,
She, with her innocent voice and her clear eyes, told
Tale after shameless tale.

And ever the witching smile, to her face beguiled,
Paused and broadened, and broke in a ripple of fun,
And the soul of a child looked out of the eyes of a child,
Or ever the tale was done.

O my child, who wronged you first, and began
First the dance of death that you dance so well?
Soul for soul: and I think the soul of a man
Shall answer for yours in hell.

From "Silhouettes." (Matthews and Lane.)

Peer Gynt. by Henrik Ibsen. Transl. by W. & C. Archer.

(May 1893)

Peer. "Dearly one pays for one's birth with one's life".

273

Peer (to the Lean one) My demands [on life] are in no way excessive

I shouldn't insist on a salary

but treatment as friendly as things will permit....

... and chiefly

the power of departing in safety & peace. 267

Peer. One is born only once,

and one's self, as created, one fain would stick to.

250

"The Heavenly Twins" (May - 1893)

"'We are long past the time when there was only one incident of interest in a woman's life, & that was its love affair -----

It is stupid to narrow it [life] down to the indulgence of one particular set of emotions ... to swamp every faculty by the constant cultivation of the animal instincts'" I. 119.

(June 30. 1893)

(From the Spanish of G. Becquer.)

We were together, – her eyes were wet,
But her pride was strong, & no tears would fall;
And I would not tell her I loved her yet,
And yearned to forgive her all!

So, now that our lives are for ever apart,
She thinks – "Oh! had I but wept that day!"
And I ask in vain of my lonely heart –
"Ah! why did I turn away?"

F. H.

..... each woman in God's wide world will deny it – for the woman

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An Autumn Lyric.
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High o'er the forest the storm-clouds are flying,
The little birds haste to the south & the sun,
Darling; the red leaves are dropping & dying.
Darling - how soon is life over & done!

Hardly the hawthorn-tree blossoms & blushes,
Hardly has opened the first rose of May,-
Scarce o'er the heart Love tumultuous rushes.
E'er the rose-petals fall, & all passes away!

The love & the weeping; - the rapture & sorrow,
Are they but dreams that come never again?
What will be left when the day knows no morrow?
Darling, we sigh, but we question in vain.

Though the perfumes be shed, & the rose-leaves be blighted,

..... each woman in God's wide world will deny it — for the woman

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The new year must come, & the new roses blow,
And lovers will kiss, & their vows shall be plighted
On the green of our graves, while we slumber below.

F. N.

..... each woman in God's wide world will deny it — for the woman

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(June 30. 93) pg3

Affinity.

(after Th. Gautier.)

In an old-world temple two blocks of stone,
Where the sky of Athens burns hotly blue,
Have been standing stately, & still, & lone
Dreaming together the ages through.

There were two pearls hid in the selfsame shell,
(Like sweet sea-tears that for Venus weep,)
They have whispered secrets that none may tell,
Side by side in the heart of the deep.

When Boabdil ruled in the land of Spain,
Two roses grew in a garden rare,
They drank of the fountain's silver rain,
And mingled their scents in the drowsy air.

In Venice, to rest on a golden dome,
Two doves came floating on pinions white,

..... each woman in God's wide world will deny it — for the woman

And they loved each other, & made their home
Under the stars on a still May night.

But the changeless laws that our lives involve
Are the laws of death, & cold decay,
So the temple falls, & the pearls dissolve, –
The birds & the roses must pass away.

Yet each, by a strange metamorphosis
Is born anew in some fairer form;
And the rose may live in red lips that kiss, –
The marble in limbs that are white & warm!

And in hearts of lovers once more may greet
Those doves who dwelt on the dome of gold, –
And in mouths of velvet those pearls may meet
To gleam more white than those pearls of old.

For how otherwise grew the wondrous birth
Of the strange & sweet affinity,

That warms two souls in this desert of earth,
They must claim eachother, where'er they be?

They recall, in a new-found exstasy,
The dreams of their mystic long-ago,
By the marble temple, or stormy sea,
Or moorish garden where roses blow.

And they feel the flutter of snowy wings
On the golden dome of a stately fane;—
And the faithful atoms the wild wind brings
Must find eachother, & love again!

So my heart, that within me burns & glows,
Would read your heart, & ask you whether
You were pearl, or marble, or dove, or rose
In that fairer world, when we were together?

F. H.

..... each woman in God's wide world will deny it — for the woman

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"O dearest, while we lived and died — Aug 5. 1893

A living death in every day;
Some hours we still were side by side
When where I was you too might stay
And rest and need not go away.
O nearest, furthest! can there be
At length some hard-earned heart-won home
Where — exile changed to sanctuary —
Our lot may fill indeed its sum,
And you may wait, and I may come?"

D. G. Rossetti.

Keynotes — by George Egerton. — Jan 3. 1894

She laughs softly to herself because of the denseness of man; his chivalrous conservative devotion to the female idea he has created blinds him, perhaps happily, to the problems of her complex nature. 21

The key to woman's seeming contradictions ... the why a refined, physically fragile woman will mate with a brute, a mere male animal with primitive passions — and love him ... [is] the untamed primitive savage temperament that lurks in the mildest, best woman. .... each woman in God's wide world will deny it — for the woman

who tells the truth & is not a liar about these things is untrue to herself & abhorrent to man, for he has fashioned a model on imaginary lines, & he has said, 'so I would have you', and every woman is an unconscious liar, for no man loves her. And when a Strindberg or a Nietzche arises & peers into the recesses of her nature and dissects her ruthlessly, the men shriek out louder than the woman, because the truth is at all times unpalatable, and the gods they have set up are dear to them. 23

It seems as if all the religions, all the advancement, all the culture of the past, has only been a forging of chains to cripple posterity, a laborious building up of moral & legal prisons based on false conceptions of sin & shame .... Men manufactured an artificial morality, made sins of things that were as clean in themselves as the pairing of ~~an~~ birds on the wing; crushed nature, robbed it of its beauty & meaning, & established a system that means war, and always war, because it is a struggle between instinctive truths and cultivated lies. 41

The untrue feminine is of man's making, whilst the strong, the natural, the true womanly is of God's making. 42

There has been a mighty storm, it has been raging for two days.

A storm in which the demon of drink has reigned like a sinister god in the big white house; & the frightened women have cowered away, driven before the hot blast of the breath upon which curses danced, & the blaze of ire in the lurid eyes of the master. 124

Treachery of Women. In Woman, Jan 3. 94 Lady Constance Lytton says women have no code of honour. Spectator, Jan 13. contests the point. She says that "a woman who breaks with a man after an intimate friendship will not hesitate to betray the confidence reposed in ~~him~~ her during that intimacy". The Spect^r says, once convinced that the secret she is keeping ought to be kept, & she is silent as the grave. Spect^r Jan 13. '94.

Truth ... never comes into the world but, like a bastard, to the ignominy of him that brought her forth; till Time, the mid wife rather than the mother of Truth, have ..... declared her legitimate. J. Milton. "Divorce". Introduction.

Do you remember what Stevenson says of 'Style'; that conversation is an attempt – mostly ineffective – to express, to picture our inner selves? Well, what the ordinary person cannot do, that the dramatist does for him; he is falsely true in expressing his chars^s out of their own mouths.

Zangwill
Pall Mall M.

Life of Shelley.

Pieces of verse "possessing a character & distinction of their own".

With admirable temper & the grace of perfect manner Sh. replied (to a scolding letter of Godwin's)

"the fire-&-faggot system of suppressing heresy".

Gk. & Roman Poets. ...: "Perpetuation of the noxious race of heroes." (Godwin.) Lucretius forms pps the single exception. Throughout the whole of ancient lit., honour & fame, or pub. opinion, are set above virtue'. 329

'Facts are not what we want to know in poetry, in history, in the lives of individual men, in satire, or panegyric. They are the mere divisions, the arbitrary points on wh. we hang, & to wh. we refer those delicate & evanescent hues of mind wh. language delights & instincts as in precise proportion as it expresses'.

(Shelley.)

'That record of crimes & miseries - history.'

(Shelley.)

"We are afraid to put men to live & trade each on his own private stock of reason, because we suspect that this stock in each man is small, & that the individuals wd. do better to avail themselves of the general bank & capital of nations & of ages. Many of our men of speculation, instead of exploding general prejudices, employ their acuteness to discover the latent wisdom wh. prevails in them. If they find what they seek — & they seldom fail, — they think it more wise to continue the prejudice with the reason involved, than to cast away the evil of prejudice, & to leave nothing but the naked reason; because prejudice, with its reason, has a tendency to give action to that reason, & an affection which will give it permanence.... Prejudice renders a man's virtue his habit, & not a series of unconnected acts." Burke. Reflections on the F. R.

Psychology of the Emotions. M. Ribot.

... M. Ribot's theory of the order in which "decay of the affective life" takes place ... probably the reverse of its ascending order of development. "As the decay of the feelings progresses from the higher to the lower, from complex adaptation to simple adaptation, gradually narrowing the area of the affective life, we may,

in this decadence. distinguish four phases, marked by the successive disappearance of (1) the disinterested emotions, (2) the altruistic emotions, (3) the ego-altruistic emotions, (4) the purely egoistic emotions." To the first group belong "the æsthetic & scientific cravings"; to the second "the social & moral emotions"; to the third, Love, & "the religious sentiment in its medium forms"; to the last group, emotions such as anger & fear, & "the nutritive cravings". These last, which are most directly associated with self-conservation in its primitive form, as they are the earliest to appear, are the latest to disappear. The general order of decay, however, is interfered with in cases such as those where devotion to some science or art has become the dominant tendency. Thus "the æsthetic sentiment, one of the most delicate & latest in formation, is of very late extinction in an artist."

In the present instance, "The Tinker" affords curious and valuable evidence as to where Wordsworth drew that line. Still more interesting is a cancelled passage of prose which was to have appeared in the appendix to the edition of 1802:—[of Wordsworth.]

The reader, I hope, will believe that it is with great reluctance I have presumed, in this note, to censure so freely the writings of other poets, and that I should not have done this could I otherwise have made my meaning intelligible. The passages which I have condemned, I have condemned upon principle, and I have given my reasons, else I should have been inexcusable. Without an appeal to laws and principles there can be no criticism. What passes under that name is, for the most part, little more than a string of random and extempore judgments, a mode of writing more cheap than any other, and utterly worthless. When I contrast these summary decisions with the pains and anxiety of original composition, especially in verse, I am frequently reminded of a passage of Drayton on this subject, which no doubt he wrote with deep feeling:—

Detracting what laboriously we do
Only by that which he but idly saith.

Artists of every order will read these words with a thrill of sympathy; and yet—there is something to be said from the critic's point of view, as well.

Life of Tennyson.

If, wrote Venables, an artist could only now find out where these objects... of high imagination & intense popular feeling, similar to those of the Catholic painters... are, he w^d. be the artist of modern times.... They were to be sought in the convergent tendencies of many opinions, on religion, art, & nature. I. 123.

Mablethorpe.

Here often when a child I lay reclined
I took delight in this fair strand and tree;
Here stood the infant Ilion of the mind,
And here the Grecian ships all seemed to be.
And here again I come, & only find
The drain-cut level of the marshy lea,
Gray sand-banks, & pale sunsets, dreary wind,
Dim shores, dense rains, & heavy-clouded sea.
161

Assimilate within yourself these two dreams of Space & Time. 171

My father's poems were generally based on some single phrase like 'Someone had blundered'. 268

As if we c^d. destroy facts by refusing to see them. 278

The constant reading of the new poems aloud was the surest way of helping him to find out any defects. 378

He looked forward to 'a warless world, a single race, a single tongue'. 401

"In this world there are few voices & many echoes". II. 11.

Tennyson goes to Waterloo ... stayed at the Hôtel du Musée ... impressed with the wailing of the wind at night, as if the dead were lamenting .... all around us .. the graves of so many thousand men. Stayed there a week. 24

Thence to Luxembourg & Trèves ... Mülheim .. down the Moselle ... to Coblentz .. Eisenach ... Weimar .. Leipzig .. Dresden ... Brunswick ... Aix-la-Chapelle. 27

"The muse may give thee, but the gods must guide".
quot. by Locker. 80

The "grand style" of poetic diction ... he considered that of Milton even finer than that of Virgil "the lord of language". 284

Verse should be "beau comme la prose" [i.e. apart from the rhyme & the rhythm, the sentences sh^d be elegant & balanced]

Browning, he said, never greatly cares about the glory of words or beauty of form .... As for his obscurity in his great imaginative analyses, I believe it is a mistake to explain poetry too much, people have really a pleasure in discovering their own interpretations. 285

Browning is .. quite incapable of correcting his literary faults, which at first sprang from carelessness & an uncritical habit .... His thought & feeling & knowledge are generally out of all proportion to his powers of expression. (Letter from Jowett) 344

"I can understand the Persian dualism; there is much [in life] which looks like the conflict of the powers of light & darkness." (Tennyson.) 373

"Dryden's paraphrase of Virgil is stronger than any of the translations." (Ten.) 385

'He said that his poems sprang often from "a nucleus": some one word, maybe, which had floated into the brain' F.T. Palgrave. 496

"I hate inversions, but this line is strong in its inversion:

'And over them triumphant Death his dart
Shook: ....' (Milton)"

(T.) 523

"The powerful union of pathos & humour in Marvell's 'Lines to his coy mistress" (F. T. Palgrave)

'Had we but world enough, & time,
This coyness, lady, were no crime...
... I would
Love you ten years before the Flood,
And you should, if you please, refuse
Till the conversion of the Jews...
But at my back I always hear
Time's winged chariot hurrying near;
And yonder all before us lie
Deserts of vast Eternity.' 50,

Poetry .... must be Emotional, Concrete, artistic .....

Before the poet begins to write he sh^d. ask himself which of these artistic methods is natural to him ..... the weighty (1) iambic movement, whose primary function is to state, or those lighter movements which we still call for want of more convenient words (2) anapæstic & dactylic — whose primary function is to suggest ....

[whenever Wordsw^th or Keats pass from (1) to (2) they .... doggerel. Reason: concisenes is the virtue of all statem^t]

The moment the Eng. poet tries to "pack" his anapaestic or dactylic line as he can pack his iambic line, his versification becomes harsh & pebbly. Nor is this all — anap. & dac. verse must in Eng. be obtrusively (?) alliterative, or the same pebbly effect begins to be felt.

The anap.c line is so full of syll. that in a lang.ge where the consonsonants dominate the vowels (as in Eng.) these syll. grate agst. e. o. unless their corners are artfully benelled by one of the only two smoothing processes at the command of an Eng. versifier — obtrusive alliter.n or an obtrusive use of liquids. Now these demands of form may be turned to good account if his appeal to the listener's soul is primarily that of suggestion by sound & symbol. But if his appeal is that of direct & logical statement the diffuseness inseparable from good anapaestic verse is a source of weakness. V.W. in Enc. Brit.

Animism. "Mr Im Thurn .. speaking of the natives of Guiana: Every object, animate & inanimate, seems to the Indian exactly of the same nature, & is a being consisting of a body & spirit" (Review by "C." of Grant Allen's 'Evolution of the Idea of God'. D.C.)

Origin of Religions. Two theories: 1, ancestor worship; 2, Animism. ii.

Egyptian Religion — Sun-worship; ancestor worship, &c iv.

Les sept filles d'Orlamonde,
Quand la fée est morte,
Les sept filles d'Orlamonde,
Ont cherché les portes.

Ont allumé leurs sept lampes
Ont ouvert les tours
Ont ouvert quatre cent salles
Sans trouver le jour.

(Quoted in Speaker. 27.11.97)

... Had the devotion spent on another world been given to this, we might lament less over our "vale of tears," which, with all its drawbacks, is improvable.

Is it so small a thing
To have enjoy'd the sun,
To have loved light in the spring,
To have loved, to have thought, to have done;
To have advanc'd true friends, and beat down baffling foes;
That we must feign a bliss
Of doubtful future date,
And, while in dream on this,
Lose all our present state,
And relegate to worlds yet distant our repose?

Tract by J. M. Wheeler

Literature (Dec 18.97) reviewing Worsfold's "Principles of Criticism" says the author constantly presents Aristotle as a critic of form as opposed to the criticism wh. he thinks is the triumphant & justly triumphant at the present day — the criticism of thought. This is surely a blunder. Aristotle almost sneers at "style". He insists on the "worthiness" of the subject, on the necessity of its thorough conception

& rectification by the poet.

The reviewer goes on to ask how Mr W. faces such an all important contrast as that between the critical doctrine & the practical performance of two such men as Dante & Wordsworth..... Wordsworth, flouting poetic diction, protesting that for his part he does not consider metre necessary for poetry at all, & dismissing "the power of producing the harmony of numbers" as "invariably attendant" upon the ethical & intellectual faculties which he thinks necessary for the poet, yet in practice always falsifies his theories in his best passages, & hardly ever writes a good passage in carrying them out.

"Realism". Was Daudet a realist? M. Lemaître holds that he was more so than M. Zola, who takes the same view. La Vérité moyenne was Daudet's aim, while Zola & the others are of the typical kind, more or less disguised. So says the author of the Rougon-Macquart history, conscious that, despite his achievements in naturalism, he is one of the romantics. Speaker.

"Art begins where observation ends." National Observer.

Sculpture. "The ideality of the art of sculpture – each object presenting beauty or passion in an immortal abstraction from all that is temporary & accidental – appealed in a peculiar degree to Shelley's imagination."

Dowden's Shelley. II. 283.

Poetical necessities: —

1. A message. 2 Exaltation. 3. Sincerity.

All poetry is the outcome of

1. Absolute vision (dramatic). 2 Relative vision (lyric).

(Condensed from Enc. Brit.)

"Language is everywhere half sign; its hieroglyphics, the dumb modes of expression, surpass the speech. All action, indeed, is besides being action, language; if you do a thing for another, that is language; if you do not do it, that is language ..... Fragments are the very pick of expression – that reality which just comes to the surface for a moment. ..... The proverb is true which says, that half is more than the whole; fragments mean most."

Mozley's Sermons. "Nature".

Symbolism – the association of material images with moral. .... A consensus & uniformity in the interpretation of physical things. i.e., the mode in which our feelings are affected by them .... thunder, the impress of awe, &c.

ib.

The Family & Socialism.

"If I had the power", said the Italian Socialist Rossi, "to banish the greatest afflictions of this world, plagues, wars, famines, &c., I would renounce it, if instead I could suppress the family." .... Family life, as Mr Mallock does well to point out, presents a fatal difficulty to practical socialism.

Literature 2.4.98.

"Gibbon, Grote, Mommsen, & in a less degree Macaulay, wrote history much as they thought, & with an eye to colour. Thirlwall, Stubbs, Creighton, bishops all, are keen for facts, & chary of imagination. Gibbon & Mac^y. are the greatest artists of this goodly company.. they are of the same school ... A greater genius still, akin to them for colour & style, was Tacitus." D. Chronicle.

"That only is great in art which comes from the depths of a pure & true soul." Inst. by Dr W. R. Nicoll.

Cnut's song on the Monks of Ely. There are indications in the late text handed down to us that the dialect in wh. these verses were written was the Mercian dialect from wh. the English of to-day is, for the most part, derived, & not the West-Saxon dialect — the language of King Alfred.

8.10.98. Literature. A. L. Mayhew.

Verse. "In works of imagination there is only one secret of vitality, & that is power....

We are ready to accept a great deal that we sh^d not accept if it were 500 yrs. old (?); for the poetic interpretation of its own thoughts is a need of every age in turn... There are poets who bring just the message that their own day asks for — that & no more. There are others who possess the secret of speaking to all nations through their own — to all ages through the present...

Literature. 8.10.98.

The dissecting-room: —

"Through the dim window of the narrow gable,
The moonlight decks, in ivory & sable,
The silent tenant of each leaden table.

Not here the gold-piped organ ebbing slowly
To chant of priests with censers swinging lowly,
Nor waxen tapers burning tall & holy. — Nightshade & Poppies.

Dugald Moore (Long. 3/6)

Where the poet is bound by history he can hardly have a real plot with a real dramatic unity.... The dramatist instead of one central action is often obliged to content himself with a panorama of shifting scenes .... No one who has read a Greek play side by side with one even of Shakespeare's ... will deny... attic tragedian ... immense advantage. Literature 8.10.90

[An instance of the non sequitur; but suggestive.]

Verse which sustains the siege of Time:—

.... Primitive force ...

... Large outlook on life. "see life steadily & see it whole"

.. Swinburne, y he live ... mastery of words, rather than any interpretation of life ....

.. Browning was rather a spy on life than a spectator or critic" Spectator. 29.10.98.

Art – "An artist must be able to persuade himself either that he is carrying to completion something begun by his forerunner, or that it is his to denounce the fraud of his predecessors, & to discover afresh the secret of art. He may find it in another country, in a past century, or in his own head." SR. on Turner ("D.S.M")

A Gospel of Cowardice. — "Browning's ... morbidly healthy, all-inquiring intellect that never quite grasped the idea of intelligence. — 'I was ever a fighter' .... The apathy of strength [is] unintelligence. To be strong to the end it is necessary to shut up many windows, to be deaf on either side of the head at will, to fetter the mind .... To know, to understand, & therefore to sympathize with, & love, all men even the worst, & yet to have to rule them; to have to punish them — the greatest men die of that.

You cannot be
Both strong & free."

"J. S. — It is a Gospel of Cowardice".

John Davidson. D.C. 14.11.98

Ruskin. — a mind that has always refused to take anything at second hand. The most imposing phrase & acceptable commonplace never escaped the scrutiny of his insight ..... All the accepted rules & reputations [in Art] went by the board .... "All art" he said, "which involves no reference to man, is inferior or negatory"

D. Chron. Feb 8.99

"Accustom yourself to regard this world as a penitentiary or ἐργαστήριον" .....

Observers of character know that the cliché of custom lies so strongly on individuals that it is only in one action out of twenty that the average man expresses his own idiosyncrasy in a recognizable form...

... The number of cleverish novelists who falsify or neglect real happenings, to chime with a gross optimism.

C. in Bookman.

Ostrovsky's "The Storm." (trans. from Russian.)

'The keynote of Russian invention has been the triumph of Sorrow. Man & God are banded together to fight against an overmastering ἀνάγκη. Sometimes it is the power of Winter, of famine, of government; in Ost.? it is the inevitable evil of human relations. "The Storm" is a picture of fate as embodied in the reactions of character. Katerina is a study in "original virtue" brought to nought by education & environment. It is not tragedy as we know it in the traditions of the Classical School; it is the sadness of life itself, reduced to dramatic dimensions.... It is the triumph of useless "social needs" over "the strength of youth".'

Lit. 21.1.99.

"To bring the invisible full into play
Let the visible go to the dogs – what matters?"

Law in Poetry – Professor Courthope lectures to the effect that all fine poems combine the Individual, or peculiar, with the Universal, or common: "In all these [great verses] the total effect produced was simple, natural, universal: & yet the individual character was strongly marked ... Such a reconciliation of opposing qualities was the universal condition of all fine art."

The newspaper press, that huge engine for keeping discussion on a low level, and making the political test final. To take off the taxes on knowledge was to place a heavy tax on broad and independent opinion.

John Morley

Pleasure saps high interests, and the weakening of high interests leaves more undisputed room for pleasure.

John Morley

Pyrrho's teaching may be summed up in the three following statements: (1) We can know nothing about the nature of things. (2) Hence the right attitude towards them is to withhold judgment. (3) The necessary result of suspending judgment is imperturbability – Zeller. 'Stoics' &c.

WHAT—if any—are the relations of art to morality? is a question which, as the French say, has "defrayed the expenses" of innumerable discussions from the dialogues of Plato to the latest tract of Tolstoy. It is a familiar commonplace of our academic lecture-rooms, "University Extension" platforms, the studios; even Bayswater (if we may use that expression without prejudice and in a Pickwickian sense) has been known to toy with it at afternoon tea. Our Puritan forefathers, of course, settled the question very summarily. For them, all art was immoral. The opinion was a little excessive—but not more excessive, perhaps, than the contrary opinion which we have seen come into fashion in our own day—the opinion that art is outside morality, not to say above it. This is the "advanced," the "emancipated" view; not to share it is to convict oneself of Philistinism, fogeyism, the "vestry mind." Undismayed, however, by these epithets, there are a few fastidious spirits who reject this view as too "cheap." They are aware of all that has been urged by the æsthetic philosophers of the century in favor of some mysterious transformative agency of art: how it "transfigures" and "purifies" whatsoever it touches. Art is essentially "disinterested," therefore necessarily moral. Art "liberates the spirit," said Hegel; art purges us of the will-to-live, said Schopenhauer, in a theory which has come direct from that old Aristotelian one of the "Katharsis"—though "diablement changé en route." Signs are not wanting, however, of a reaction against this somewhat absolute doctrine. Only the other day, in a trenchant article on Maupassant, to which we drew attention in these columns, Tolstoy "went for" the fashionable theory "baldheaded." But Tolstoy is accounted a crank—a crank of genius, if you like—but still a crank; and most of us, perhaps, will be willing to give more heed to M. Ferdinand Brunetière, if only because he "keeps his hair on." In a lecture, republished as a pamphlet (Paris: Hetzel), on "L'Art et la Morale," M. Brunetière boldly carries the war into the artists' camp. He makes it his business to show that there is a secret germ of immorality in all art. In all art, be it noted. To take the lower forms of art—an Empire ballet, a Palais Royal farce, or some specimen of "Le Nu au Salon"—would be making the game too easy. No, it is of art in general, high art, Art with a big A, that the statement is advanced.

And it is based upon three considerations. The first of these is the tendency of art to separate manner from matter. That treatment is everything and subject nothing, we hear from artists on all hands. This exaggerated importance of form—or, as a recent Italian critic, Francesco de Sanctis, has called it, *l'indifferenza del contenuto*, indifference to content—has brought us to dilettantism and the art of the Decadents. Dilettantism—despite its seductive air of "sweet reasonableness," of freedom from prejudice—is in another aspect only an incapacity for taking sides, an enfeeblement of the will. Decadentism makes the beauty (or ugliness) of things the measure of their absolute value. The essential immorality of these frames of mind needs no demonstration. If you want to see what they lead to, you have but to look at the French art of the closing eighteenth century, the novels of Duclos and the younger Crébillon, the sculpture of Clodion, the paintings of Boucher and Fragonard. We have had more recent illustrations nearer home—which it would be cruel to mention. The second danger for art on the moral side, according to M. Brunetière, consists in the too faithful imitation of nature. Whatever we may say of nature, we cannot say that it is moral. It is often hideous, often cruel, often "red in tooth and claw." Representation of the ugliness and ferocity of life was an essential part of the romantic creed; the naturalism which superseded that creed "went one better"—or worse. Nature worship lands art in a gross animalism. And even if it stops short of that, we are to remember that facts do not become moral merely because they are faithfully transcribed. Here M. Brunetière draws a suggestive parallel between two great artists who, unlike in everything else, are alike in having forsworn their art on this ground—Racine and Tolstoy. "When the great dramatist abandoned the stage, what feelings do you suppose dictated his conduct? He took fright at himself, fright at the truth of the pictures he had drawn; at the terrible fidelity with which he had rendered the nature of passion; at the justification he had found for its excess in its conformity to instinct; and that is why, from that moment, his life was one long expiation for the errors of his genius. And remember that this very example has been followed by the man who was at one moment the illustrious author of 'War and Peace' and of 'Anna Karenina.'" Mention of Tolstoy comes pat to the occasion, for he has lately been insisting upon the tendency which M. Brunetière reckons as the third immoral factor in art. This is the tendency towards isolation, towards an aristocratic distinction between the "artist" and the "crowd." Nietzsche formulates the creed of the "Over-man," and before Nietzsche, Flaubert writes to George Sand to assert his belief that "the crowd, the herd, will always be hateful." And so Flaubert poured out his hatred for the crowd in his caricatures of Bouvard and Pécuchet. Such a creed cuts off art from its communications with life, it is anti-social, inhuman—and therefore immoral.

What is M. Brunetière's conclusion? That the artist should take to scrounging? By no means. His conclusion is that art cannot usurp the liberty to absolve itself from its obligations as a social function; its true morality lies in the conscientiousness with which it acquits itself of this function. No more than any other social force can it claim to regulate itself. The test of a well-ordered society is the equilibrium of its forces. No single one of them should be dominant; not a religious organisation—see the history of the mediæval Papacy; nor tradition—look at China to-day; nor art—remember the fate of Renaissance Italy and of Decadent Greece. If we knew the conditions of this equilibrium, we should have solved the social problem. That, unfortunately, is still a hard nut to crack. But, at any rate, we can keep our eye on art, remind it of its moral obligations, and request it, in the language of Dick Swiveller to the Marchioness, "to moderate its transports."

T. Chronicle, Mar. 16, 1898

"The extent to which the domestic affairs of the great affect the policies of nations". [e.g. Louis XIV was suffering from raging toothache at the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes] – (adv.t of "The Secret Cabinet of History" – Paris. Carrington.)

Nietzsche's Genealogy of Morals. "Mr Crawford considers that N.'s sounder doctrines were put forth during his early life, & that his later utterances were tainted with insanity."
(Newspaper)

[The latter words are true enough.]

Kipling – L'Envoi to Soldiers Three: –

Lo, I have wrought in common clay
Rude figures of a rough-hewn race –
. . . . . .
. . . . . I wrought them for Thy sake
And breathed in them mine agonies.
Small mirth was in the making. Now
I lift the cloth that clokes the clay,
And, wearied, at Thy feet I lay
My wares, ere I go forth to sell.
The long bazaar will praise – but Thou –
Heart of my heart, have I done well?

Letters of Browning & Mrs B.

"'O God, if there be a God, save my soul if I have a soul!'"

(King's memoirs)

"It is a principle with me to begin by welcoming any strangeness [in poetry], intention of originality in men, the other way of safe copying precedents being so safe". R.B.

"The lane Keats loved so much [at Highgate] – called Poets Lane by the gods [Keats met Hunt with pres.^n copy of his poems there]. Coleridge had an affection for the place, & Shelley knew it." R.B.

"Carlyle sees things in broad blazing lights, but he does not analyse them like a philosopher". E.B.B.

"How the fashion of this world passes; the forms it beauty & truth take!" RB.

"Those known facts which, for practical good, we treat as supremely commonplace, but wh., like those of the uncertainty of life ... if they were not commonplace, & c^d. they be thoroughly apprehended, (except in the chance minutes wh. make one grow old ...) – the business of the world w^d. cease." R.B.

"Let us use the advantage which falls to us from our misfortune." E.B.B.

"Was ever life so like death before? My face was so close against the tombstones that there seemed no room even for the tears." E.B.B.

Lady Mary Worthley Montagu's Septennial Act [for marriage]
E.B.B.

"All men are made, or make themselves, different in their approaches to different men — & the secret of goodness & greatness is in choosing <u>whom</u> you will approach, & live with, in memory or imagination, through the crowding obvious people who seem to live with you." R.B.

Leslie Stephen's <u>Studies of a Biographer</u>.

"Gibbon's great maxim: To the philosopher all religions are equally false; & to the magistrate equally useful."

"Voltaire's <u>Essai sur les moeurs</u> is delightful reading, but a caricature of history."

"Gentlemen-bruchers" (sportsmen) Arthur Young.

"The wisest philosopher, if he honestly put down his first thoughts, would be always contradicting himself. We get the appearance of consistency only because we take time to correct, & qualify, & compare, & extenuate, & very often we spoil our best thoughts in the process. What wd. not our Ruskin lose if he cared for consistency? The price of suppressing first thoughts may be worth paying by a man whose strength lies in logic; but with a keen, rapid, impetuous observer like Arthur Young we wd. rather do the correcting for ourselves."

"Max" or Nunc Dimittis.

"It flashed upon me that, as I watched them, they were stealing my life from me, making me one of their own kind. My brain seemed to be shrinking, all the blood ceasing in my body. I wd. not watch them. I drooped my eyelids. My hands looked smooth, waxen, without nerves. I knew ~~not~~ now that I shd. never speak nor hear again, never more. I took a dull pride, even, in the thought that this was the very frock-coat in which I had been assassinated."

"Viewed in the light of evolution, it is only those recently acquired functions that are perfectly conscious: repetition of functions leads to their unconscious performance."

Lancet.

Our real life is not the life we live, & we feel that our deepest, nay, our most intimate thoughts, are quite apart from ourselves, for we are other than our thoughts & our dreams. And it is only at special moments – it may be by merest accident – that we live our own life.....

Facts are nothing but the laggards – the spies & camp-followers – of the great forces we cannot see.

Maeterlinck. Treasure of the Humble.

A. "Hellenism was the government of communities of men, ... & the source of authority was from within: orientalism was the government of territory..... & the source of authority was from without.....

.... ~~The worship~~ Local citizenship [in the greater Greece] slowly yielded to a sense for citizenship of the world, & cosmopolitanism was born. The worship of the old city gods, based on community of blood, gave place to a

yearning for something that might symbolize the higher unity of human life"

B. I. Wheeler - Century magazine. Oct. 99.

'What does a philosopher firstly & lastly require of himself? To overcome his age in himself, to become "timeless". With what, then, has he to wage the hardest strife? With the characteristics in which he is just the child of his age.'

Nietzsche.

ETHICS. [*From the Article (33 pages) by HENRY SIDGWICK, Litt.D., Prof. Moral Philosophy, Cambridge.*] . . . . . There is an obvious danger to moral responsibility involved in the doctrine that vice is involuntary; which yet seems a natural inference from the Socratic identification of knowledge with virtue. Hence Aristotle had already been led to attempt a refutation of this doctrine; but his attempt had only shown the profound difficulty of attacking the paradox, so long as it was admitted that no one could of deliberate purpose act contrary to what seemed to him best. Now, Aristotle's divergence from Socrates had not led him so far as to deny this; while for the Stoics who had receded to the original Socratic position, the difficulty was still more patent. In fact, a philosopher who maintains that virtue is essentially knowledge has to choose between alternative paradoxes; he must either allow vice to be involuntary, or affirm ignorance to be voluntary. The latter horn of the dilemma is at any rate the less dangerous to morality, and as such the Stoics chose it. But they were not yet at the end of their perplexities; for while they were thus driven on one line of thought to an extreme extension of the range of human volition, their view of the physical universe involved an equally thorough-going determinism. How could the vicious man be responsible if his vice were strictly pre-determined? . . . . . .

The Socratic paradox.

COMTE. [*From the Article (9 pages) by THE RT. HON. JOHN MORLEY, P.C., M.A., F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L., M.P.*] . . . . . The exaltation of Humanity into the throne occupied by the Supreme Being under monotheistic systems made all the rest of Comte's construction easy enough. Utility remains the test of every institution, impulse, act; his fabric becomes substantially an arch of utilitarian propositions, with an artificial Great Being inserted at the top to keep them in their place. The Comtist system is utilitarianism crowned by a fantastic decoration. Translated into the plainest English, the position is as follows: "Society can only be regenerated by the greater subordination of politics to morals, by the moralization of capital, by the renovation of the family, by a higher conception of marriage, and so on. These ends can only be reached by a heartier development of the sympathetic instincts. The sympathetic instincts can only be developed by the Religion of Humanity." Looking at the problem in this way, even a moralist who does not expect theology to be the instrument of social revival, might still ask whether the sympathetic instincts will not necessarily be already developed to their highest point, before people will be persuaded to accept the religion, which is at bottom hardly more than sympathy under a more imposing name. However that may be, the whole battle—into which we shall not enter—as to the legitimateness of Comtism as a religion turns upon this erection of Humanity into a Being. The various hypotheses, dogmas, proposals, as to the family, to capital, &c., are merely propositions measurable by considerations of utility and a balance of expediencies. Many of these proposals are of the highest interest, and many of them are actually available; but there does not seem to be one of them of an available kind, which could not equally well be approached from other sides, and even incorporated in some radically antagonistic system. Adoption, for example, as a practice for improving the happiness of families and the welfare of society, is capable of being weighed, and can in truth only be weighed, by utilitarian considerations, and has been commended by men to whom the Comtist religion is naught. The singularity of Comte's construction, and the test by which it must be tried, is the transfer of the worship and discipline of Catholicism to a system in which "the conception of God is superseded" by the abstract idea of Humanity, conceived as a kind of Personality. . . . . .

STANLEY, ARTHUR PENRHYN. [*From the Article (4 pages) by THE VERY REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, D.D., LL.D., Dean of Westminster, Dean of the Order of the Bath.*] . . . . . Though he resolutely stood aloof from all connection with party, it is impossible not to recognize even in his least controversial writings the position which he held as, in the eyes of the greatest portion of his countrymen, the leading liberal theologian of his time in England. Throughout his writings in prose or poetry, on almost every subject which he touched, we see the impress, not only of his distinctive genius and of his extraordinary gifts, but also of his special views, aims, and aspirations. It may be well to describe these as nearly as possible in his own words. He looked on the age in which he lived as one of mingled hope and gloom, as a period of transition, to be followed either by an "eclipse of faith"—a "winter of unbelief"—or by a "revival of Christianity in a wider aspect," a "catholic, comprehensive, all-embracing Christianity" that "might yet overcome the world." He believed, and was never tired of asserting his belief, "that the Christian church had not yet presented its final or its most perfect aspect to the world"; that "the belief of each successive age of Christendom had as a matter of fact varied enormously from the belief of its predecessor"; that "all confessions and similar documents are, if taken as final expressions of absolute truth, misleading"; that each "successive form of theology is but the approximation to the truth, not the whole truth itself"; that it was "the glory of the church to be always advancing to perfection"; and that "there still remained, behind all the controversies of the past, a higher Christianity which neither assailants nor defenders had fully exhausted." . . . . . .

H. W. Mabie. in N.Y. Bookman. Sept '99.

..... Criticism is vital, penetrative, luminous, only when it is the product of the creative temper. It takes an artist to catch an artist. The key to the work of art is insight, not observation; hence the discursive quality of the criticism of men like Goethe, Herder, Joubert, Coleridge, Amiel. "Almost all rich veins of original and striking speculation," says John Stuart Mill, "have been opened by systemic half-thinkers." The half-thinker like Goethe, Coleridge, Carlyle and Emerson, who sees a whole-world, is often more inclusive and creative than the whole-thinker who sees a half-world.

"Many minds have contributed to the working out of what may be called the vital, as distinguished from the abstract, idea of history and art; but we owe to Herder, Winkelmann, Lessing and Goethe a lasting obligation for their varied but harmonious exposition of this deep and luminous conception; perhaps the most fundamental and characteristic idea which modern thought has produced. Winkelmann's contribution to the knowledge of art may be taken as an illustration of the general work of these thinkers. Instead of looking at Greek sculpture as comprising a series of detached and unrelated works, he discerned the unity and harmony of these works as expressions of a single impulse or activity; more than this, he discerned the vital relation of sculpture, as the Greeks practised it, to their genius, their temper and their life. He saw that no individual impulse or skill accounted for Greek art, but that its explanation must be sought in the Greek nature. He saw that the art of sculpture in Greek hands was of a piece with all the other arts, and that what was characteristic of Phidias, the sculptor, was also characteristic of Sophocles, the poet, of Plato, the thinker, and of Pericles, the statesman. Everything the Athenians did in their best years was of a piece, and all their arts were so many expressions of their nature. Elevation, simplicity and repose were characteristics common to sculptured figures, acted dramas, philosophic speculation and practical statesmanship; sculpture, literature, philosophy and oratory were, therefore, vitally related parts of a complete and harmonious expression of Greek life, and the Greek nature was the soil in which all these beautiful growths had their root. Winkelmann discerned the natural history of art; its response to external conditions; its large dependence on soil, sky, temperament, religion, political characters; the impress of race upon it. He saw, in a word, the unity of Greek life and history. He put a vital process in place of an abstract idea, a living organism in place of unrelated products of individual skill.

"Herder, fresh from the study of the Bible, of Shakespeare and of the English ballads, approached the study of history and literature in the same spirit. He put aside all ideas of artificial production; he saw that literature is a natural growth; that its roots are in the life of man, and that it responds to the changing conditions of that life as swiftly and surely as vegetation responds to a change of soil; each soil nourishing the growth to which it is specially adapted. The significant word with Herder was growth; because growth implies natural process as opposed to mechanical process, spontaneous impulse as distinguished from conscious action, genius as contrasted with artifice, and the personality of the writer as against abstract ideas. His thought of what goes to the making of a great work of literature is well expressed in these words of Goethe's: 'Everything that a man undertakes to produce, whether by action, word or in whatsoever way, ought to spring from the union of all his faculties.' In other words, a work of art is an expression of a man's whole nature and life; something that grows out of him and not something which he puts together with mechanical dexterity. Herder discerned the natural history of literature, its vital relation to the life behind it, its close and inevitable connection with human history and development. 'Poetry in those happy days,' he declared, 'lived in the ears of the people, on the lips and in the harps of living bards; it sang of history, of the events of the day, of mysteries, miracles and signs. It was the flower of a nation's character, language and country; of its occupations, its prejudices, its passions, its aspirations and its soul.' The epic was 'the living history of the people.' This view of life and its arts is now familiar to us, but it was strange and revolutionary to the contemporaries of Herder.*

* Short studies in Literature - quoted in N.Y. Bookman. Sept '99 by H.W. Mabie.

"Literature" Nov 4. 99

It is with a darker, more macabre sense of the soiling mystery of death, and the end of beauty, that a poem called "Wasted Words," which I have translated for a specimen, sums up the attitude of the universe towards woman and of woman towards the universe:—

After the bath the chambermaid
Combs out your hair. The peignoir falls
In pleated folds. You turn your head
To hear the mirror's madrigals.

Does not the mirror's voice remind
Your pride: This body, fair in vain,
Decrepit shelter of a kind
Of soul, must find the dust again.

Then shall this delicate flesh forsake
The bones it veiled, and worms intrude
Where all is emptiness, and make
A busy nest in solitude.

There, no more white; but brown earth strewn
Heavily on your bony cheeks.
No gleaming lustres, but the moon.
These are the words your mirror speaks.

You listen with a soulless smile,
Too proud to heed the thing they say;
For woman mocks at time, the while
To-morrow feeds on yesterday.

That is characteristic enough, in its touches of old sentiment and new, in its not unsuccessful aim at effect, in its fantastic modernity;

Charles Cros is very French, and in his own time was very modern.

ARTHUR SYMONS.

A good line:—
"They have ridden the low moon out of the sky, their hoofs drum up the dawn."
Kipling.

WAR.

Private Smith of the Royals; the veldt and a slate-black sky,
Hillocks of mud, brick-red with blood, and a prayer—half curse—to die.
A lung and a Mauser bullet; pink froth and a half-choked cry.

Private Smith of the Royals; a torrent of freezing rain;
A hail of frost on a life half lost; despair and a grinding pain.
And the drip-drip-drip of the Heavens to wash out the brand of Cain.

Private Smith of the Royals, self-sounding his funeral knell;
A burning throat that each gasping note scrapes raw like a broken shell.
A thirst like a red-hot iron and a tongue like a patch of Hell.

Private Smith of the Royals; the blush of a dawning day;
The fading mist that the sun has kissed—and over the hills away
The blest Red Cross like an angel in the trail of the men who slay.

But Private Smith of the Royals gazed up at the soft blue sky—
The rose-tinged morn like a babe new born and the sweet-songed birds on high—
With a fleck of red on his pallid lip and a film of white on his eye.

HERBERT CADETT.

[We do not often publish poems by writers unknown to us, but these lines, in spite of some defects, appear to us to have a character which promises distinction for their author.]

D. Chronicle 28 Oct 99

"I was not sorrowful, but only tired
Of everything that ever I admired."
(Ernest Dowson. "Decorations in verse & prose. Smithers 5/-)

The French have a proverb that "stones are thrown only at the trees which bear fruit."

"Paolo and Francesca." A Tragedy in four Acts. By Stephen Phillips. (London: John Lane. 4s. 6d.)

PAOLO: You are not sad?
FRANCESCA: What is it to be sad?
Nothing hath grieved me yet but ancient woes,
Sea-perils, or some long-ago farewell,
Or the last sunset cry of wounded kings.

That can fetch down on us the eternal sleep
Anticipating the slow mind of God.

GIO. Lucrezia! this is that old bitterness.
LUC. Bitterness—am I bitter? Strange, O strange
How else? My husband dead and childless left,
My thwarted woman-thoughts have inward turned,
And that vain milk like acid in me eats.
Have I not in my thought trained little feet
To venture, and taught little lips to move
Until they shaped the wonder of a word?
I am long practised. O those children, mine!
Mine, doubly mine: and yet I cannot touch them,
I cannot see them, hear them—Does great God
Expect I shall clasp air and kiss the wind
For ever? And the budding cometh on,
The burgeoning, the cruel flowering;
At night the quickening splash of rain, at dawn
That muffled call of babes how like to birds;
And I amid these sights and sounds must starve—
I, with so much to give, perish of thrift!
Omitted by His casual dew!
GIO. Well, well,
You are spared much: children can wring the heart.
LUC. Spared! to be spared what I was born to have!
I am a woman, and this very flesh
Demands its natural pangs, its rightful throes,
And I implore with vehemence these pains.
I know that children wound us, and surprise
Even to utter death, till we at last
Turn from a face to flowers: but this my heart
Was ready for these pangs, and had foreseen.
O! but I grudge the mother her last look
Upon the coffined form—that pang is rich—
Envy the shivering cry when gravel falls.
And all these maimed wants and thwarted thoughts,
Eternal yearning, answered by the wind,
Have dried in me belief and love and fear.
I am become a danger and a menace,
A wandering fire, a disappointed force,
A peril—do you hear, Giovanni?—O!
It is such souls as mine that go to swell
The childless cavern cry of the barren sea,
Or make that human ending to night-wind.

PAO. What can we fear, we two?
O God, Thou seest us Thy creatures bound
Together by that law which holds the stars
In palpitating cosmic passion bright;
By which the very sun enthralls the earth,
And all the waves of the world faint to the moon.
Even by such attraction we two rush
Together through the everlasting years.
Us, then, whose only pain can be to part,
How wilt Thou punish? For what ecstasy
Together to be blown about the globe!
What rapture in perpetual fire to burn
Together!—where we are is endless fire.
There centuries shall in a moment pass,
And all the cycles in one hour elapse!
Still, still together, even when faints Thy sun,
And past our souls Thy stars like ashes fall,
How wilt Thou punish us who cannot part?
FRANC. I lie out on your arm and say your name—
"Paolo!" "Paolo!"
PAO. "Francesca!"

The History of Modern Philosophy, by Prof. Harald Höffding, of the University of Copenhagen, in two volumes, has been already translated from the Danish into German. The object of the work is to trace the development of philosophic thought from the close of the Middle Ages onwards, and the method adopted is to study the personality and work of those men whose names naturally stand out in their historic sequence, to indicate the special contribution or advance made by each, and to criticise their standpoint. The value of the work has been widely recognised in Germany. Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the book is its full treatment of the beginnings of modern philosophy in the period before Descartes, reviewing the thought of writers so different and so interesting as Montaigne, Machiavelli, Giordano Bruno, and the inaugurators of the new science—Leonardo da Vinci, Kepler, and Galileo, who lead up to Bacon. The first volume, which is procurable separately, deals fully with Hobbes and the later English thinkers, and the last chapter is devoted to French thought in the eighteenth century, from Voltaire and the Encyclopædists to Rousseau. The second volume passes from a brief study of Lessing to Kant, with whom begins the period of strictly "modern" philosophy. Very much less space is conceded to the later Germans, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Schopenhauer, and the rest, who are classed as the philosophers of Romanticism. The ninth book deals exhaustively with the Philosophy of Positivism, beginning with Comte and ending with Darwin and Herbert Spencer, and the tenth expounds the later Germans, Lotze, Hartmann, and their fellows. The book may be commended to all students of philosophy, whether ethical, metaphysical, or political, as covering a field of which no other existing work has attempted to give so comprehensive a survey. The book has been translated from the German edition by Miss B. E. Meyer.

By this time most people have made up their minds upon the merits of M. Maeterlinck, and the production of his *Pelléas et Mélisande* in an English version, for a series of nine *matinées*, will hardly rekindle the fiery discussion which followed its performance in French some seasons ago by the company of the Théâtre de l'Œuvre. As every one knows, the world, according to the "*Shakespeare des marionettes*," is peopled with a strangely anæmic race, morbidly sensitive to impressions of physical or mental discomfort, and given to triple repetitions of the simple sentences in which they express themselves. With all the Ollendorffian peculiarities of their diction, and, notwithstanding the simplicity, not to say *naïveté*, of most of the situations and incidents of the dramas, an impression of remote yet vivid pathos is somehow conveyed in any adequate performance of the best of the author's plays. And

i.e. - Maeterlinck

In the French production of the work the effect of remoteness and archaic simplicity was obtained by making the whole action pass behind a gauze curtain, and by encouraging the actors in a designedly angular style of gesture, which perpetually reminded the spectator of figures in tapestry. Here the management has, perhaps wisely, preferred to accept the ordinary conditions of theatrical production, and a succession of scenes of the usual elaborate kind pass before our eyes. The place of the intervening veil is taken, and its object as separating the drama from everyday experience partly fulfilled, by the incidental music.

California - "The right hand of the Continent"
(by C.F. Lummis. Harper's Mag. Jan 1900.)

It is a case where one man & the geography are a majority -

The Pacific - prophets have foretold it the coming chief theatre of the world's activities.

The Civil War .... Tall trees are risen upon its graves ... N. & S. are grown one ... by the slow 'intention' of time & the blood.

Emigrants thither in '49 & onwards - Every man lost something in California, & found something ... Some that had been strong so long as environment crutched them, turned weak when they tried to stand alone; & some, weakling by disuse, turned giants under exercise. Some "good men" became bad, & some "bad men" became good. It was the Circe that bewitched a man to his true inner shape - of fox or wolf or hog or man. And so is the frontier always ... Every man jack of those men was changed - grown along his line of least resistance.

California is above all others the land of contrasts... It is true, but truth is a club too heavy to be used unmercifully.

I would rather think of it [the climate &c] as Nature's true normal, & of the peevish climate temper of my nature coast as it were her nemalgia.

..... Though one may prefer the things that merit superlatives.

No one does the thing which seems to need doing.

"Maeterlinck." Contemp^r Review. March 1900.

Arthur R. Ropes.

"'The thoughts of a princess are hungered.'

The hungry princess – a favourite type of M.'s – is the soul pining in vain for its birthright of sympathy. That a beggar should starve is natural, & has no especial significance; a princess is born with a presumed right to live in abundance & tender care.

We have had our serious mystical poets too: William Blake in the past, & the Celtic school in the present. e.g. Mr Yeats ...

"But crude & boyish as is La Princesse Maleine, & Ollendorfian as is much of its dialogue, the play already gives us the one note that M. strikes more plainly than any other. There is the sense of mystery at the back of the visible action — the unknown horror behind the closed door, the tremendous presence impending over the trivialities of ordinary life. The chief personage in the M. drama is the Dweller of the Threshold, Fate, or Death, or Love, or all in one.

"One theme, however, is not enough for a symphony; this new dramatic motive [the bar, material or mental, & the mystery going on behind it] needs development.... M. breaks down... singularly limited... possessed with a certain number of images, & he can hardly go beyond them. Corridors, moats, & towers of old castles... underground passages... marshes canals, forests, lighthouses, convents, fountains, ponds... through wh. move weird mournful beings....

"A Symbolist may be defined as a man who says something else. Unable or unwilling to put his thoughts into definite words, he uses certain terms or metaphors to shadow it forth. Hence symbolism is only justifiable,

from an artistic point of view. when the real meaning of the writer cannot be put into plain words, or cannot be so expressed in proper artistic form. Beyond this symbolism is unnecessary, & simply irritating..... A symbolist who always talks or paints in symbols is a man who speaks an arbitrary language of his own. His work is mere cryptogram. We must judge the symbolist by his non-symbolic work. If we find this full of significance we may feel sure that what we do not quite understand has yet its meaning... If we apply this test to M., is his silence always so eloquent.... or.. confession of inadequacy?

"We never feel the thrill of the perfect thought & the perfect word in one of his writings. In fact, he wd. hardly care to give us such a thrill.... Thought may seem to him as lowered by becoming a definite mental conception, & degraded by embodiment in a form of words. His eloquence ... lies in the silences between & behind the speeches of his characters.

"But have we not all this eloquence? Can we not all outvie the greatest poets in the dim recesses of our consciousness?... The poet is not necessarily he who thinks what no one has thought, but the man that finds... words for the ... idea."

"The terrific oracle of Oedipus: 'Mayst thou ne'er know the truth of what thou art.'" Dr. J. H. Hyslop. in Harpers.

[The line more literally is 'Mayst thou never come to know who thou art' — ΟΙΔΙΠΟΥΣ ΤΥΡ: 1068.]

Secondary Personality. — Subconscious mental processes — e.g. "hypnotize a man .. suggest that he make a speech, & he may do so in a way that he could not in a normal state. He seems to be another person than himself. This is what is called secondary personality." Dr. J. H. ib.

Letter of Dr St George Mivart, just before his death: —

...."I have no more leaning to atheism or agnosticism now than ever I had; but the inscrutable, incomprehensible energy pervading the universe, & (as it seems to me) disclosed by science, differs profoundly, as I read nature, from the God worshipped by Christians." Times. 4. 4. 1900.

Heretical notions of God. Tertullian (De Testimonio Animae, c. ii.) speaks of some who believe in a non-active & passionless God.

He is confounding the functions of the poet and the pamphleteer. The age of the poetry of reason has long passed, and it is only in the correspondence columns of a Church paper or in tract or pamphlet that one should discuss the infallibility of the Church of Rome, the mistaken faith of the Jews, or the contentions of the atheist.

Athenaeum 4. Aug 1900

Style and the "Edinburgh Review."

THE article in the current *Edinburgh Review* on "Some Tendencies of Modern Style" deserves attention in more ways than one. Its declared aim is to criticise some recent efflorescences of the younger phrase-mongers who follow their Meredith not wisely but too well. Herein we have every sympathy with it. The application to the novel of a style perilous in the essay is an innovation to be deplored. The aim of such style is great minuteness of word selection: the sentence is to become a mosaic of *recherchés* and carefully tested words. In the hands of a master this may succeed. It may succeed by a fastidious reticence, a delicate sense of the too much, a chastened instinct where to stop. But in most hands—as one might prophesy, and as we see in fact—the tendency of such narrowed attention to the individual word is to throw the sentence out of focus. There should be an organic relation and subordination in the vocables of a sentence, a distinction of major and minor. But in the strained minuteness of the writer's attention to language he misses sight of this with distressing result. The words lose their perspective, and start out upon the reader with an unnatural separate distinctness:

> Each particular word doth stand on end,
> Like quills upon the fretful porcupine.

It has an effect like the painful heightening of individual objects in a nightmare vision. In fact, such a sentence (unconsciously to the writer) is veritably dislocated; as in the drawing of a beginner, where noses and other features assume abnormal proportions. Each word may be accurate and defensible in itself, but the total result is false because *relation*—comparative importance—has been neglected. It is an error parallel to the pre-Raphaelite assemblage of severally-studied details in an unrelated whole. And all this becomes tenfold worse when the writer intensifies the impression by packed audacities of imagery. The effect is phantasmagoric. One's eyes ache, seeking and finding no place of rest.

But here our agreement with the reviewer ceases. It is, unhappily, only at the close of his article that he reaches these justified animadversions. The rest of the article is consumed in an elaborate attempt to provide a foundation of principle for his forthcoming strictures. For this purpose he revives the mischievous fallacy that "you should write as you speak." When it is considered that there are whole ranges of themes which are practically excluded from speech, the fallacy and inadequacy of this principle seems evident. It is true that the reviewer modifies it by saying that speech should be the model for prose. True, in the same sense that the skeleton is the model for the flesh. But the reviewer means much more; he contends that the nearer prose is to speech the better it is. Armed with this law, he surveys the range of English prose, and makes devastating work. Passing over his loose introduction, which contains fallacies of thought enough to require an article for their discussion, it is sufficient to say that one main result, if not object, of his essay is virtually to set aside and condemn a whole mode of English prose; and with it to clear away from our literature a stately grove of noble writers. On his principle, of course, the eighteenth century is the great period of our prose. With ruthless logic he carries his theory to its full consequences, brushing aside the entire seventeenth century. A principle which condemns at one fell swoop Milton and Sir Thomas Browne and Jeremy Taylor, and their great brethren, stands surely self-condemned. If either they or the principle must go, it will be hard for the principle!

The truth is, that it is pedantry to limit prose within any external order of style. The form of prose is determined by its *aim*—by its subject-matter and the writer's design in treating that subject-matter. As this approaches or recedes from the aims of speech, the style should, and must, approach or recede from the usual structure of speech. Where it is widely different from unpremeditated speech, that is because theme and aim are widely different from anything conceivable in speech. But here we touch one cause of the reviewer's error. He wishes to draw a fast line between prose and poetry. Metre, he thinks, is the proper distinction between poetry and prose; therefore, outside metre, the more prosaic your writing (the nearer to speech, in his phrase), the better it will be, as a matter of style. But metre is not the proper distinction between poetry and prose (though a distinction convenient for general observation). As a proof, take the poetical books of the Bible. They have been rendered into prose so superbly fit that all attempts, even by poets, to substitute metrical form have utterly failed. Here you have grand poetry without metre. What, then, has it which distinguishes it, outwardly, from prosaic prose? It has *rhythm*. It is the presence of lofty and noble rhythm which invests the poetry of the Bible with such satisfying and wholly congruous form. And it is rhythm which really is the *necessary* medium of poetry, not metre. But rhythm varies gradually and imperceptibly through numberless gradations, from the highest to the lowest, till it disappears in the pedestrian progress of average prose. It follows that there is no such fast line between poetry and prose as the Edinburgh Reviewer supposes. Poetry and prose can, and sometimes do, play into each other. Prose, therefore, becomes a vast *spectrum*, fading into poetry at one end, into journalism at the other (or, if the Reviewer prefer the phrase, into the forms of ordinary speech). To which of these two extremities a given style shall approximate depends wholly on the writer's aim. Prose in the past has divided itself into two great modes, represented by the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The prose of Browne and Jeremy Taylor was well towards the upper, or poetic, end of the spectrum, without actually passing into it, like the poetic books of the Bible. The prose of Swift and Dryden was well towards the lower, or colloquial, end, though far from passing into it—much further than certain modern prose. But both were as legitimate as they were separate modes of prose. That the eighteenth century is a fitter model for the general requirements of prose is obvious. But that does not sweep from the ranks of the great masters of style Taylor, and Browne, and Hooker, and their fellows. And God forbid it should!

The Academy. 18 November, 1899.

Kant & Hegel. "Kant had shown that all known or knowable objects are relative to a conscious subject, & that therefore we cannot legitimately treat them as things in themselves – i.e., as things that would might exist by themselves even if there were no intelligent principle in existence to know them. He had shown, in other words, that existence means nothing unless it means existence for a self. Hegel carried the argument a step further, & maintained that the world of objects is not only related to an intelligence, but that it can be nothing but the revelation or manifestation of intelligence".

Professor E. Caird (Chambers's Cyclo.)

"According to Hegel's system finite things are not (as in the system of subjective Idealism) simply phenomena for us, existing only in our consciousness, but are phenomena per se by their very nature, i.e., things having the ground of their being not in themselves, but in the universal Divine Idea... This is the system of Absolute Idealism. [idea-ism] Ueberweg.

Market Gardening. "The field is overcrowded, & prosperity is only to be found in doing something that few are engaged in; or in unmistakably excelling others". Westm.r Gazette

to this literary craftsman words have an existence like living creatures.

a traditional ballad. "All the more because it is so dreamlike & confused I am inclined to think that this is really a traditional version." (A Lang, in Longman's.)

Impressionism.

R. L. S. Stevenson's monograph on Velasquez. (Bell. Gt. Masters in Painting Series) Finest statement of the theory of Impressionism in the language. Herein ... he serenely enunciates the now universally accepted proposition that the art of painting can progress but in one direction – towards Impressionism so called.

The Outlook.

"In whatever way the Self is taken, it will prove to be appearance. It cannot, if finite, maintain itself against external relations. For these will enter its essence, & so ruin its independency." F. H. Bradley. Appearance & Reality. 1st. 1897.

Consciousness in Nature. Schelling, in the Philosophy of Nature writings, & in the World-Soul, supplements the Fichtian Ego or Absolute Ego by showing that the whole of Nature may be regarded as an embodiment of a process by which Spirit tends to rise to a consciousness of itself.

Chamb. Biog. Dic.

[Cf. Clifford's "Mind-stuff"]

"As the fundamental Cause of all earthly suffering we find Darwin's struggle for existence". Phil. of Mysticism. C. du Prel. trans. by C. C. Massey.

"Newton .... could compare infinite space to the sensorium of the Deity."

Huxley. Study of Berkeley.

"According to their [Sir I. Newton's &c] doctrine, God Almighty wants to wind up his watch from time to time, otherwise it would cease to move."

ib. quot. from Leibnitz.

"The passion of love invariably drives men & women to an extreme step in one direction or another. It will send some to the Cloister, some to the Tribune, some to the stage, some to heroism, some to crime, & all to their natural calling."

Robert Orange - by J. Oliver Hobbes.

"I cannot light my own fire; but whenever I get my fire lighted from another life I can carry the living flame as my own into other subjects, which have been illuminated in the flame"

(Robertson of Brighton on finding his inspiration in the writings of others)

"Every kind of ~~material~~ information was by the piety of his mind, converted into theology". (Dr Johnson on Watts.)

He read a certain humanity into natural things, feeling for them as though actually living and sentient. The Jungfrau, when the sunset glow had gone, appalled him as being dead, and he rejoiced to note her recovery under the moonlight: mountain streams were always to him 'little scamps' playing mischievous merry pranks among the hills, and he was genuinely sorry for the untimely fate of a rill in Ireland, which, rising in a tarn on the top of a headland, only lived to tumble abruptly over a cliff into the sea; there was pathos to him in this short career.

J. C. TARVER in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

"The Thrush" No 1.

Another is a lyric by Mr. W. E. Henley, of which the first and last verses read:—

It came, the news, like a fire in the night,
That life and its best were done;
And there was never so dazed a wretch
In the heat of the living sun.

So I went for the news to the house of the news,
But the words were left unsaid,
For the face of the house was blank with blinds,
And I knew that she was dead.

"While ye have light believe in the light." John XII. 36.

"Be not children in understanding. .... In understanding be men." 1 Cor. XIV. 20.

"Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you." John XII. 35

Ye have been called unto liberty." Gal. V. 13

"Believe not every spirit." 1 John IV. 1

"Kant's greatest service is to have separated the phenomenal from the thing-in-itself by proving that between us & things there always stands the intellect. Kant's Copernican discovery is aptly hit off by Schopenhauer in the words: 'Before Kant we were in Time; now Time is in us,' & so on."

Schopenhauer's Criticism of Kant. Mind 1891.

The painter Manet. "It has been said of Manet that... he kept losing & half-finding himself, never saying 'this is my rest, at this point I set up my mastership.'"

"He secures with loose liquid touches the chief constituent tones of the effect, leaving them to float side by side, with their edges undetermined."

"Ugly buildings.... Never mind: take the lovely tones that without premeditation these misfortunes offer to the sunlight."

"D. S. M." in S. Review, 22.9.1900

Music. "England, before doing anything of her own, must absorb German music, even as the earlier Germans absorbed Italian music."

"I. F. R." ib

The Grave. "The one most impressive feature of the Chinese landscape is the grave." Dr. Clark. N. American Revw

"The Riddle of the Universe at the Close of the Nineteenth Century." By Ernst Haeckel. Translated by Joseph McCabe. Issued by the Rationalist Press Association, Limited. (London: Watts and Co. 6s. net.)

Now that Huxley is dead, Ernst Haeckel of Jena is perhaps the most famous of all those who champion science in opposition to religion. In "Die Welt-rathsel," of which this book is a translation, he returns once more to the charge against all that is most hateful to the militant naturalist. There is no withdrawing or falling away. In a strikingly large number of cases men who have been decisively ranged on the same side have modified their views with advancing years. Professor Haeckel almost ruefully reviews a number of these apostates—Wundt, Virchow, Du Bois-Reymond, Karl Ernst Baer, and others. Their entire change of philosophical principle he finds "very interesting," suggesting that it

the brain which comes with advancing years. But Haeckel expounds the faith as earnestly as ever, and does not cease to belabour the false conceptions of dualism, idealism, and Christianity.

What, then, is the reasoned belief that science has to offer as a solution of the great world-riddle? It is the homogeneity of nature. There are not two distinct forms of being, matter and spirit, but only one form. There is no such thing as spirit without matter. All nature passes through endless changes and forms; no dividing line can be drawn between the organic and inorganic, between nature and man. For man is only a part of nature, and a very unimportant part. There is no such thing as design or government or plan in the world; teleology is a conception which must be ruled out without remorse. Kant's three great postulates, God, Freedom, and Immortality, are promptly disposed of. The "wise Providence" of the Church, the "all-loving Father in heaven" is an "untenable myth." The controversy about Freedom has ended in the complete victory of the determinists. And "the belief in the immortality of the human soul is a dogma which is in hopeless contradiction with the most solid empirical truths of modern science."

To Haeckel and those who think with him the most unpardonable error is "anthropism." Man is not the central point of the universe, nor, indeed, a point of any importance at all. He is no more than a zoological species. An infinite process of development through the lower animals has produced him—somehow. There was no purpose in his production: he merely happened to come about. He is placed, too, on an unimportant planet of an unimportant sun, lost in the infinities of space. The duration of his dwelling-place is limited. "Even our mother earth . . . will grow cold and lifeless, . . . , and, gradually narrowing its orbit, will fall eventually into the sun." Man has little behind him and little before: he is a casual, transient and trival animal creature. In the light of modern scientific discovery—

> Our earth shrinks into the slender proportions of a "mote in the sunbeam," of which unnumbered millions chase each other through the vast depths of space. Our own "human nature," which exalted itself into an image of God in its anthropistic illusion, sinks to the level of a placental mammal, which has no more value for the universe at large than the ant, the fly of a summer's day, the microscopic infusorium, or the smallest bacillus. Humanity is but a transitory phase of the evolution of an external substance, a particular phenomenal form of matter and energy; the true proportion of which we soon perceive when we set it on the background of infinite space and eternal time.

The belittling of man, his deposition from his former place in the universe, has inspired much of the warfare that has raged around modern science. Professor Haeckel urges

[illegible] mocking zest. How strongly many refined and sensitive minds have recoiled from it is known to everyone who has read "In Memoriam." The doctrine set forth in the words we have just quoted seemed to Tennyson to be the most fatal fruit of knowledge without "reverence." By Haeckel it is urged without condition or mitigation, no condemnation being too hard for "anthropism" in all its branches.

About the energy, the vigour and the conviction with which Professor Haeckel presses his views there is as little doubt as there is of his immense attainments, and the authority with which he speaks on all questions of natural science. But how far can the authority of science be stretched? Much that is said in this book is not matter of science at all, but of belief, of interpretation, of the point of view. How far is the scientist justified in asserting that he utterly rejects "teleology," when he can hardly open his mouth without speaking of organs which show "provident arrangement" and "excellent contrivance"? Whilst using freely expressions such as these, Professor Haeckel may hold to the conviction that "teleology" is an outworn dogma, and that no one ought to speak of end or purpose in nature; but he does not make himself clear. Criticisms of even more importance suggest themselves. What justification can "anthropism" plead before the bar of science itself? The doctrine of evolution may be interpreted in two very opposite ways. Since man has sprung from the brute, it may be held that he is merely an animal showing certain accidental variations from other animals. We may explain evolution by referring everything back to its beginnings. Or we may fix our attention on the final and highest stages. The oak is the outgrowth of the acorn, or the acorn is the seed of the oak. The process of evolution may be understood in the light given by its most perfect product, man—not with the eye fixed alone on its imperfect beginnings. If we study nature from man downwards, rather than from the lowest germ upwards, we, in some measure justify "anthropism"; we are interpreting nature by man. Human life and human energies thus become the most significant thing in all the animated world. The argument might be pursued a little deeper. Most people, we believe, are haunted by a conviction that that which is the highest must also be the truest. They believe the highest form of existence to be that which finds expression in the moral and spiritual life. Moral experience seems to be the highest, and, for that very reason, the most real form of experience of which we have any knowledge. It is man alone "who battles for the true, the just." In this aspect his activities have a dignity and value that we seek for everywhere else in nature in vain.

In the whole of this book we have found only one reference to religion which does not display a desire to say something unpleasant and crushing. "When I was at Bombay in 1881," says Professor Haeckel, "I watched with the greatest sympathy the elevating rites of the pious Parsees, who, standing on the sea shore, or kneeling on their prayer-rugs, offered their devotion to the sun at its rise

[illegible] and setting." But not a scrap of this sympathy is forthcoming for the religion that produced Francis of Assisi and Thomas à Kempis. In Christianity Haeckel sees only a land vision of darkness and superstition:—Torquemada, Lourdes, the Holy Coat of Treves, Leo X., the burning of Giordano Bruno—that is all. Nor would he have written the amazing chapter on "Science and Christianity" had he devoted to it a fraction of the critical care he has bestowed on the preparation of professed historical investigation." he tells us, "Recent historical investigation" [illegible] teaches that Paul's father was of Greek nationality [illegible] this evidence does this historical investigation not rest? It cannot be better than that of Paul himself, who wrote in an Epistle which Professor Haeckel admits to be genuine, "For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin." The genuine Pauline Epistles are spoken of as "three in number, according to recent criticism—to the Romans, Galatians, and Corinthians." We hesitate to suppose that Professor Haeckel is unaware of the existence of two Epistles to the Corinthians, both of which are [illegible]

D. Chron. 25-1-1900

The Literary Artist. "The one thing that is not permitted to the artist is the absence of moral interest. To sit between the shining orioles & sing your songs alone is to be a monster. After all, it is character, the sense of values, the feeling for 'the things that are more excellent' that go to the making of the great personalities. Without these you can amuse, you can interest, you can startle, but you cannot move. This is why some find Velasquez the least dynamic of the masters. He stood outside his subjects, interpreting them perfectly by sheer intellectual power, without enthusiasms, & without predilections. Therefore many admire & respect Velasquez, but do not love him, & are not moved by him."

Athenaeum. Oct 20. 1900.

What is Poetry? "The modern craze for individuality is a grave symptom of a graver malady..... The poet, as he [the modern critic] conceives him is not a seer charged with a spiritual message to the general heart of man, but a clever craftsman whose ingenuity is the delight of a select circle of fastidious connoisseurs..... mannerisms of style, novelties of metre, eccentricities of fiction.... an agreeable change to men whose jaded palates are ever craving new sensations ..... It is difficult to say whether this conception

.... offers the deepest insult to poetry or to human nature. As well might it be said that Art exists in order to exercise the critical acumen of the bric-a-brac hunter."

"What is poetry?" By E. Holmes. Lond. Lane. 3/6

Imaginative literature. "The first & noblest aim of imag.ve liter.re is not either to tickle or to stab the sensibilities, but to render a coherent view of life's apparent incoherence, to give shape to the amorphous, to discover beauty wh. was hidden, to ~~rep~~ reveal essential truth. The great artist may force you to laugh or to wipe away a tear, but the accomplishes these minor feats by the way. What he mainly does is to see for you. If, in presenting a scene, he does not disclose aspects of it which you would not have observed for yourself, then he falls short of success. In a physical & a psychical sense his power is visual, the power of an eye seeing things always fresh, virginally, as though on the very morn of creation itself."

Academy. 10 Nov. 1900.

"Paint man man, whatever the issue". Browning. "Old Pictures in F."

"After that I have spoken, mock on." Job.

To Nature.

by Emily Pfeiffer.

Dread force, in whom of old we loved to see
A nursing mother, clothing with her life
The seeds of Love divine – with what sore strife
We hold or yield our thoughts of Love & thee!

Thou art not calm, but restless as the ocean,
Filling with aimless toil the endless years,
Stumbling on thought & throwing off the spheres,
Churning the Universe with mindless motion

Dull fount of joy, unhallowed source of tears,
Cold motor of our fervid faith & song,
Dead, but engendering life, love, pangs, & fears,
Thou crownedst thy wild work with foulest wrong
When first thou lightedst on a seeming goal,
And darkly blundered on man's suffering soul.

'Art, as Aristotle has said, should always have "a continual slight novelty"; it should never astonish, for we are astonished only by some excess or default, never by a thing being what it ought to be." Arthur Symons in "The Academy"

On Genius &c.

"The innocent vision of ripe genius".

"By this you may know vision, that it is not what you expected, or even what you could have imagined; & that it is never repeated."

"The power of seeing things in their living relationships, which constitutes genius".

"Poetic expression is far from having reached its last development".

"The synthetic eye = poetic imagination".

"No man can move this world unless he stand upon another".

Coventry Patmore.

"I have been much struck since I have been in England by the fact that there is always one great reason for doing a thing, & another great reason for not doing it. The one great reason for doing a thing is that it has always been done, & the one unanswerable reason for not doing it is that it has never been done". Speech of Mr Choate, American Ambassador.

"He could understand the tunes & voices of [beasts, plants, fishes & birds]"

Burton's Anat. of M.

The Donkey.

The tattered outlaw of the earth
Of ancient crooked will;
Starve, scourge, deride me; I am dumb,
I keep my secret still.

Fools! For I also had my hour;
One far fierce hour & sweet;
There was a shout about my ears,
And palms before my feet.

(Gilbert Chesterton. "The Wild Knight" – Grant Richards)

WHICH IS THE BEST RELIGION, WITH ALL THE WORLD TO CHOOSE FROM?

A HOPEFUL question this, from a young man, on the threshold of life. It bespeaks an honesty of purpose and a desire to seek out for himself a system of thought and rule of action whereby to shape his future career. It bespeaks a mind restless under the dogmas and puerilities of ecclesiastical lore. The same with the doctrines of hell-fire; the sending into interminable tortures, and with equal complacency, the dissenters in opinion, the recreant in life.

The same with heaven, its harps and its houris. Of all of this there is no record on earth, in the skies, or among the stars, for the thunder clap has not declared it, neither has the trumpet blast of an archangel.

Religions are transitory and tentative, and there is no church or place of assembly yet existing to which I would invite my fellow-creatures of all ranks and ages for life instruction. Some there are where high and honest thoughts and warm hearts are forcing themselves into freedom of action; but these are rare, and I would urge at the outset (in answer to the given question) that the Church of the future lies primarily in human breasts, and its teachings are there also. Information and guidance more virtues and a finer morality.[1]

A philosophic survey of the past leads to the conviction that as one of the historic religions Christianity will always have a niche in the temple of fame. *But* inasmuch as man cannot do with the aliments of the child, or a living man with the cerements of the dead, we would now enshrine it in our casket of memories, and gently entomb it, as a butterfly its chrysalis. For among us has sprung up a spirit of enquiry, the undoubted off-shoot of scientific achievement. Among us has the verifying faculty been developed, which absolutely refuses to bow down to teachings long since past and gone. This verifying faculty, moulded on the mathematical accuracy of the schools, of which it is indeed the outcome, asserts nothing for the future in realms of religious thought; it disdains to dogmatise where all is unknown, but it is replete with hope. It *hopes* that bigotry will be assigned to the ages of darkness and ignorance. It *hopes* self-seeking and mere selfishness will give place to general beneficence. It *hopes* that spiritual pride and priestly arrogance will yield to a sense of the individual dignity of every man and woman and of the personal responsibility to which all alike are heirs.

While this verifying faculty may be said to hope all things for the advancement of the human race, it *thinks* that the majestic march of enlightenment traceable in every authentic page of history will go on in exact ratio with the increase of mental culture. It *thinks* that the self-arrogated insight into heaven and its doings, so conspicuous in professing Christians (the teacher and the taught), will ere long yield to convictions that earth and its congeners are the only wholesome, natural areas for the play of man's faculties. By plainness of speech such as this, by the exercise of common-sense, the way will be surely paved for the relinquishment of old paths and for the vigorous pursuit of new ones.

Where these new ones will lead to, I will endeavor to show. The finger on the dial plate of time present, and the pregnant teachings of time past, point to man as the cynosure of all stable religious action in the future, and this I would proclaim if I could with a thousand tongues! And here let us reflect on the essentials of worship, when it is that of the unseen and unknown. All is idealism and transcendentalism. Up in the skies, far away from man. He sees not his Maker and his God; he knows not where to look for him; he gets no answer to prayer; all is emotional, sentimental, hysterical and unreal. Yes! nothing more substantial is offered by our many churches for the rearing of children, the restraining of youth, the spur of maternity, the stay of all age.

If male aspirants to matrimony were henceforth to assert that they would take no more mindless damsels to wife, lovers of dress would become lovers of reflexion, and all useful ennobling accomplishments; lovers of display become lovers of sterling worth. Pernicious doctrines of heaven are seen at their worst in our self-seekings. "Our own dirty sin-soiled souls" have first to be saved: we must enter heaven alone. But if man will enter into the service of man, if man will study how to make man happier, nobler, purer, the world at large will at all events reap the fruition of sight and sense, and may defy the orthodox persecutors, whose heaven is in the clouds, while ours is on earth.

The question at the head of my paper has been answered. "The religion of life," the religion of humanity from the cradle to the grave, is the best to adopt. It is found at our elbows, in the council chamber, on the mart, in the

[1] We may note that these latter opinions have been repeatedly and carefully controverted in our pages.—ED. *N. R.*

A New Philosophy necessary for Art. "The summit of .... art has been attained again & again. No man will ever write a better tragedy than 'Lear', a better comedy than 'Le Destin de Pierre' or 'Peer Gynt', a better opera than 'Don Giovanni', a better music drama than 'The Nibelung's Ring'.... It is the philosophy, the outlook on life, that changes, not the craft.... ... Men must rewrite all the old plays in the terms of their own [new] philosophy; & that is why, as Mr Stuart Glennie has pointed out, there can be no new drama without a new philosophy. To which I may add that there can be no Shakespeare or Goethe without one either, nor two Shakespeares in one philosophic epoch, since, as I have said, the first great comer in that epoch reaps the whole harvest, & reduces those who come after to the rank of mere gleaners, or, worse than that, fools who go laboriously through all the motions of the reaper & binder in an empty field. What is the use of writing plays or painting frescoes if you have nothing more to say or show than was said or shown by Shakespeare, Michael Angelo, & Raphael? ..... In due time, when their phil'y wore itself out, a new race of 19th Cent. poets & critics, from Byron to Wm Morris, began to ... & to rediscover in the mediaeval art wh. these Renascence masters had superseded .. certain forgotten elements ... germinating again for the new harvest."

Bernard Shaw.

The unconscious, automatic, or reasonless Will. "It is necessary to remember the irrationality [non-rationality] of the Will in Schopenhauer. It includes all processes, from attraction and gravitation to motivation, which last is simply 'causality seen from within'" ..... [The irrational will lies under action which does] "not proceed from a mental initiative" Cyclo.

"The Spiritual movement in the 19th Cent. Few thinkers ever made a worse shot (?) than did J. S. Mill when he expressed wonder that there had not been a revival of the Manichaean philosophy. For whatever else may be affirmed of the thought of the century just passed & gone one thing is certain, viz. that all schools tended to the doctrine of philosophic unity, & that the principle of dualism was thoroughly discarded. Whether we take the Hegelian system, or the idea of 'a double-faced unity' or the so-called Phil. of the Unconscious, or the idealistic Theism of some eminent thinkers, or the Spencerian philosophy of Evolution, — in all there is a strenuous attempt to reach a universal unity, a substance (in the sense of Spinoza) from which all phenomena take their origin." Spectator.

"I have invented four systems for playing *trente-et-quarante*. They represent four different temperaments—bold to rashness, bold but wary, moderately cautious, and meanly plodding. In a word, I am a syndicate of four different men. When one is not successful another takes up the game." "But what if the four should fail in turn?" "Oh, when that happens we all go away, and I become a fifth person, who plays the violin."

"The Passing Mood"
By Jacques.
D. Chron. 14.9.01

Notes in Philosophy.

Beyond our consciousness of things lies their unknown Reality
Fiske.

All things known to us are manifestations of the Unknowable
Spencer.

Transfigured Realism ... does not, with Idealism, say that the object exists only as perceived ... does not, with crude Realism, ascribe to the object something wh. belongs to the Subject [i.e. the impressions it produces.] in.

One substance with two sets of properties, two sides, the physical & the mental – a double-faced unity. Bain.

The reality ... wh. underlies what we call matter [i.e. phenomena] I shall call mind-stuff ... A molecule of inorganic matter does not possess mind or consciousness, but it possesses a small piece of mind-stuff .... When the molecules are so combined .... the corresponding elements of mind-stuff are so combined as to form ... consciousness. Clifford.

Spinoza's God is the one universal substance [sub-stratum, noumenon] in wh. all isolated qualifications are resolved

into unity, to wh. per se, we cannot therefore ascribe understanding or will. Christlieb

Spinoza's God neither thinks nor creates... The world is his visible manifestation ..... Extension is visible Thought: Thought is invisible Extension.

Bodies, or Modes, like the curling waves of the ocean, are simply the ever varying shapes of the Substance. The variety we behold in things is a mere product of our faulty conceptions. Cycles.

.. Absence of free-will in man.. Will & liberty belong only to God (Spinoza) ib

Spinoza concenves the universe as one, & manifesting a single necessary Law in its various modes. ib

Man is but a mode of the Divine existence: his mind a spark of the Divine flame, his body a mode of the Infinite Extension. Lewes on Spinoza

Those German philosophers who hold matter to be 'petrified intelligence'. Spencer.

cf. Clifford's "mind-stuff" (previous page)

What is the Divine Idea's relation to the .. Forces in the World? (asks Martineau.) His thought is related to them as, in man, the mental force is related to all below it. (This is disputed by Spencer who says) In man the mental force is related to the forces below it neither as a creator of them, nor as a regulator of them, save in a very limited way: the greater part of the forces present in man, both structural & functional, defy the mental force absolutely.

[But this may be the very relation; accounting for evil, pain &c, as the rebel forces. T.H.]

To have ideas, & yet not be conscious of them. Kant

I designate the united unconscious will & unconscious idea "the Unconscious." Hartmann.

Leibnitz assumed an unconscious thinking .. which is incessant. He declares unconscious ideas to be the bond wh. unites every being with all the rest of the universe. ib.

"The clear ideas", says Kant, "are but an infinitely small fraction of these same [total ideas], exposed to consciousness. That only a few spots on the great chart of our minds are illuminated may well fill us with amazement." ib.

whether, & how far, the obscure ideas without any consciousness are to be explained by the penetration of the original intellectual intuition of the primordial Being into the derived human understanding are points on which Kant never expressed himself: Schelling was the first energetically to pursue that line of inquiry ib.

According to Fichte God's existence is merely knowledge itself .. substantial knowledge only however, to wh., as infinite, consciousness can never be ascribed. Without doubt it is necessary for knowledge to become self conscious, but with equal necessity is it thereby riven into the plural consciousness of manifold individuals & persons. ib.

A number of the contrarieties & antinomies of earlier creeds & systems are reconciled by the adoption of ... the principle of the Unconscious .... There is a general tendency of thought towards this single principle. In each succeeding chapter one piece more of the world crystallizes, as it were, around this nucleus, until, expanded to all-unity, it embraces the Cosmos, & at last is suddenly revealed as that wh. has formed the core of all great philosophies, the Substance of Spinoza, the Absolute Ego of Fichte, Schelling's Absolute Subject-Object, the Absolute Idea of Plato & Hegel, Schopenhauer's Will, &c. ib.

The essential identity of the conscious mind with unconscious Nature. III. 303.

purposive: gradual perfection by exercise: ib.
[processive would surely be truer. T.H]

In Aesthetics, Carrière, after Schelling, shows the interposition [interaction?] of conscs. & unconscs. mental activity to be indispensable for every artistic achievement. ib.

Undoubtedly since the close of the last (18th.) century we have been making approaches to that ideal state where the human race consciously accomplishes its destiny; but, save for a few superior minds, this is still a remote condition of things ... Results become, by combination, quite other than what each individual had imagined ...
II. 2. ib.

The English ... historians of civilizn., instead of trying to discover the unconsciously impelling ideas of history, fancy they can explain them as a product of conscious reflection. ib. 6.

God as super-conscious. Of this unconscious clairvoyant intelligce we have come to perceive that in its infallible purposive [? processive] activity, ... it infinitely transcends the halting gait of the discursive reflection of consciousness, ever limited to a single point, dependent on sense perception, memory & inspirations of the Unconscs.* We shall ... designate this intelligce, superior to all conscs., at once unconscs. & super-conscious. [very obscure] ib II. 247

Apart from the special problems wh. arise.. within the sphere of individuation for a limited intelligence, consciousness is no excellence

i. 248

Neither in Fichte... nor in Schelling, nor in Hegel.. nor in Schopenhauer, does the Absolute possess a consciousness outside of the individuals pervaded by it. i. 261.

The unconscious-superconscious reflectionless-intuitive intelligence in the All-One. ..

Only if the existence of the world was decided by the act of a blind will... only then is this existence comprehensible: only then is God as such not to be made responsible for the same..... But why did not God when he became seeing, i.e., his all-wise intelligence entered into being, repair the error?... Here we are again aided by the inseparability of the idea from the will in the Unconscious... the dependence of the idea on the will; [and] the whole world-process [i.e. throughout time] only serves the one purpose of emancipating the Idea from the will by means of consciousness. 274

I employ the expression "the Unconscious"; though I sh^d have more right to the use of the word "God" than Spinoza & many others.

295

"Sealed consciousness" Tim.

"The old soul has gone away; another soul takes up its abode in the organism [succeeding]:" The absurdity of this way of regarding the subject is immed.ly evident if one remembers that the old & new soul are activities of the same essence of the All-One. 288.

The indifference-point between plant and animal. 291

At the beginning of life on the earth. — The Uncons. apprehended & realized the first possibility of organic life... The animation of the germ does not follow, but precedes the origin of the germ. 292

The Uncons. ... interested only in the universal, not in the single case. 293

In all combin.ns of circ.s wh. by their nature occur but seldom, or where for other reasons a mechanism can only be constructed with diff.y, the direct activity of the Uncons. must display itself... e.g., the incursions of the Uncons. in human brains wh. determine & guide the course of history.. in the direct.n intended by the Uncons. 359

We cannot avoid ascribing to the Uncons. absolute clairvoyance, wh. answers to the theol.l notion of omniscience ..

If the idea of a better world c.d have lain in the omniscient [clairvoyant] Unc.s, the better one w.d have come to pass. 360

The Unconscious.. is the common subject of pleasure & pain, wh. feels them in all the different consciousnesses... 366

If happ^ss be the end, there can only be such sufferings as are unavoidable to attain on another side, or in a later stage, higher happ^ss, or to obviate more extensive sufferings.... otherwise it [God] w^d. be only driving the teeth into one's own [his own] flesh 366

Sh^d. non-existence be [best, because pain altogether preponderates]... the exist^ce of the world owes its origin to an irrational [non-rational] act, consummated without reason because Reason had no part in it 367

The Uncon^s. has, as Aristotle says, no memory: therefore it can learn nothing from its experience in the world III. 89.

[The Practical philosophy of the whole is] the complete devotion of the personality to the world-process for the sake of its goal, the general world-redemption. Otherwise expressed: To make the ends of the Uncon^s. ends of our own Consciousness.

The goal. – The world redemption from the misery of volition [i.e. life], a condition being that the yearning after annihilation attains resistless authority as a practical motive. 137 &c

[It appears that the author does not commit himself absolutely to this conclusion; asserting that, shd. any believe in a future happiness of the world by evolution &c (wh. he has called the 3d. stage of illusion) the principles remain just as valid for those thinkers, since the final goal of the world-development may be conceived positively or negatively. The concession strikes me as weakening his philosophy.]

Resumé —

Will & Idea — are principles. i.e. original elements... every attempt to resolve them into simpler elements appears hopeless. 143

Feeling or sensation & consciousness.. phenomenal conseqces of these principles. ..

Affinity of ourselves with other products of Nature: transfer therefore the anthropological principia to the rest of Nature... however, at the stages more removed from man... more & more strip off Consciousness... But the unconscious spirit also dwells in him wh. he long admired in silence in... less developed consciousness. ...Thus.. Unconscious Will & Unconscious Idea coalesced to form the one universal spiritual world-essence.

It is the Will that accords its That ["let something be"] to the world: the Idea can only determine the What.

.. It follows.. that Volition.. cannot be eternal . 164.

Empty Volition ... struggles after its realization ... cannot attain it without the accession of an external circ^ce ... It remains in an unceasing preparedness to spring .... The blind roving Will seizes the Idea ... drags it into the Vortex ... being is engendered

167–170.

The world-process may often have played the same tune before - 172

The notion of the Good, in the ethical sense, must not be referred to the All-One ...

175

The "What" of the world is at every moment determined by logical necess^y.

185

The Absolute Spirit .. if one may call anything original it must be this unity of Will & Perception, of Power & Wisdom, as we have hitherto called it, the Unconscious .... this One Substance ... Thus .. the apex of our pyramid coincides with the One S. of Spinoza. 196

If nothing at all were, no World .. no Substance .. there w^d. be nothing wonderful – it w^d. be eminently natural ... but that there is .. an ultimate on wh. everything depends is so unpathomably wonderful, so absolutely alogical & senseless .. that poor little man .. ceases to wonder at the details of the world .... It is, for this metaphys^l problem .. absolutely indifferent what we regard as ultimate 196

FOR ENGLAND'S SAKE

GIVE us war, O Lord,
For England's sake,
War righteous and true,
Our hearts to shake.
We are drinking to the brim
What will poison heart and limb,
And our eyes are growing dim.
For England's sake !

Give us war, O Lord,
For England's sake,
War righteous and true,
Such as our fathers knew,
Our hearts to shake.
Ere the tricks and arts of peace
Make our manliness to cease,
While our world-wide foes increase.
For England's sake !

Give us war, O Lord,
For England's sake,
War righteous and true
Our hearts to shake.
Faith and loyalty grow cold,
Faction's tongue is waxing bold ;
More and more we stake on gold.
For England's sake !

Give us war, O Lord,
For England's sake ;
War righteous and true,
Such as our fathers knew,
By which their greatness grew,
Our hearts to shake,
That amid the stress and strain,
And the discipline of pain,
We grow Englishmen again,
For England's sake !

PAUL CUSHING.

Obs "National Observer", edited by W. E. Henley

these fine descriptive lines of Penelope to Ulysses :—

When the winds
Swoop to the waves and lift them by the hair,
And the long storm-roar gathers, on my knees
I pray for thee.

* * * *

My very heart has grown a timid mouse,
Peeping out, fearful, when the house is still.
Breathless I listen thro' the breathless dark,
And hear the cock counting the leaden hours,
And, in the pauses of his cry, the deep
Swings on the flat sand with a hollow clang ;
And, pale and burning-eyed, I fall asleep
When, with wild hair, across the wrinkled wave
Stares the sick Dawn that brings thee not to me.

When we read passages like this, or breathe delightedly at meeting such an image as—

When the cool aspen-fingers of the rain
Feel for the eyelids of the earth in spring,

it is impossible not to regret that Mr. Buchanan did not retain this closeness of imagination and expression together with the ampler thought of his mature work. But we

Daily Chron: in a review of A. S. Walker's "Robert Buchanan".

Nothing is so great as it seems beforehand.

George Eliot

If you trust a man, let him be a bachelor—let him be a bachelor.

George Eliot

It has been a prevalent notion in the minds of well-disposed persons, that if they acted according to their own conscience, they must, therefore, be doing right. . . . "I must act according to the dictates of my own conscience." By no means, my conscientious friend, unless you are quite sure that yours is not the conscience of an ass.

John Ruskin

"But I'm certain you misunderstood him. He never would have called us a lazy people." (The English)

"Not in matters of business: in matters of thought."

George Meredith

When people do not respect us we are sharply offended ; yet deep down in his private heart no man much respects himself.

Mark Twain

Often the surest way to convey misinformation is to tell the strict truth.

Mark Twain

You must never be as mad as to have doubts of yourself.

Henrik Ibsen

"It is, concluded this excellent poet & true artist [M. Girard] because we do not wish Beauty to be subordinated to a propagandist idea that we have set forward Art for Art. There can be Beauty in all conceptions - all subjects are good. There can be beautiful scientific works, catholic works, pagan works.... It is the Beauty which must predominate; make what you will, but make before all a work of art."

Mercure de France

Literary & Dramatic Art. "An artist aims at the spirit of things. He deals in symbols & diagrams."

"Language, no less than music, is a way of hearing, & the presentment of character [in fiction, drama &c] a way of seeing."

J. Oliver Hobbes.

"The greatest thing a human soul ever does in this world is to see something, & tell what it saw in a plain way. ... To see clearly is poetry, prophecy, & religion all in one".

Ruskin. M.P. iii 278.

Assonance & Rhyme } "The primitive lyrist is almost always exact in the repetition of his vowel. Where he is careless is in the accompanying consonants...." In all early European poetry, from the Song of Roland to the popular ballads, the ear was satisfied

with assonance, that is, the harmony of the vowel sounds: hat is ass^t. to tag' "&c. (Quotes by Brander Matthews from a "British Critic" in the N.Y. Bookman. July. 1901)

Be brief as the essential will allow. – "Anybody can see how much more entertaining an article is if the writer confines himself to the point of interest which tempted him at first to write it... Also a short story.. There is, or sh^d be, some particular appeal to the reader's sensibility wh. the writer has in view when he attempts a short story; or, if he is not thinking of the reader (better if he is not) there is something wh. has especially moved himself..... It is just that which, as an artist, he has to convey..... There is a good deal that he may think essential which is not so. We make no plea for bareness, but .... a hint is better than elaboration."

[Excellent advice. Harpers mag. "Ed's. study"]

Austin Dobson in "The May Book": –

In Angel Court the sunless air
Grows faint & sick; to left & right
The cowering houses shrink from sight,
Huddling & hopeless, eyeless, bare.

Misnamed, you say. For surely rare
Must be the angel-shapes that light
In Angel Court!

Nay: the Eternities are there.
Death by the doorway stands to smite;
Life in its garrets leaps to light:
And Love has climbed that crumbling stair
In Angel Court!

Poetic symbolism & modern music

"The theory that music is the perfect art, the ideal to which all other arts aspire, because of its complete, irreducible fusion of the form & the idea, is one that has been made familiar to all of us through Pater's essay on "The School of Giorgione"...

...." When we come to words... we are faced by the fact that, unlike sheer colour & sheer sound, words have an intellectual as well as an emotional significance. They are born from, & cling to, both the inner & the outer lives of men. Hence poetical work like the drama, that deals with life in its concrete aspects, cannot possibly attain such perfection of achievement, such intimate blending of form & idea, as the poem of pure inward emotion."

[A quotation from Mallarmé follows, as given in Symons's "Symbolist Movement"]

"The symbolist poet feels, with Wagner, that it is only the essence of things that really matters; that the roundabout way in wh. the old dramatic poet, for example, found a means of penetrating us with an emotion, must be given up in favour of a more direct communication. Wagner held that music was the essential spirit of drama; poetry, therefore, had to be made more in the mould of music. According to the symbolist,

the emotionalized vision is the essence of what we call our knowledge of external things; therefore this vision itself must be translated, at first hand, into words that will, in their very impact upon the emotion, spontaneously generate the idea .....

"adopting" the aesthetics of Wagner, we might say that Tschaikowsky's symphonic poem "Romeo & Juliet" is more perfect than Shak.'s play, inasmuch as it contains all the broad essential emotions of the drama, intensifies & made more beautiful, & at the same time set free from the mass of "waste matter" inevitable in the verbal exposition. But the imp.t point is that neither Tsch.'s work nor a hundred others can ever displace that of Sh. for the reason that the pure emotion of music cannot satisfy all the elements of our nature. This is precisely why Wagner's theory of a fusion of all the arts in one is utterly vain .... The defect of such theories is that they fix upon one of the points in which music greatly surpasses speech, & lose sight of the various ways in which poetry gives us a satisfaction wholly impossible to music .... &c

Ernest Newman. Spectator 15.6.01

[Suggestive – though neither the writer nor those he criticizes seem to have really got to the root of the matter.]

THE ATHENÆUM

"German Literature is at last beginning to partake in that universal heightening of G. natl. life of wh. the foundn. of the new Empire 30 yrs. ago was the first far-shining signal..... Once more is litre. coming to be something more than a mere pastime or recreation; once more are writers coming forward who feel that they have a mission to fulfil, whose highest desire it is to be the interpreters of the longings & aspirations of the people; once more are novels & dramas being produced wh. arouse popular passion & enthusiasm, because they represent, in palpable & living forms, the momentous conflicts & problems of the day."

Hist. of Germn. Litre. by Kuno Francke. (Bell)

Ibsen. "He is obviously angry with the world at large & the ways of men, & unhesitatingly insults & belabours those whose best interests he has at heart. Darwin desired to popularize a theory which the vanity of humanity made very unwelcome, but he approached the world in so agreeable a spirit that converts to his creed were abundant. Ibsen, whose task has been infinitely more difficult in that it is spiritual instead of material, has never used the slightest effort to conciliate or persuade. Many questions are discussed in his plays which the world thinks are better dealt with in camera: he does not; therefore on to the stage they go. He ruthlessly lays bare the secrets of

the human heart, & throws in the face of mankind the fact that they are in sad need of reforming — & than awaits popularity."

Egan Mew in Literature. Aug. 17. 1901.

Ibsen (cont.) the ordinary acceptance of current ideals versus the vigilant openmindedness of Ibsen. Old style, complacency with things as they are... Substitute for such questions as 'Have you kept the commandments?' &c. — e.g. a technical examination — "one in wh. there is no more & no less respect for chastity than for incontinence, for subordination than for rebellion, for legality than for illegality, for piety than for blasphemy, in short for the standard virtues than for the stand. vices"... [namely,] "what Ibsen insists on — that there is no golden rule — that conduct must justify itself by its effect upon happiness, & not by its conformity to any rule or ideal. And since happiness consists in the fulfilment of the will, which is constantly growing, & cannot be fulfilled to-day under the conditions which secured its fulfilment yesterday, he claims especially the old Protestant right of private judgment in questions of conduct as against all institutions, the so-called Protestant churches themselves included."

(G. Bernard Shaw. quoted in same article.) This is excellently put. But neither writer dwells sufficiently on the fact that Ibsen's defect is a lack of ~~[illegible]~~ the essentiality of beauty to art. — T. H.

"Realism." — "The modern English realist has confused the issues of his business; he thinks that if he is objectively 'actual', laboriously detailed in outside observation, a photographer of the slum, he has exhausted the possibilities of his method. But the truer realism is subjective. It deals with emotions, with sensations half-realized & misinterpreted; it shows the mind of a man moving to a spiritual crisis, not the external aspects ~~of~~ only of his struggle towards experience."

D. Chron.

The Lusiads of Camoens. (Aubertin's: Kegan Paul. 2 v.)

"The nation itself is the hero of Camoens' Epic .... The Lusiads is, in fact, the one representative maritime Epic of the world; through Through the lustrous waters of the tropics, through the tempests of the Cape, we float on with even a coquettish ease, as in company with a Mistress of the Sea." New Quarterly M. (July 1878.)

"Alas, of a truth we should write against no man in this world. Each one is sick enough in this great infirmary." Heine.

Dorchester "Telegram" Nov. 1901

AN INSTRUCTIVE CRITICISM OF GEORGE ELIOT. The Rev. J. McClune Uffen addressed the fortnightly students' class in connection with the local course of University Extension lectures on Friday night. The subject of the address was "George Eliot." The speaker, in the course of his address, pointed out that literature is the art of putting thought and emotion into apt, effective, and permanent speech. Writing which is permanent is literature. It is permanent because it has seized upon and given in language effective shape and colour to what is indestructible in human life and character. The personalities of literature are not the personalities of an age, local and transitory, but personalities such as ever have been and ever will be; and what is set down as experience, is not merely what has happened, but what still happens.

"I love my little gowns
I love my little shoes
All standing still below them,
Set quietly by twos

"All day I wear them careless,
But when I put them by,
They look so dear & different,
And yet I don't know why."

(Josephine P. Peabody, Harper's Dec. 1901.)

And what is this smile of the world, to win which we are bidden to sacrifice our moral manhood; this frown of the world, whose terrors are more awful than the withering up of truth and the slow going out of the light within the souls of us? Consider the triviality of life and conversation and purpose in the bulk of those whose approval is held out for our prize and the mark of our high calling. . . . In the light of these things a man should surely dare to live his small span of life with little heed of the common speech upon him, or his life, only caring that his days be full of reality, and his conversation of truth-speaking and wholeness.

John Morley

Those who no longer place their highest faith in powers above and beyond men, are for that very reason more deeply interested than others in cherishing the integrity and worthiness of man himself.

John Morley

Religion, whatever destinies may be in store for it, is at least for the present hardly any longer an organic power. It is not that supreme, penetrating, controlling, decisive part of a man's life, which it has been, and will be again.

John Morley

To the mass of people nothing is so costly as thought. The fact that, taking the world over, ninety-nine people out of a hundred accept the creed to which they were born, exemplifies their mental attitude towards things at large. Nearly all of them pursue mechanically the routine to which they have been accustomed, and are not only blind to its defects, but will not recognize them as defects when they are pointed out. And the reluctance to think, which they show everywhere else, is shown in their dealings with children.

Herbert Spencer

The higher the wisdom the more incomprehensive does it become by ignorance. It is a manifest fact, that the popular man or writer is always one who is but little in advance of the mass, and consequently, understandable by them; never the man who is far in advance of them and out of their sight. Appreciation of another implies some community of thought.

Herbert Spencer

Though perhaps one in ten of those who think is conscious that his judgment is being warped by prejudice, yet even in him, the warp is not adequately allowed for.

Herbert Spencer

The Republican form of government is the highest form of government; but because of this it requires the highest type of human nature—a type nowhere at present existing.

Herbert Spencer

Of the ends to be kept in view by the legislator, all are unimportant compared with character-making, and yet character-making is an end wholly unrecognized.

Herbert Spencer

Whoever hesitates to utter that which he thinks the highest truth, lest it should be too much in advance of the time, may reassure himself by looking at his acts from an unpersonal point of view.

Herbert Spencer

If there is an angel who records the sorrows of men as well as their sins, he knows how many and deep are the sorrows that spring from false ideas for which no man is culpable.

George Eliot

If you have no faith in yourself you're on the downward path indeed.

Henrik Ibsen

Exceptional men are above precedent.

Henrik Ibsen

If, that the inferior may have benefits which they have not earned, there are taken from the superior benefits which they have earned, it is manifest that when this process is carried to the extent of equalising the positions of the two, there ceases to be any motive to be superior.

Herbert Spencer

You will find, if you think deeply of it, that the chief of all the curses of this unhappy age is the universal gabble of its fools, and the flocks that follow them, rendering the quiet voices of the wise men of all past time inaudible.

John Ruskin

Every one who looks back and compares his early impressions respecting states of things in his own society with impressions he now has, will see how erroneous were the beliefs once so decided, and how probable it is that even his revised beliefs are but partially true.

Herbert Spencer

The Present; its characteristics. – "To scepticism & ... iconoclasm ... has succeeded indifference – indifference to everything except material comfort..... Indifference is compatible with excellent 'conduct' in M. Arnold's sense.... There is a quietness & even dignity about it..... We are inclined to think that this cent^y. will end by a great resuscitation of conviction – a definite belief in & definite following of some one ideal." J.M. (end of the year.)

Poetry. – "Primarily poetry is a purely subjective thing – the expression of ~~my~~ emotion for the sake of the relief or heightening of the emotion which the expression gives. The fact that the expression of the emotion becomes at the same time the means of transmitting it to the consciousness of others is almost accidental....

What is essential in poetry is, firstly, that it should be charged with emotion, &, secondly, that the moods of this emotion should have aesthetic or ethical value. They may be exceptional & remote, or they may be common & broadly human". Academy. 4.1.02

'Lowell says "When a man aims at originality he acknowledges himself unoriginal"... You will find it enough to let your work reflect yourself... have a personal & individual character.'

C. H. Townsend (Arch^t) Lecture to A. Ass^n.

Literary Drama. — "True dramatic poetry is an integral part of the dramatic framework, which indeed, at its best, it makes. The poetic drama... must hold us, as a play of Ibsen's holds us, by the sheer interest of its repres^n of life ... The verse must speak as straight as prose, but with a more beautiful voice. It must avoid rhetoric, as scrupulously as Ibsen avoids rhetoric." Academy

"Man is bathed in an ocean of sensations.... These form all that he can know of the world." de Fleury. quot by Academy.

Primitive folk have in all ages believed in the existence of a world near our own, & filled with beings exercising control over it... [who are seen only by] a few individuals... with abnormal faculties.. Academy.

"It is not the painter's business to make us a likeness of a tree or a rock; it is his business to communicate to us an emotion — an ecstasy, if you please — & that he may do so he uses a tree or a rock as a symbol, a word in his language of colour & form."

"Hieroglyphics" by A. Machen.

Poets. "The better kind of these poet-men did not wish to please the vague inferior tribes who might read them, but to deliver themselves of the divine warmth that thronged (?) in their bosoms: & if all the readers were dead, still they would have written: & for God to read they wrote." ib.

"The Lyrics that survive were mostly written for a Tune".

19.4.02. F. M. Hueffer. in Acad.

"M. Ferdinand Khnopff's mystical art. A haggard woman, not unbeautiful, gazes at a mask attached to a slender blue column. Below... is a grey house... representing presumably the dwelling... in which the Lady with the Secret sits." Academy.

Maeterlinck on Nature, Luck, & Justice —

He finds "luck" in the faculties of that obscure unconscious or subconscious personality, or self, whose manifestations psychology is but dimly beginning to observe. The "lucky" are those whose "unconsciousness" is on the alert for catastrophes, while the "unconsciousness of the "unlucky" lets them go into peril. "They have the right to ask destiny why it has withheld from them the [power of] watchful guard wh. warns their brethren. But... they have no further cause of complaint ... things from without wish them no evil; the mischief

comes from themselves ....

"We are poor weak useless creatures, consecrated to death, "& playthings of the vast & indifferent forces that surround us. "We appear for an instant in limitless space, on one appre- "ciable mission the propagation of a species that itself has no "appreciable mission in the scheme of a universe whose extent & "duration baffle the most daring, most powerful brain. This "is a truth; it is one of those profound but sterile truths which "the poet may salute as he passes on his way; but it is a "truth in the neighbourhood of which the man with the thousand "duties, who lives in the poet, will do well not to abide too long."

For to us, the most fruitful truths are those that are within; the truths wh. light the soul through the region, narrow perhaps, but sufficient, wh. is its own; the truths wh. make for honest living & loyal feeling within the permitted space through which we know that living & feeling endure ....

It is the object of Mr. Mck's essay to vindicate the conception & the claims of justice against the prevalent sophism, reduced to logical form by Nietzsche, that we are the ch^n. of Nature, & bound therefore to model our conduct on hers. [that] Nature admittedly has no care for justice, for she is indifferent to all things save the multipl^n. & intensific^n. of life .... The counter argument is briefly this, that the real ends & aims of Nature are a profound mystery:

"Nature does not appear to be just from our point of view; but "we have absolutely no means of judging whether she be not just "from her own. The fact that she pays no heed to the morality "of our own actions does not warrant the inference that she "has no morality, or that ours is the only one there can be."

Shame of being one's self.

"A man will talk brilliantly, fancifully ... but that same man with a pen in his hand will, through innate fear of the printed word, & of the self revelation that it forebodes, make his prose as colourless as a leading article" Academy.

Poetry - [apropos of Matthew Arnold] ..."whether he was primarily a poet or a prosaiste ... whether his primary impulse of expression was to seize upon the innate suggestive power of words, or whether his primary impulse was to rely upon the logical power of the sentence ....

.... those magical effects which poets of the rarer kind can achieve by seizing that mysterious suggestive power of words which is far beyond all mere statement"... T. Watts Dunton.

"I, singularly moved
To love the lovely that are not beloved."...
C. Patmore.

Nietzsche on Tragedy.—(translated by the "Marquise de Chance" as "L'Origine de la Tragédie, ou, Hellénisme et Pessimisme".)

...."We are apt to look on the chorus in Gk. plays as almost a negligible part of the structure; as, in fact, hardly more than the comments of that 'ideal spectator' whom Schlegel called up..... We know, however, that the chorus was the original nucleus of the play, that the action on which it seems only to comment is no more than a development of the chorus. ~~The chorus is the lyric cry, the vital ecstacy; the drama is the projection into vision, into an picture, of the exterior, temporary world of forms. We see that the stage & the action are concerned only in vision.~~ Here is the problem to which N. endeavs. to find an answer. He finds it, unlike the ~~pr~~ learned persons who study Gk. texts, among the roots of things, in the very making of the universe. Art arises, he tells us, from the conflict of the two creative spirits, symbolized by the Gks. in the two gods Apollo & Dionysus; & he names the one the Apollonian spirit, wh. we see in plastic art, & the other the Dionysiac spirit, wh. we see in music. A. is the god of dreams, D. the god of intoxic.n; the one represents for us the world of appearances, the other is, as it were, the voice of things in themselves. The chorus, then, wh. arose out of the

hymns to Dionysus, is the 'lyric cry', the vital ecstacy; the drama is the projection into vision, into a picture, of the exterior, temporary world of forms. 'We now see that the stage & the action are concerned only as vision; that the sole reality is precisely the chorus, wh. itself produces the vision, & expresses it by the aid of the whole symbolism of dance, sound, & word.' In the admirable phrase of Schiller, the chorus is 'a living rampart against reality', against that false reality of daily life wh. is a mere drapery of civilization, & has nothing to do with the primitive reality of nature ....

"There are many pages... in wh. Pater has dealt with some of the Gk. problems very much in the spirit of Nietzsche: with that problem, for instance, of the 'blitheness & serenity' of the Gk. spirit, & of the gulf of horror over wh. it seems to rest, suspended as on the wings of the condor. P. has shown, as N. shows in greater detail & with a more rigorous logic, that this 'serenity' was but an accepted illusion, & all Olympus itself but 'intermediary', an escape, through the aesthetics of religion, from the trouble at the heart of things; art, with its tragic illusions of life, being another form of escape. To N. the world & existence justify themselves only as an aesthetic phenomenon, the work of a god wholly the artist: '& in this sense the object of the tragic myth is precisely to convince us that even the horrible & the monstrous are no more than an aesthetic game, played with itself by the Will in the eternal

plenitude of its joy'. 'The Will' in Schopenhauer's 'Will', the vital principle.

A. Symons.

Mr. Kidd's closing paragraph sums up the tendencies of current development thus:

The changes which the doctrine of evolution is thus beginning to effect in its applications to socialogical theory are to all appearance only in their initial stages. In psychology and ethics they can hardly fail to be as important as they already promise to be in the domain of political philosophy. The survival in social and political philosophy of the Ptolemaic standpoint, as represented in the tendency to conceive the principles of the evolutionary process in society as centred in the ascendant interests in the struggle for existence of those comprised within the consciousness of the political State, has still its correlative in psychology and ethics. For instance, it has been hitherto impossible to fit into any theory of empirical psychology certain qualities which Kant found in the human mind. But the basis in the evolutionary process of many of the qualities with which Kant was concerned, and which could not be accounted for in relation to experience, just as they could not be accounted for by Mr. Wallace in relation to current environment, is now evident. For when the evolutionary process is considered in the wider and more organic relations that have here been discussed, it is clear that the peoples who represent the advanced sections of the race at the present day do so in virtue of qualities in the minds of those who preceded them which had no relation to current environment. The peoples amongst them who are destined to inherit the future will similarly do so in virtue of qualities which have no utilitarian relationship to existing environment. In the statement of the principles of the human mind the tendency hitherto in all empirical systems has necessarily been to endeavour to construct a theory of human society and of human progress from an introspective examination of the interests and emotions of the individual mind. But this tendency can hardly fail to be reversed with the continued application of the doctrine of evolution to society. It is the principles of the evolutionary process in society, considered in its more organic aspects, that must now be considered to be the controlling factor; and it is therefore to be expected that it will be from this wider standpoint that the study of the content of the individual mind itself will in future be approached.

Mr. Swinburne's article on Victor Hugo is Swinburnian in its contagious enthusiasm, its warmth and glow, and its light and shade. To Mr. Swinburne Hugo is 'the greatest man born since the death of Shakespeare,' and 'Les Misérables' the greatest epic and dramatic work of fiction ever created or conceived. This is truly Swinburnian appreciation. The final estimate is no less exalting.

. . . . The author (Victor Hugo) was one of the very greatest among poets and among men; unsurpassed in sublimity of spirit, in spontaneity of utterance, in variety of power, and in perfection of workmanship; infinite and profound beyond all reach of praise at once in thought and in sympathy, in perception and in passion; master of all the simplest as of all the subtlest melodies or symphonies of song that ever found expression in a Border ballad or a Pythian ode.

from Ency. Britannica.

THE MEANING OF MIND. {Cf. Hartmann, Schopenhauer &c

Another factor in the matter has been the difficulty of arriving at a definite understanding as to the meaning of the word "mind" in its relation to the functions of the body. This difficulty was made vividly apparent in 1888, when the Aristotelian Society held a meeting to discuss the question "Whether mind is synonymous with consciousness," and a decision was arrived at that it was not. Ribot, in his book on "Heredity," said, "Mind has two parallel modes of activity, the one conscious, the other unconscious"; while Dr. Henry Maudesley declared that "It cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that consciousness is not co-extensive with mind, that it is not mind, but an incident accompaniment of mind." Mind, indeed, as Dr. Schofield points out, "may be conscious, sub-conscious, or unconscious," and it is the sub-conscious or unconscious mind which is the great factor to be used in the curing of disease, as it is the great factor which produces disease. D. Mail Sept 17, 1902

Wordsworth's poetry. "The consecration of the commonplace".

The imaginative faculty "seizes outward things from within". Ruskin.

A NEO-ELIZABETHAN.

"The Princess of Hanover." By Margaret L. Woods. (London: Duckworth and Co. 5s. net.)

"The Princess of Hanover" is a five-act tragedy on the familiar theme of Königsmarck and the hapless Sophia Dorothea. It follows the Elizabethan form in its looseness of construction, its frequent changes of scene, and, we must add, in its rhetorical prolixity. How long will men and women of talent go on reproducing in cold blood a form begotten and justified by the conditions of the Elizabethan theatre, but meaningless for the modern world? It is not by mock-Elizabethanism, but by its negation, that Mr. Stephen Phillips and Mr. W. B. Yeats have, of recent years, to some extent revitalised poetic drama. Time alone can show whether this flickering revival is destined to grow into a great flame; but the experience of two centuries has proved the hopelessness of getting any real light or heat out of the Elizabethan embers.

In her former play, "Wild Justice," Mrs. Woods was much more nearly on the right track than in this one. There, though the period was modern, she was able to plunge her whole subject in that atmosphere of poetry which is the primary essential of modern poetic drama. The remote and solitary household which she depicted seemed entirely aloof from the commonplaces of life. She was able to keep her style on one level. It seemed almost natural and probable that the intense soul-life of these secluded and hapless creatures should express itself in verse. The convention once accepted, at any rate, there was nothing to jar upon it and break it up. In "The Princess of Hanover," though the period is more remote, the environment is absolutely commonplace and prosaic. The idea of the Elector Ernest Augustus, his wife, his mistress, his son, our George I., and the whole powdered and periwigged Court at Herrenhausen expressing themselves in passionate blank verse is sufficiently inacceptable to the imagination. But when, with an effort, we have admitted the convention, we are always being shaken out of it. There is no consistency, no continuity of style. Take, for instance, the following three speeches, occurring in the course of one scene, not three pages long, between the Duchess of Zell and her daughter, the Princess Sophia:—

Duchess: You exaggerate, my dear, for what in sum
Makes your despair? Your husband is unfaithful.
Why, so are thousands, millions of common men,
Princes invariably. . . .

Then, eight lines further on:—

Duchess: Compelled, I brought thee to an abhorred bridal,
Yielding thy cherished youth to a house of hate.

Then, on the next page:—

Princess: Happiness—
Hush! What a sinister word! If any utter it
At festivals it falls as hollowly
As when a stone drops echoing down a well,
Hinting of deep, deep darkness and drowned things
Far underneath, and phantoms that may rise,
When midnight holds the house, shrouded and pale
And deadly cold, to haunt with long, long sighs
And endless iteration of old grief
The hushed rooms of the heart.

The first of these three speeches might quite well come from Sheridan Knowles, the second from Æschylus, the third from Webster or Ford. Thus, throughout the play, we are perpetually being jolted from plane to plane of convention. Mrs. Woods has not succeeded in creating a poetic atmosphere and keeping us in it. She has made some attempt to do so, by giving Königsmarck a musical "secretary" and letting him wander through the play singing snatches of a symbolic ballad. But this equivalent for the "slow music" of the melodramatic stage is scarcely a happy expedient.

It is idle to criticise the construction of a drama which is not intended for the stage. Dramatic construction means nothing else than the telling of a story in such a way as to make it clear, interesting and effective in the theatre; and when that purpose is renounced in advance, the laws which govern construction cease to apply. There are two or three really dramatic scenes in "The Princess of Hanover"; and there is one passage—the murder of Königsmarck and the subsequent entrance of Sophia Dorothea and her lady-in-waiting—which contains all the elements of tragedy, and might, with a little remodelling, be made effective in action. Several of the characters, too—and notably the heroine—are well drawn. Fine passages abound in the dialogue; for Mrs. Woods is a true poet. The third of the speeches quoted above is as admirably poetic as it is questionably dramatic. How fine, with its Shakespearean echo, is the third of these lines:—

Your moods are more inconstant
Than the chameleon's colour, more deceiving
Than April's sun, the sharp wind's playfellow.

It would be difficult to express a sense of fatal predestination more beautifully than in the following lines:—

I think I never shall return. The needle
Is drawn to the Pole, and I am drawn as surely
To some unvisited place my star looked down on
When I was born, saying "Thou shalt have his blood."

What a pity that a lady who can write so admirably should be betrayed by a misapplied theory of prosody into strewing every page of her work with metrical briars and brambles that render the reader's progress not only slow, but often really painful! We read with some misgiving Mrs. Woods's prefatory "Remarks on English Verse"; and our forebodings were only too amply justified. No amount of argument, no array of precedent, can make beautiful or even tolerable blank verse of such lines as these:—

Will come stealthily along the corridor . . .
Hurry those long kisses, for I, I too . . .
I, Philip of Königsmarck, here dying . . .
Our sunlit past, and in my long dreams . . .

It is sad to see Mrs. Woods casting in her lot with the school of metrists who would make rules of certain very rare exceptions in the blank verse of our early masters, and think they are following Milton's example when they use three times in a page abnormalities which he, perhaps, did not admit three times in an epic.

D. Chron. 0.2.11.02

The author of "The Loom of Years" is a symbolist. In other words, Mr. Alfred Noyes belongs to that school of singers which regards natural phenomena as the outward expression of a "divine idea," and holds that the mission of all true art is to interpret to men the soul, the spirit, the intelligence which resides as a unifying and co-ordinating principle within the visible world. Let Mr. Noyes be his own witness:

Help me to seek that unknown land,
  Help me to see the shrine,
Help me to feel the hidden hand
  That ever holdeth mine.

The Temple opens wide; none sees
  The love, the dream, the light;
Oh blind and finite, are not these
  Blinding and infinite?

Help me to seek: I would not find,
  For when I find I know
I shall have clasped the hollow wind
  And built a house of snow.

While the symbolistic movement has given a fresh impulse to poetic thought, it has also been a prolific cause of abstractions and mannerisms. Divested of its technical meaning, symbolism has always been a great, though unconscious, force in literature. "What distinguishes the symbolism of our day," says one of its foremost apostles, Mr. Arthur Symons, "from the symbolism of the past is that it has become conscious of itself." There lies its danger. Poetry must ever remain a matter of temperament rather than theory. If Shakespeare and Goethe had started with the set purpose of revealing the Infinite, we should never have had either Hamlet or Faust. It would be sheer ingratitude to deny that modern symbolism has given us some fine things. Too often, however, in spite of Carlyle's warning, it serves "to furnish a languid mind with fantastic shows and indolent emotions." In its search for the unseen it has a fatal tendency to utter hazy nothings in a very pretentious fashion. Instead of revealing the divine in the Universe, it gives us too many glimpses of the neurotic and the fantastic in man. Mr. Alfred Noyes has many graces of style; but he has dropped the substance for the shadow. These slight poems may afford a passing gratification, but they leave no enduring impression. We are sorry that it should be so. Some of these exotic verses, "The Song of Re-Birth," "In the Heart of the Woods," "Echo and Narcissus," and others, have a beauty which deserves a better fate than to bloom for a brief day in the market-place or the opera-stall, but one must feel, after all, that the sentiment is factitious and the emotion foreign to the common experience of mankind. The following stanzas from "The Song of Re-Birth" will convey an adequate idea of these verses in matter and style:

In the light of the silent stars that shine on the struggling sea,
In the weary cry of the wind and the whisper of flower and tree,
Under the breath of laughter, deep in the tide of tears,
I hear the Loom of the Weaver that weaves the Web of Years.

The leaves of the winter wither and sink in the forest mould
To colour the flowers of April with purple and white and gold,
Light and scent and music die and are born again
In the sigh of a weary woman that wakes in a world of pain.

One with the flower of a day, one with the withered moon,
One with the granite mountains that melt into the noon,
One with the dream that triumphs beyond the light of the spheres,
We come from the Loom of the Weaver that weaves the Web of Years.

R. A. G.

Daily News. 27-11-02.

The following, from Pendennis, is a good example of the sort of criticism which prevents born poets from discovering themselves:—

"You have got the sacred flame," said Warrington to his young friend, "a little of the real poetical fire, sir, I think; and all our oil lamps are nothing compared to that, though ever so well trimmed. You are a poet, Pen, my boy."

Pen was very much pleased with the assurance. "Thank you, Warrington," he said, "thank you for your friendship to me, and—and what you say about me. I have often thought I was a poet—I will be one—I think I am one, as you say so, though the world mayn't. Is it—is it the 'Ariadne in Naxos' which you liked—I was only eighteen when I wrote it—or the Prize Poem?"

Warrington burst into a roar of laughter. "Why, you young goose," he yelled out, "of all the miserable, weak rubbish I ever tried, 'Ariadne in Naxos' is the most mawkish and disgusting. The Prize Poem is so pompous and feeble that I'm positively surprised, sir, it didn't get the medal. You don't suppose that you are a serious poet, do you, and are going to cut out Milton and Æschylus? Are you setting up to be a Pindar, you absurd little tom-tit, and fancy you have the strength and pinion which the Theban eagles bear, sailing with supreme dominion through the azure fields of air? No, my boy, I think you can write a magazine article and turn out a pretty copy of verses; that's what I think of you."

A Call for a Poet.

What we need is a poet who shall do for science what Kipling has done for Imperialism. In spite of all the abuse showered from pulpits on human nature, it still values kisses more than bread and cheese, and never forgets for long that it was created in the image of God. It will only respond enthusiastically to appeals pitched in a high key.—"Traction and Transmission."

Most of the things that have been said might as well have remained unsaid for all the benefit they are to humanity.

Euripides.- Imperialism. 'Half a century elapsed between "Hippolytus" & the "Bacchae". In the interval the tragedy of Athens had been played. All the high hopes had faded. Hegemony had degenerated into empire. And then came the war, with its pitiful relaxation of moral & intell^l. fibre. Athens, once "farther removed from primitive savagery" than any other people had learnt from Cleon not to be "misled by the three most deadly enemies of empire, Pity & Eloquent Sentiments, & the Generosity of Strength. Euripides himself had incurred the dislike of his fellow countrymen, & had had to leave Athens.' — Euripides, trans. by Gilbert Murray. (Review in acad^y.)

R. L. Stevenson's letters - S. Colvin.

The letter written in the emigrant train (I. 144) to Colvin is one of the most sincere, manly, & interesting ones in the book.

" Ugliness [in literature] is the prose of horror. It is when you are not able to write Macbeth that you write Thérèse Raquin. Fashions are external: the essence of art only varies in so far as fashion widens the fields of its application; art is a mill whose millage, in different ages, widens & contracts; but in any case & under any fashion, the great man produces beauty,

terror, & mirth, & the little man produces cleverness (personalities, psychology) instead of beauty, ugliness instead of terror, & jokes instead of mirth." (to Henley) I. 275

"There is but one art – to omit! O if I knew how to omit, I wd. ask no other knowledge. A man who knew how to omit wd. make an Iliad of a daily paper.

"Your definition of seeing is quite right. It is the first part of omission to be partly blind. Artistic sight is judicious blindness..... The selective criterion.... he learns... in changing, not in copying fact."... [to R. A. M. S] 290

"I feel that all my friends have lost one thickness of reality since that one passed" [in death of W. Ferrier] 300

"Hegel's antinomies: the contrary of everything is its postulate". 302

"They think that the.. fine thoughts & sentiments in Shakesp. impress by their own weight, not understanding that the unpolished diamond is but a stone" [very characteristic of R. L. S.] 341

"Your [W. Archer's] wonderful statement that happiness tends to die out & misery to continue" 370

"not only do I believe that literature sh^d give joy, but I see a universe, I suppose, eternally different from yours; a solemn, a terrible, but a very joyous & noble universe, where suffering is not at least wantonly inflicted, though it falls with dispassionate partiality." [To Archer] 373.

.....too great realism of some chapters & passages.. wh. dis-prepares the imagination for the cast of the remainder. Any story can be made <u>true</u> in its own key; any story can be made <u>false</u> by the choice of a wrong key of detail or style

II. 19

If there is anywhere a thing said in two sentences that could have been ~~said~~ as clearly & as engagingly & as forcibly said in one, then it's amateur work. 93

Granted that life is tragic to the marrow, it seems the proper function of religion to make us accept & serve in that tragedy as officers in that other & comparable one of war.... The pious man is he who has a military joy in duty – not he who weeps over the wounded. 100.

This civilizn. of ours is a dingy, ungentlemanly business; it drops out too much of man... the beauty of the poor beast. 153

A delightful letter to Colvin on the voyage in the Janet Nicoll. 184-6.

... the truth of H. James's remark on the starving of the visual sense ... I hear people talking, & I feel them acting, & that seems to me to be fiction. My two aims may be described as

1st. War to the adjective

2nd. Death to the optic nerve.

Admitted that we live in an age of the optic nerve in lit.re. For how many centuries did lit.re get along with.t a sign of it? 316.

Daily I see the sunrise out of my bed, wh. I still value as a tonic, a perpetual tuning fork, a look of God's face once in the day. 333

All that you can do is to civilize the man in the line of his own civilization, such as it is ... never believe in thaumaturgic conversions. They may do very well for St Paul .... Andaman isl.d – nothing. 341

They [the multitude] don't do anything because; they do things, write able articles, stitch shoes, dig, from the purely simian impulse. 355.

"The part that lives in the body is a small part of one's personality."

A spiritualist, in the D. News.

THE DRAMA.

Times Sup. Feb. 6. 1903

A FORECAST.

The second Mrs. Tanquersy remarked that she believed the future to be "only the past again, entered through another gate," and her husband answered "That's an awful belief." It was an uncomfortable reflection, no doubt, for Aubrey and Paula, seeing that the lady's past was of the peculiar sort denoted by turned commas; but as a general theory there is nothing "awful" about it. It is merely the imaginative statement of a rigorously scientific truth. To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow this petty pace creeps in from day to day, and in forecasting the future of an art we can have no surer guide than its past history. That is the course wisely taken by Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University, N.Y., in his paper in the *Monthly Review* on "The Future of the Drama." He sees that the process known as "specialization of function" has always been at work in the arts as elsewhere, and it does not cost him much expenditure of prophetic inspiration to predict the continuance of this process in the playhouse. There was a time when the drama was history, essay, novel, sermon, newspaper, and street-gossip, and *pari passu* with changes in the material conditions of the playhouse, in the intellectual demands of the audience, and in the artistic impulse of the dramatists, it has been shedding all the elements extraneous to it. Conclusion: the drama will go on minding its own business more and more exclusively, will aim at greater and greater purity of type, will become more and more dramatic. Among future improvements in the mechanical conditions of the stage which are bound, as all such improvements are, to influence its artistic form, Professor Matthews lays great stress upon the illumination. "The power," he says, "of directing at will whatever light may be desired confers an advantage upon the modern stage-manager denied to his predecessors; and it is certain to impress its mark upon the drama of the next half century." One of the results will be the closer adherence of drama to the well-known fact of life that great passions are mute. In other words, dumb-show, at critical moments will supersede talk. "In the ill-lighted theatres of old, the dramatic poet had to take care that his plot was made clear in words as well as in deeds; and he was tempted often to let his rhetoric run away with him. But in the well-lighted modern houses, he can, if he chooses, let actions speak louder than words. Being able to reach the playgoers through their visual as well as their auditory sense, he sometimes plans to let a self-betraying movement do its work without any needless verbal elucidation. He recognizes that there are moments in life when a silence may be more eloquent than the silver sentences of any soliloquy."

About this there are one or two things to be said. In the first place, have we not reached finality in this matter of localizing the illumination at will? The electric light can be thrown upon any actor, in any part of the stage, whom it is desirable for the audience to see, rather than to hear. What advantage then can the future expect to have over the present in the way of dumb-show scenes? It has also to be borne in mind that, though art changes, the laws of optics do not. When once the incidence of the light is settled for a particular scene it cannot be altered. The light cannot follow the actor about the stage, the actor will still have to move into it, Mahomed to come to the mountain. But these are purely mechanical considerations; there is one of another kind which, we think, ought to qualify the forecast that the drama of the future will tend to minimize speech. No doubt, as Professor Matthews says, "the set speech, the oratorical display, the *tirade*, will tend to disappear;" but if he means that the dialogue will be reduced to such speech as merely carries on the immediate action—and, whether he means it or not, it is a currently accepted view—we think it is a mistake. In a remarkable essay on "Le Tragique Quotidien" (one of the series called "Le Trésor des Humbles") M. Maeterlinck insists upon the necessity of the apparently superfluous dialogue:—

> Indeed, the only words that count in the play are those that at first seemed useless, for it is therein that the essence lies. Side by side with the necessary dialogue you will almost always find another dialogue that seems superfluous; but examine it carefully and it will be borne home to you that that is the only one that the soul can listen to profoundly, for here alone it is the soul that is being addressed. You will see, too, that it is the quality and the scope of this unnecessary dialogue that determine the quality and the immeasurable range of the work. Certain it is that in the ordinary drama the indispensable dialogue by no means corresponds to reality; and it is just those words that are spoken by the side of the rigid, apparent truth that constitute the mysterious beauty of the most beautiful tragedies, inasmuch as these are words that conform to the deeper truth, and one that lies incomparably nearer to the invisible soul by which the poem is upheld.

M. Maeterlinck gives illustrations from the *Master Builder*, into which it is unnecessary to follow him. All we desire to do is to enforce the point that there will always be something over and above the directly significant word or the eloquent action to which Professor Matthews would reduce drama. There will always be the "harmonica" of the fundamental notes, the minor or ostensibly "superfluous" dialogue, which is really there to make us aware of the peculiar *timbre* in the dramatist's voice, to enable him to unbosom himself to us in that intimacy of soul and soul which is the ultimate aim of drama, as it is the ultimate aim of all art.

In pointing out the continual movement in the direction of severer simplicity in form, which is involved in the tendency of drama to become more and more dramatic, Professor Matthews remarks that "Ibsen stretches back across the centuries to clasp hands with Sophocles." Many commentators, of course, have already shown how Ibsen's formula of the "amplified catastrophe" "throws back" to Greek tragedy. The "story" has happened before the play begins; in the play it leaks out and is so pieced together as to have a terrible meaning. The Professor compares *Ghosts* and the *Œdipus Tyrannus*. He might have added that, while Ibsen's preliminary story is obviously true and would have appeared true if shown on the stage, that of Sophocles is as obviously a "large order," and if shown instead of being merely alluded to would have been rejected as incredible. Œdipus has killed his own father without knowing it, has innocently married his mother, and, it would seem, during several years of matrimony has never mentioned the homicidal business. While Ibsen's "amplified catastrophe" then is Sophoclean, his unseen prologue is his own, and a great improvement on the old sort. It might also be noted that two centuries before Ibsen the formula of the amplified catastrophe was

prescribed by the Abbé d'Aubignac in his "Pratique du Théâtre" (1657). The dramatist, says the Abbé, ought to fix the action of the piece for the day of the catastrophe, and to begin the piece as near the catastrophe as possible. D'Aubignac, like all strict dramatic unitarians of the seventeenth century, has often been reviled as a pedant. It is amusing to note how modern drama is tending to justify the much-abused "rules"—the minor unities of place and time not excepted. One begins to see a new meaning in Paula Tanqueray's reflection that "the future is only the past again, entered through another gate."

But all this is to discuss merely dramatic form. More important than the form of the drama is its content. Granted that the drama of the future will have to use certain modes of expression; the great question is, What will it be able to express? It is when we ask ourselves this question that we are less confident than Professor Matthews about its future. "There is evidence," he says, "that it is on the threshold of a new youth"; unfortunately, he does not bring the evidence into Court. "Signs of its refreshed vitality can be found by who so cares to keep his eyes open and his mind free from prejudice"; but he does not tell us what those signs are or where to find them. This is tantalizing. For our part we think the future career of the drama is likely to be hampered by its inability to tell cultivated and curious people of to-day a tithe of the things they want to know. What the drama can tell, it can tell more emphatically than any other art. The novel, for instance, is but a report; the drama makes you an eye-witness of the thing in the doing. But then there is a whole world of things which cannot be done—of thoughts and moods and sub-conscious states which cannot be expressed—on the stage, and which can be expressed in the novel. In earlier ages which could do with a narrow range of vivid sensations the drama [illegible], it will not suffice for an age which wants an illimitable range of sensations and, being "quick in the uptake," can dispense with vividness. If any one considers for a moment the extraordinarily complicated texture of subtle thoughts and minute sensations in such a book as Mr. Henry James's "Wings of the Dove," and then thinks of any, the most "advanced," modern play—*The Master Builder*, say, or *Le Repas du Lion*—the contrast between the abundance of the one and the meagreness of the other cannot but be ludicrous. We are brought back once more to the element of drama which Aristotle called διάνοια, its mind-stuff, its "philosophy," as our fathers used to say—the element for which the dialogue described in the passage we have quoted from M. Maeterlinck is the vehicle. Well, who can deny that it is thin, unsatisfying, and generally behind the times? For one explanation of this we should point to the rigid limitations of the dramatic medium. For the poor look-out of our own drama, in particular, there is perhaps the additional reason that few of our modern authors with the dramatic instinct seem able to accomplish any fresh, original, profound thinking. Even Mr. Barrie, though fresh and original, is not—or not yet—profound. There is Mr. Bernard Shaw. But some curious twist in his temperament, or singularity of vision, turns his plays into curios; they are morsels for intellectual epicures, not "human nature's daily food." Who else is there? One of our dramatists has recently been deploring the ill-success of serious drama in England, and seemed to think it had something to do with cockney frivolity. (Empire shares at £3 5s., Lyceum shares at 7½d.!) He, we admit, could hardly recognize the painful truth that if our drama languishes, it is largely because our dramatists have a habit of being "not good enough."

The Characters of Theophrastus:

CONTENTS.

Introduction.	The Superstitious Man.	The Impudent Man.
Epistle Dedicatory.	The Thankless Man.	The Gross Man.
The Dissembler.	The Suspicious Man.	The Boor.
The Flatterer.	The Disagreeable Man.	The Penurious Man.
The Coward.	The Exquisite.	The Pompous Man.
The Over-zealous Man.	The Garrulous Man.	The Braggart.
The Tactless Man.	The Bore.	The Oligarch.
The Shameless Man.	The Rough.	The Backbiter.
The Newsmonger.	The Affable Man.	The Avaricious Man.
The Mean Man.		The Late Learner.
The Stupid Man.		The Vicious Man.
The Surly Man.		

Sophocles, The Philo.

"The Hindu Supreme God is separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the Universe."

"Rash & presumptuous Magicians – torn in pieces by the potent spirit whom they c^d summon but not control." R. Noel.

"The warfare of our higher & our lower selves." id.

Schopenhauer. – No man loves the woman – only his dream.

– My only amusement, the wonder of those who do not understand.

– I have made one now unalterable mistake in my life – I have not been a fool. I wish to God I could be!

– Self realization kills laughter.

– This glass of Moselle does more to tempt me to remain in life than do all my hopes. – (from the sayings of S. secretly R. V. Risley from a man who knew him. pub^d. in N.Y. Reader Jan 1903)

'Music is in no sense a universal language. Like its sister, speech, it is determined in every case to a special form by the physical and mental character of the people among whom it has arisen, and the circumstances of their environment. The particular nature of music is no more disproved by the fact that a melody of Wagner speaks to German, French, and English ears alike, than is the particular nature of speech by the fact that the Latin tongue was at one time the recognized vehicle of cultivated thought throughout the civilized world. . . . The whole meaning of music depends upon this immediate appeal to our emotions through the association of feeling with sensation; and so the strangeness of the foreign music of to-day, and of the dead music of the past, is insuperable, for they are the expressions of emotions which their possessors could not analyse, and we can never experience. . . . The incommunicable character of music finds a striking illustration in the effects which the remnants of ancient Greek melody produce on the modern hearer. . . . But though it is impossible for us now to recover the meaning of this dead music of ancient Greece, and wellnigh impossible to accustom our ears to appreciate its form, we can at least study, as a matter of speculative interest, the laws of its accidence and syntax as they have been handed down to us by its grammarians.'

[From the Introduction to *The Harmonics of Aristoxenus*, edited with Translation, Notes, Introduction, and Index of Words, by HENRY S. MACRAN, M.A. Clarendon Press. *Published by Henry Frowde.* Price 10*s.* 6*d.* net ($3.50).]

Turner. "For the conventional colour he substituted a pure straightforward rendering of fact, as far as was in his power; & that not of such fact as had been before even suggested, but of all that is most brilliant, beautiful, & inimitable; he went to the cataract for its iris, to the conflagration for its flames, asked of the sea its intensest azure, of the sky its clearest gold."

Ruskin.

THE INSIDE.

(Daily News.)

(By G. K. Chesterton.)

The position of Maeterlinck in modern life is a thing too obvious to be easily determined in words. It is, perhaps, best expressed by saying that it is the great glorification of the inside of things at the expense of the outside. There is one great evil in modern life for which nobody has found even approximately a tolerable description: I can only invent a word and call it "remotism." It is the tendency to think first of things which, as a matter of fact, lie far away from the actual centre of human experience. Thus people say, "All our knowledge of life begins with the amœba." It is false; our knowledge of life begins with ourselves. Thus they say that the British Empire is glorious, and at the very word Empire they think at once of Australia and New Zealand, and Canada and Polar bears, and parrots and kangaroos, and it never occurs to any one of them to think of the Surrey Hills. The one real struggle in modern life is the struggle between the man like Maeterlinck, who sees the inside as the truth, and the man like Zola, who sees the outside as the truth. A hundred cases might be given. We may take, for the sake of argument, the case of what is called falling in love. The sincere realist, the man who believes in a certain finality in physical science, says, "You may, if you like, describe this thing as a divine and sacred and incredible vision; that is your sentimental theory about it. But what it is is an animal and sexual instinct designed for certain natural purposes." The man on the other side, the idealist, replies, with quite equal confidence, that this is the very reverse of the truth. I put it as it has always struck me; he replies, "Not at all. You may, if you like, describe this thing as an animal and sexual instinct, designed for certain natural purposes; that is your philosophical or zoological theory about it. What it is, beyond all doubt of any kind, is a divine and sacred and incredible vision." The fact that it is an animal necessity only comes to the naturalistic philosopher after looking abroad, studying its origins and results, constructing an explanation of its existence, more or less natural and conclusive. The fact that it is a spiritual triumph comes to the first errand-boy who happens to feel it.

Maeterlinck's appearance in Europe means primarily this subjective intensity; by this the materialism is not overthrown: materialism is undermined. He brings, not something which is more poetic than realism, not something which is more spiritual than realism, not something which is more right than realism, but something which is more real than realism. He discovers the one indestructible thing. This material world on which such vast systems have been superimposed—this may be anything. It may be a dream, it may be a joke, it may be a trap or temptation, it may be a charade, it may be the beatific vision: the only thing of which we are certain is this human soul. This human soul finds itself alone in a terrible world, afraid of the grass. It has brought forth poetry and religion in order to explain matters; it will bring them forth again. It matters not one atom how often the lulls of materialism and scepticism occur; they are always broken by the reappearance of a fanatic. They have come in our time: they have been broken by Maeterlinck.

Suggestive. Yet only another way of saying "Life is but thought."

A STATESMAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

(By C. F. G. Masterman.)

"The Pathway to Reality." R. B. Haldane, M.P. Pp. xix., 316. John Murray. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Haldane studied under Lotze at Göttingen, and gives an eloquent tribute to the "high moral worth" of his master. He is still accustomed for certain months of the year to cast off advocacy and the joys of political intrigue, and to take the intellectual waters, as a kind of moral tonic, of the land which is the home of all spiritual philosophies. Here in this first part of the exposition of his faith is set out, for those who will essay a little hard thinking, the philosophical position of this perplexing politician.

This, of course, is almost pure Hegel. The first exposition of the Absolute which was unfolded a hundred years ago by the philosopher of Jena, and which has exercised such a profound influence upon the intellectual and political life of Europe, has fallen upon evil days. It has been repudiated in the land of its birth, now divided between an aggressive scientific materialism and a pessimism descended from Schopenhauer; both accompanying a commercial development which is contemptuous of the things of the spirit. When good German philosophers die they go to Oxford; and for years a modified Hegelianism, speaking through the person of T. H. Green, proclaimed from the Balliol pulpit the supremacy of the Idea and the duty of the good citizen. But now even the faithful city has passed to the enemy, and last year a vigorous band of young tutors issued a defence of "personal idealism" which was essentially a repudiation of the orthodox Oxford tradition. Hegelianism finds but fitful followers in the outlying regions of the intellectual world: in distant Scotland, where men still think; in America, whence Professor Royce pilgrimages to Aberdeen to startle the students with his mystic and moral fervour. Faithful amongst the faithless, Mr. Haldane stands sure. The avalanche of speculation which has overwhelmed the thought of the past hundred years, the rise and fall of competing systems, all the advances and the tremendous claims of the natural sciences, leave him unmoved. With that imperturbability which is one of his most attractive features, with quotations from Goethe and Shelley and other writers of the Hegelian age, altogether heedless of the forces playing around him and the noise of their movement, Mr. Haldane smilingly doles out the orthodox Hegelian logic to the students of St. Andrews.

Though delivered extempore, lacking the minor graces of style, and containing much repetition, these lectures may well be commended to those readers who desire to gain some insight into the nature of this difficult thought which has exercised so profound an influence. They are if less stimulating less obscure than Dr. Stirling's exposition; more condensed than the fervent but lengthy pages of Dr. Caird. The search after God, the lecturer rightly asserts, is the object of all philosophy. Yet the modern world is, on the whole, unbelieving: dissatisfied with its ignorance, but finding no clear light. Systems [illegible] lectual life of man seems but the construction of sand castles swept away by each incoming tide. Mr. Haldane refuses to accept this dreary despair. There is advance—a dialectical advance, with the taking up of the true in each new system, as thought progresses through the combination of opposing theories. In the first of these courses Mr. Haldane is endeavouring to get behind the "common-sense" position to the true philosophical outlook; in the second he is destroying the claim of the sciences based on this "common-sense" view to exclusive knowledge of reality. The latter is an acute but not very novel criticism of the ultimate theories of matter and life: the ground has been covered by former Gifford lecturers, with singular acuteness and power by Professor Ward. But the first part taxes all Mr. Haldane's earnest pleadings. How to get the plain man to the position of the philosopher and the mystic? He must abandon the idea of God as a First Cause, because Cause itself vanishes outside the world of space and time. He must cease to conceive of God as possessing an independent centre of self-consciousness apart from the Universe of Spirit. He must recognise that the "window" theory of existence, of a self looking out as it were from within the chamber of the brain through the senses upon a material world outside, is a conception essentially vicious. Nay, he must even abandon the conception of this self, himself which he knows to be real; he must remain dumb under the lecturer's gibes as he hunts this self from body to brain, from brain to mind, abandoning even the cheerful suggestion of a former speculator that it resides in the pineal gland. He must acknowledge that what he proudly calls his body is nothing separate and apart; but without a clear cut surface, with molecules and motion continually passing to and fro between it and the region outside; that, in fact, existence is a continuum. He is to learn, however forlornly, not to take much account of "the finite self, a thing with a proper name, manifesting itself in a body one day to be carried off in a coffin," the notion of which is to be only secondary and derivative. With the abandonment of these "superstitions of common-sense" he will recognise the Objective world as the workings of a mind which is not another than his own, but a mind in which all reality, himself included, has a place. "From the goblet of our spiritual kingdom our infinity foams back to us." The human mind is but a degree of the appearance of Reality, the name of which is God. In the effort to transcend these individual divisions, the bridging of the "unplumbed, salt, estranging sea" which Matthew Arnold pictured as dividing "the mortal islets," the Absolute in its highest form is manifest; in the aspirations of the artist, the visions of the poet, the self-emptying of the mystic, the moral energy of the saint losing his life in the life of others, is the final revelation of the Glory of God.

To criticise Mr. Haldane's thought would be to record the progress of nineteenth century thought. Hegel's philosophy, like that of all great religions, is of the East; a reaction from the Kantian individualism, essentially a Western system. The neo-Kantian movement of the past thirty years is a revolt against this Eastern subordination of the Self to the All-[illegible] Spirit, the [illegible] and evil, and [illegible] for the dev[illegible] a God which [illegible] pointed out, [illegible] the spiritu[illegible] will hear an[illegible] ect form of [illegible] personalities [illegible] ever mainta[illegible] fare against [illegible] finally to t[illegible] them

awaited with interest. At present no satisfactory reconciliation has been effected between the immanent god of the Hegelian, the world spirit which includes the All which is the theme of all the poets of this system, and the God of the Christian theology. It is a pantheism, as Dr. McTaggart has maintained, not a personality. Mr. Haldane di[illegible] a universe of Spirit against a blank and deadening materialism or the hopeless abandonment of the Agnostic he is fighting with the Christian. But it may yet be found that the great future combat will be between belief in his impersonal

and whose echoes at Oxford have provided the intellectual basis of the Anglo-Catholic movement in England. On the other, it stimulated that Marxian Socialism which has changed the political history of Germany. These two together have effectually submerged the liberal party on the Continent. It seems somehow incongruous to the somewhat aggressive individualism, often a little rough and unpleasant, of the Anglo-Saxon mind.

Mr. Haldane promises a second volume dealing with the questions of religion and conduct. The further definition of his Absolute will be

a system which, as a vigorous voice from California has told us, is at bottom a product of the hot Eastern sunshine. Historically, Mr. Haldane's system has assisted those forces which make for the community and the interests of the whole, as against the individual demand of the individual freedom and conscience. With Hegel himself it exalted the Prussian State, with its militarism and its efficiency, as the highest revelation of the Divine. With its successors it formed, on the one hand, the backbone of the Catholic reaction which rolled in on the great liberal revolt.

AN APPRECIATION OF D'ANNUNZIO.

In his novels, there are no stories, only states of mind and pictures. On the one side it is a going back to the origins of the novel, in such 'confessions' as 'Adolphe,' for example; the novelty lies in the combination of what in 'Adolphe' is a consciousness vaguely placed in the world, a world absolutely invisible to us, with an atmosphere itself as much a 'state of mind' as Amiel's, and a universe as solid and coloured as Gautier's. His few personages are as little seen in their relation with society, as closely absorbed in their own sensations, as the single personage of Benjamin Constant, the man in whom one sees also the woman, as in a mirror. But with d'Annunzio, as he tells us in the preface to the 'Trionfo della Morte,' 'the play of action and reaction between the single sensibility and exterior things is established on a precise woof of direct observation.' Man, 'the model of the world,' is seen living in his own universe, which he creates continually about him; a world as personal to himself, and, to d'Annunzio and his people, as intimately realised, as the thought of the brain, or any passion.

D'Annunzio is an idealist, but he is an idealist to whom the real world is needful to the eyes, and feelings actually experienced are needful to the memory, before he can begin to make his art. All his work—all, at least, of his finest work—is something remembered, by a transfiguring act of the mind; not something which has come to him as vision, out of the darkness. With so personal an apprehension of the world, it is the world, always, that he needs, his soul being no world to him. In a monk's cell, or with dim eyes, he would have created nothing; he would never have been able to imagine beauty without a pattern.

But, to d'Annunzio, in that 'seemingly exclusive predominance in his interests, of beautiful physical things, a kind of tyranny of the senses over him' (that phrase of Pater seems to have been made beforehand for his definition) things seen are already things felt; the lust of the eye, in him, is a kind of intellectual energy. The soul of visible things seems to cry out to him, entreating a voice: he hears, and is the voice. At times, delicate human sympathies come to him, through his mere sympathy with soulless things: the sense of pity, which stirs in him over the fading of flowers, and so over the ageing of human beauty. He realises sorrow, because it is a soiling of the texture of life; death, because it is the end of the weaving. One fancies, sometimes, that his very feeling for art, for the arts of music, painting, literature even, is the feeling of one to whom these things are of the nature of ripe fruit, golden sunshine, a luxury of the senses, rather than a need of the soul.—ARTHUR SYMONS in the *Imperial and Colonial Magazine.*

(By G. K. Chesterton.)

It is one of the marks of this strange era that people have to be eccentric in order to do the most obvious and human things. If there be anything right or wrong which you would think that everyone would incline at first sight to say or do, you may be perfectly certain that you will, in this age, find it founded in a Bohemian club or a mad sect. . . . . .

The mystery is that the commonplace beliefs are held by the odd people, and the odd beliefs by the commonplace people.

Music.

Now that Strauss and Elgar, acknowledged leaders of musical advance, are both in London, and beginning to near the height of their fame, it is only decent to remember those to whom the possibility of this latest music is to be ascribed. They were four great men, born very near one another in time—Chopin, Liszt, Wagner, and Schumann. These were the men who gave us the new music, built upon the chromatic, and not the diatonic scale; built, that is to say, on twelve notes instead of seven. Of these the first and the last were ill-fated; both were born in 1810 (Schumann on June 8); Chopin lived for thirty-nine, Schumann for forty-six years. To the great genius who first saw the light in Zwickau ninety-three years ago to-day, we owe much, not only in composition, but in the elevation of the whole art of music, for both he and Wagner (born three years later) were literary men as well as composers, and wrote to high purpose. Liszt was born in 1811; so that four years (1810-13) gave us the men who revolutionised an art which had been preparing itself for them since prehistoric times. Y. C.

The hunter stands even lower than the butcher, since the latter kills animals for the benefit of society, while the former murders them solely for his own amusement. *Frederick the Great.*

"The Gout de comparaison (as Bruyere styles it) is the only taste of ordinary minds. They do not know the specific excellence either of an author or a composition."
Gray. Poems. p. 60.

"Novelty is by no means a usual poetic advantage in England, but in this case [W.E. Henley's Hospital Poems] the novelty was of a kind universally comprehensible; it lay in assimilating poetry to prose — & that blessed day of the Law when poetry shall be prose is a consummation for which the great heart of the British public ever yearns. In so far as it colourably resembled prose Mr Henley's hospital experiment was therefore inevitably popular; in so far as it distinctly, & none the less, remained poetry — the public did not know that — did not nose the contraband ware — & allowed it to pass unsuspectingly." — Francis Thompson. Acad 18:7:03

"Appreciation (briefly) resides in attempting to discover what your author has aimed to compass; & then setting forth the impression yourself retain of his success or failure to succeed in the elected aim. It is obvious that your achievement will be very much in the ratio of your sympathetic gift." ib. id.

"Robert Browning was one of those who achieve the reputation, in the literal sense, of eccentricity by their frantic efforts to reach the centre". Chesterton —

Art .. Literature .. Science. "an objective register of subjective changes." Spencer.

The Virgin Birth – theory of Bp of Worcester, Dean Alford, &c –
"If genuine, the account of [it by] the first synoptist [St Matt.] was ultimately derived from St Joseph, & that of Luke from the Blessed Virgin. The Bp. even conjectures that St Joseph (who must have died before the first public ministry of Jesus began) left some document detailing the circumstances of the birth of Jesus, to be given to many in order to vindicate her own virginity, & that after Pentecost it passed into the hands of the author of the 1st gospel." – Walter R. Cassels, author of "Supt. Relig." in 19th Cent. 10.03

ΑΙΣΧΥΛΟΥ ΧΟΗΦΟΡΟΙ. | The 'Choephori' of Aeschylus, ... by A.W. Verrall, Litt.D.,

... The story ..... is essentially a legend of the Apolline religion ..... The story of the Agamemnon is neither Apolline nor essentially religious. The facts are moralized from a religious point of view, but .... so to speak, from outside ... No theological prepossession is required to account for the existence of the story, which is constructed primarily to satisfy the human appetite for exciting narrative. But ... the story of the Ch.i is a sacerdotal invention. Introd. xi, xii

The Choephori, like the plays of Aeschylus generally, consists of scenes from a story taken as known. Some indispensable

parts of it are represented only by allusions. Others can scarcely be said to be rep^d. at all. xvi

..... There is a marked contrast between Aes. & his two successors [Soph. & Eurip.]. In [these] the child is rescued by faithful friends, who also play a part in his restoration. In Aes. he is 'cast-away' beforehand by the undesigned effect of a base intrigue. As elements in a romance or in a study of char^r. the inventions of the two later dramatists w^d. be as much superior as they are more obvious. But the story of Aes. is not such: it is a legend of Divine Providence..... No event has so much of the providential character as that wh. comes to pass by human agency indeed, but without or against the will of the agents. xvii

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"Nature might mean flowers to Wordsw^th. & grass to Walt Whitman, but to Browning it... meant such things as... the monstrosities & living mysteries of the sea." Chesterton's Browning.

"Childe Roland [Browning's]... is the hint of an entirely new & curious type of poetry, the poetry of the shabby & hungry aspect of the earth." ib.

"The sense of the terrible importance of detail was a sense wh. may be

s. We have possessed Browning in the emphatic manner of a demoniac possession .... Any room that he was sitting in glared at him with innumerable eyes & mouths gaping with a story .... If he looked at a porcelain vase, or an old hat, a cabbage, or a puppy at play, each began to be bewitched .... He vase to send up a smoke of thoughts & shapes; the hat to produce souls as a conjuror's hat produces rabbits; the cabbage to swell & overshadow the earth like the Tr. of Knowg.; & the puppy to go off along the road to the end of the world." ib.
[This is true of all poets - not especially of Browning]

Browning. "His processes of thought are often scientific ... sudden conclusion ... transcendental & inept. This was not so much due to a defect in his own mind as to the circumstances of the world of thought about him. An interest in theological questions had been quickened ... and .... scientific historical criticism began to make its voice heard .. ~~Hence~~ Religious people cd not close their ears to it, but they were as yet unprepared .... Hence ... in many minds ... confusion between two opposing strains of thought, similar to that which has been remarked in Brg.s poetry .... a transition state ... from wh. men's minds have already moved away in opposite directions; but it has left deep traces on the lit. of the middle Vict.n period. B.'s phil.y does not fundamentally differ from that of other ... writers of the time ..... Besides, his phil.y does not all bear the stamp of the temporary". Margaret L. Woods: An English Poet.

V. Hugo could not be spoken of as a reader ... He read the "Mysteries of Paris" wh. as he read he raised & Hugotised into Les Miserables, .. His supreme enjoy.t was the exercise of his own brain." Tuck.

Spencer's Unknowable closely resembles the Noumenon or Thing-in-itself conceived by Kant as underlying all phenomena, which is also closely allied to the sublime idea of an impersonal Deity.

Academy. 12.12.03

Shakespeare's Contempt for the "Lower Classes":—

He practically never brought members of the lower classes upon the stage without making fun of them or exhibiting them as knaves, with the exception of a few loyal servants, a loyal servant being apparently in his eyes the only meritorious plebeian; that he usually gave them such names as "Bottom," "Snout," "Wart," "Potpan," "Sneak," etc.; that they were almost invariably treated with contumely by the other characters in his plays; that he falsified history to their discredit by making a common drab of Joan of Arc and transforming into vulgar and ridiculous rioters the commonalty of the Coriolanus of Rome, and the followers of Wat Tyler; that his sole idea of English history was that of a pageant of royalties, while in "John" he ignores Magna Charta, and in "Henry VIII" shuts his eyes to the overthrow of the power of Rome; that he picked out the worst enemy of the people in Plutarch, Coriolanus, for a hero, disregarding that historian's wise criticism of the Roman general, and passing over such popular heroes as the Gracchi; that he saw nothing in private soldiers but cowardice, and nothing in crowds but bad smells; and that in all of this he ran counter to the drift of the best literature of his country and of his age, for Chaucer, More, Cervantes, and the English Bible delighted in the common people, and his contemporary playwrights more than once celebrated their deeds upon the stage. It seems to me that this forms a pretty substantial indictment, and that it goes to show rather clearly that Shakspere did not hold the mirror up to nature in so far as the lower classes are concerned, for I refuse to believe that the yeomen of England were all scamps or fools, or that all the virtue of the realm was confined to the nobility and gentry.

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Newark. N.J. Dec. '03

To Mr. Nicklin we come closer yet. He is not remarkably clever in his versification. He uses a somewhat hackneyed vocabulary. In many of his pieces, he reminds us of more than one of the most modern poets. Yet his book is decidedly individual, and not only because the smallness of the volume and compactness of its contents suggest that they are a careful selection, and because he often uses the first person singular, but also because his concentration has the effect of producing a masterful sense of personality, above all in "The Fall." He himself expresses his aloofness well in his first sonnet, called "Inspiration":—

Not with the Morning's virginal caress,
  The sleepy murmur of a Summer's day,
  Laughter of children tumbling in the hay,
Or hush of many a leafy, shy recess,
Nor in Greek marble's tranquil loveliness—
  Eternal youth, victor of envious years!—
  Or symphonies that drown, in floods of tears,
The pensive close to all their storm and stress:
Not thus the Muse comes, but in other plight
  To me who neither love nor list her note:
Who, straining with tense eyeballs, half surmise
A sudden, silent horror in the night,
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Jaapie stood beside me,
  And held my hand in his,
When Piet bent down above me,
  And took his last long kiss.

My lips were dry; but my heart
  I gave him right away,
And the look in his eyes was the look
  On the morn of our wedding day!

Koos among his comrades
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And Nonnie marched beside them
  Down to the Yellow Ford.

I heard the children shouting,
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Release their tossing horns from the creaking shoulder-beam.

Children, 'tis time for sleep! Nonnie shall make your bed,
And draw the waggon-sail about your dreaming head.

'Tis Nonnie sits beside you, and soothes your weary sigh,
And shields you from the fear of the lonely jackal-cry.

And overhead the stars shall mount their solemn guard,
And round your camp all night my love keep watch and ward!

Or again:—

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  To comfort me!
O little forms, that leaned
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. . . . .

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And overhead the stars shall mount their solemn guard,
And round your camp all night my love keep watch and ward!

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* * * * *

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"It is only this same wretched understanding which supposes that a man must be either mortal or immortal: 'there is a higher conception through which the sharp antithesis disappears'. (p. 221)" –

Mind. July 1904. Rev^d. of Haldane's Pathway to Reality.

While we are far from anticipating a millennium such as would satisfy the aspirations of Count Tolstoy, we hold it at once unwise & ungrateful to ignore the influences which, amid wars & preparations for war, are making for the exclusion of violence from international relations.

Times Leader - July 5. 1904

Mr. Haldane dwells with pitying contemptuousness on the simplicity of speculations as to personal reunions after death. We generally say we must either see our friends or not see them after death. That is a dilemma which the man whose religious consciousness is practically sound, according to Mr. Haldane, thinks he is bound to, and he releases himself by affirming that he will see his friends again. Mr. Haldane assures him there is no such dilemma. Idealism has a view which solves the difficulty; a method whose process in Mr. Haldane's pages is a bewildering complexity of "Wells" and "Nows"; and the conclusion that friends neither will nor will not meet each other again after death. We refer any reader to Mr. Haldane's discussion of the relations of parent and child in the case he supposes of the death of the child. There is much eloquent talk of the identity of the parties through love; they undergo some treatment in Absolute Mind freed from conditions of space and time; but the "spooks" of the Psychical Research Society are nothing compared to them for vagueness. The "picture" of the religious consciousness has disappeared with a vengeance; and neither Mr. Haldane nor any other philosopher can have the least idea of what takes its place. It is unthinkable and therefore inexpressible; the pathway to reality leads to nowhere where anybody, who is not a philosopher at least, wants to go.

The idealist may be right; we ought not, as he says, to think of realities under categories of time and space: that only by doing so do we get "pictures"; and that "Gates Ajar" and "Letters from Heaven" are absurd. But the point is that we are landed in utter nescience both as to God and what we call the future life, and our position in regard to them is totally unintelligible. Our "pictures" are forbidden and the religious imagination is paralysed by a philosophical doctrine. Or rather it would be if idealism did not also show that this painting of pictures is an inevitable consequence of our existence here; for while we are here we ignore idealism and are inevitably bound to think of what we call the future life in terms of time and space. It may turn out, idealism allows so much, that in some inexplicable manner such time and space pictures will correspond in some degree more or less to absolute reality where time and space conditions are not. But that seems to be somewhat of a concession to our weakness on the part of idealism de rigueur.

"Memorials of a Warwickshire Parish." By Robert Hudson. London: Methuen. 1904. 15s.

"We have not in the parish", Mr. Hudson wrote, "one single landowner whose name goes back a century, while of the labouring class we have several who bear names, and those not common names, which have appeared steadily and without intermission in the parish register for well nigh the whole term of its existence".

Kant's greatest service is to have

The Inter-Veil.

by Elizth Foote.

I

Into the silent valley
Knee to knee
I rode between two riders
I could not see
Because the dark had fallen twixt them & me.

II

We passed a lonely outfire
And one turned;
Across his eyes an instant
The low light burned,
And in that flash their blueness I had discerned

III

But he, the other rider,
Dimly seamed,
Was dark amid the darkness
That held the land —
Only, upon the bridle, I saw his hand.

IV

Out of the silent valley
Knee to knee
I rode between two riders
I could not see —
Known for a day, forever unknown to me.

Century Magazine. March 1904.

from Heaven"
we are landed

Kant's greatest service is to have separated the phenomenal from the thing-in-itself by proving that between us & things there always stands the intellect. Kant's Copernican discovery is aptly hit off by Schopenhauer in the words: 'Before Kant we were in Time; now time is in us', & so on. It is obvious from this that Sch. accepts the negative conseq.s of K.'s phil.y as well as the pos.ve; we cannot know the th.-in.-itself because as K. showed, the laws wh. govern the phen.n cannot be used to deduce & explain existence itself. K.'s defect is that he c.d not discover the th.-in.-itself. Sch. does not attempt a crit.m of the notion of the th.-in.-itself; the th.-in.-itself is to him the reality underlying & determining the world of experience, & as such, a real & not a hypothetical entity. He never allows himself to speak of it in the plural, as K. does, & so keeps consistently to a monistic point of view. Mind. 1891. (Caldwell on Schop.r's Criticism of Kant.)

Kantian philosophy. Transcendental freedom is the pure self-activity of reason, or the application to one substance of a gen.l notion wh., in the case of transc.l freed.m embraces all substances. Freedom is inexplicable & inconceivable. We cannot prove its actuality nor even its possibility. For what is meant by an act of spontaneous volition or by a substance wh., without any determining influence from beyond its sphere, produces the motives upon wh. it acts we are incapable of understanding. The idea of freedom takes us outside the phenomenal world into the region of things per se, or of noumena. Freedom, be it distinctly noted, is vested in the noumena. What is called psychological freed.m is a transparent piece of self deception. Self-determinism, wh. has sometimes been presented as a substitute for freedom, — namely the fact that, after our character has been formed by heredity, education, environment, in short by the confluence of innumerable extraneous influences, we then act along the lines of this, our character, — such self-deter.n K. dismisses with contempt. "The free.m of a mechan.l turnspit" he calls it. No; genuine freedom he demands. — But this freedom, he tells us, occurs behind the scenes. We have no conscs. of it that we can build on. There is an actor in us who never takes off his mask, who never appears on the stage, & of whom, unless we are to assume that he exists because of certain effects that he produces from behind or from within: in short from the region of the unseen. This actor is our noumenon; our freedom is in our noumenon. . . . . .

But if . . . noumena do not exist, but are only assumed to exist, what profit is there in assuming them? . . .

Others have said, determinism or freedom. K. says determ.n & freedom.

Felix Adler, A critique of Kant's ethics. Mind, April 1902

"THE HIGHEST EXPRESSION."

"Poetry for Poetry's Sake." By A. C. Bradley, M.A., LL.D. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1s. net.)

In this little book Mr. A. C. Bradley has reprinted the striking lecture which he delivered last June year at Oxford. It was his inaugural lecture as Professor of Poetry, and we have seen few that justify so well the existence of that famous and now distinguished chair. "Poetry for Poetry's Sake" is full of sane discrimination, of literary delicacy and charm; and if, like a Platonic dialogue, it leads us to no distinct conclusion, like that, too, it takes us to many pleasant places by interesting paths; we are even disposed to think that no conclusion worth having could have been attained. The discourse, as he says, is upon words, and premises that poetry is to be considered in its essence, though without regarding metrical form merely as an accident or vehicle. "A poem," Mr. Bradley says, "is the succession of experiences—sounds, images, thoughts, emotions—through which we pass when reading as poetically as we can." The *poetic* value of the work is the intrinsic worth of this "imaginative experience." Everything else is ulterior, and does not affect this poetic value. That this is not a statement of the doctrine of form for form's sake it is the main business of the book to prove. The subject, of course, cannot determine the value of the work, when a perfect poem may be written on a sparrow, and a worthless one on the omnipresence of the Deity. "What the thing is in the poem" is what the writer must be judged by; and the Professor justly distinguishes between the subject and the substance of a poem. He says:—

> When you are reading a poem, I would ask—not analysing it, and much less criticising it, but allowing it, as it proceeds, to make its full impression on you through the exertion of your re-creating imagination—do you then apprehend and enjoy as one thing a certain meaning or substance, and as another thing certain articulate sounds, and do you somehow compound these two? Surely you do not, any more than you apprehend apart, when you see someone smile, those lines in the face which express a feeling, and the feeling that the lines express. Just as there the lines and their meaning are to you one thing, not two, so in poetry the meaning and the sounds are one; there is, if I may put it so, a resonant meaning, or a meaning resonance.

This is not new, but it was worth while repeating it so well. Mr. Bradley has not, however, taken into consideration the formal and especially the metrical imperfections of great poems, such as Wordsworth's "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality." In any imperfect poem, we can separate substance and outline, as, for example, in certain poems we can see where the execution has not fully rendered the original design. Nevertheless, he seems to us quite fair when he says that Arnold was deceiving himself when he said, of the lines—

> Our noisy years seem moments in the being
> Of the eternal silence,

that "quite independently of the meaning," there is one note added to the articulate music of the world.

About the best poetry says Mr. Bradley, and not only the best, there floats an atmosphere of infinite suggestion. The poet speaks to us of one thing, but in this one thing there seems to lurk the secret of all. He said what he meant, but his meaning seems to beckon away beyond itself, or rather to expand into something boundless which is only focussed in it; something also which, we feel, would satisfy not only the imagination but the whole of us.

Thus, with a fitting and delicate admission that there lies something incalculable and infinite beyond the horizon of criticism, Mr. Bradley brings to a close his admirable essay.

Rodin.

the story of Rodin's conflict with life, of the tenacity with which, through an untiring search after form, he has held to an impassioned dream, of his indomitable resolve "to make his work of the same message for the senses within the domain of art as the Creator's work in the domain of nature." An impression is conveyed of a Titan endowed with genius enough and courage enough to defy our conventions—useful as they may be to the multitude—and to pay heed to the heroic Word audible within himself. In that sense Rodin is a solitary, as all great men are solitary; yet living water springs from the rock they dare to smite.

"Les Romans de Pierre Loti". Rev. des deux Mdes

"Les solitudes grises de la mer sont autour de nous"... .... Nous sommes rentrés ici dans la verité de l'art, qui consiste à decrire les choses les plus particulières par les termes les plus généraux, et d'autant plus généraux qu'il s'agit de nous communiquer l'impression de choses plus particulières.... Ce ne sont pas les mots propre ou spéciaux qui me donneront la sensation des brumes intenses de la Manche, mais une combination propre et speciale des termes du commun usage.

"The paralyzing thought — what if, of all that is thus incomprehensible to us, [the Universe] there exists no comprehension anywhere?" H. Spencer. Autob.

As to the freedom of the Will, a few words must suffice. It is a well-worn topic ..... Science stands for determinism all along the line; determinism alike in the chain of objective experience, & in the subjective aspect of that experience; determinism alike in the physical world, & in the world of mental process. For science there is not & cannot be such a thing as free-will. The question then comes to this:— Is there any necessary antagonism between the determinism of science & the free-will of metaphysics. No doubt freedom & determ.- are often regarded as antithetical. The true antithesis of freedom, however, is not determinism but external constraint. My Will is free to give expression to my character just in so far as I am not thwarted by constraining influences as other expressions of the universal Cause. Within these limits I am free to determine; & such freedom cannot be antagonistic to determinism which refers to that which is determined. You must not fail to note, however, that the freedom thus claimed by the metaphysic.n is freedom to act in accordance with the essential nature of the underlying Cause. Of this essential nature determinism is the expression. Hence metaphysicians speak of freedom as self-determinism.

June 1904. Contempy Rev.w Professor C. Lloyd Morgan.

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"Ferrier was greatly impressed by the fine rhetorical strokes that he encountered in Hegel... one especially... alluding to the displacement of philosophical systems by the constant arrival of fresh competitors, he gave the expression of St Peter on the death of Ananias, "The feet of them that are to carry thee out are already at the door". Autobiog. of Dr Alex. Bain.
[lit. "are at the door and shall carry thee out"]

The very name of Free will has been made repulsive by the metaphysical puzzles & attempts to solve those puzzles in wh. it has been involved. But is not Necessarianism, after all, merely a mental puzzle? ... Man is conscious of a power of choice, upon which his responsibility depends, & the existence of which he assumes to his fellows when he holds them responsible for their conduct to him. Not that his volition operates in a vacuum. It must always have its antecedents. The exact relation between the antecedents & the ultimate volition eludes our apprehension & will probably never be expressed. It is of course possible that our minutest actions & those which seem least material, such as our assent to religious doctrines, & our poetic compositions, may have been determined in the cosmogonic nebula; the hypothesis to which, in fact, Necessarianism apparently must come. But unless our nature lies to us, we have liberty of choice with responsibility attached to it; & if our nature lies to us, phil. may as well spare its pains. Whence did the notion of moral freedom find its way into our minds, if we had no more of the thing than has a stick or a stone? Is there not something ludicrous in the idea of an auto^n. autom^cally convinced of its own auto^sm. after auto^cally fancying its^f a free agent? Goldwin Smith - N. Am^n. Rev^w (June 1904.)

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Mind. 1900. James Ward's "Naturalism & Agnosticism"

The doctrine against which the main argt. of Dr. W's treatise is directed is of course the theory, of late years conveniently christened "naturalism" wh. teaches that in the concept of the universe as a single mechanical system of constant mass & energy & rigorously conforming to the laws of kinematics we have a true & adequate account of 'what really goes on', & that everything mental must in consequence be regarded as epi-phenomenal, as a mere 'collateral product' of a physical evolution, running 'parallel' indeed with the series of physical causes & effects, but never entering into causal relations with it. ... This now popular philosophy...

Having led up to the recognn. of monism as the only really satisfactory philosophy, he is able ... by eliminating the neutral or agnostic monism so often professed by the more subtly minded of our men of science, to conduct us to an idealist or spiritual interpretation of the world as the only one wh. does full justice to the concrete facts of experience.

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The Berkeleian conception of spiritual will, deepened by the ethical philosophy of Kant, & presented in a modern garb in relation to the competing claims of agnostic naturalism and a speculative idealism which seems at times to forget the limitations of human insight & to sacrifice vital realities of human experience to its overmastering desire for unity — so we might describe ... the Weltanschauung which lies behind all Prof. Fraser's work. Times on A. Campbell Fraser's Biog.

writer finds fault with the Gk. doctrine that Art is the imitation, with Whistler's definition of Art as the Science of Beauty.

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After the death of Hegel, his system broke down, & with it German idealism. The period of materialism began ---- A new philosophy arose out of the new Zeitgeist wh. had the deepest contempt for Metaph.ys both wh. was, nevertheless, as metaph.: as Idealism. Feuerbach, the first leader of the anti-Hegelian movement, has expressed in a very neat way both his own conception & the conception of ~~the~~ his time: "God was the thought of my youth, then came Reason, last of all came Man. He, Man alone, is & must be our God. Outside of him Salvation cannot be." It was in this subjective theory of religion that Materialism was first mirrored.

For Feuerbach God is only the projection of man's wish. Or to put the matter antithetically:-

Hegel says: Man is the product of God

Feuerbach says: God is the product of man.

Hegel maintains that Matter is the product of Spirit. Feu.ch the most of the post-Hegelian Materialists, turning Hegel topsy-turvy maintains that Spirit is the product of Matter. The motto of Feuerb. "Der Mensch ist was er isst" (man is what he eats) aptly expressed his position.

[Then, Marx, Darwin, Häckel: & Marx Schopenhauer Nietzsche]

Dr Julius Goldstein. Keynote to the work of Nietzsche

Mind, April 1902

What is Art? In the Academy is a definition of art which, if clearly stated, would amount to this: Art is the statement of anything with such beautiful craftsmanship as to carry its emotion (if intrinsic) on to us, or create emotion (if extrinsic) in us therefrom. The writer finds fault with the Gk. dogma that Art is the Beautiful, & with Whistler's definition of Art as the Science of Beauty.

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Haldane's "Pathway to Reality" (Review, in Mind. 1903)

If he (H.) is disposed to minimize the importance of the distinction between Will & Thought, he has been affected by the insistence of recent Psychology upon "attention", & is prepared to admit that the ultimate Reality must be looked upon as Will no less than Thought. 528.

The great difficulty which they [Hegelians] experience is to grasp the relation which is supposed to exist between the universal Mind & its individual manifestations. Dr. McTaggart, who professes herein to be a faithful interpreter of the Master's [Hegel's] thought, has, indeed, got rid of the difficulty of minds within a mind by frankly admitting that the universal Mind is only a name for the organized society of individual minds. This is at least intelligible, whatever maybe thought from a speculative or from a religious point of view, of the resulting Weltanschauung. ..... Mr H. has simply cut the problem altogether ... Contempt with wh. he speaks of the individ. mind ... 'it is merely by an abstraction that the mind can be regarded as one thing among many' ...

But waiving the ~~idea~~ question of the possibility of applying the idea of part & whole to the relation between minds or 'centres of consciousness' it is at least incumbent upon a philosopher who takes this view to show that he can recognize enough individuality in the self for the purposes of ordinary life – to say nothing of morality & religion. 530.

"The panpsychism of Fechner & Clifford" Mind. Apl. 1904

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"Men will always be sentimentalists; for a sentimentalist is simply a man who has feelings and does not take the trouble to invent a new way of expressing them."

"This is the first point to remember about poetry; it is a splendid exclamation." Chesterton.

It has been said that we only see the far distant, never that which surrounds us on every side, and it is very true;

mind. "The use & abuse of final causes" (Ap.l 1904) Underhill.

"Men commonly suppose" he [Spinoza] says, "that all things in Nature act, like themselves, for a purpose; insomuch that they make sure that God himself orders all things for some fixed end; for they say that God made all things for man's sake & man to worship him. The origin & ground of this belief is that men, being ignorant of the real causes of things & having a desire to seek their own interest, think themselves free to act with a view to the desired end. Of this d.e. they are conscious, but they know not the causes which arouse the desire. Thus they come to regard the ~~f.c.~~ final cause or purpose of an action as a necessary & sufficient expl.n of that ac. . . . .

Finally Sp. goes on to explain that current notions of good & evil, order & chaos, beauty & ugliness, &c, are relative to men's organs & dispositions. Thus men call whatever conduces to their own well being good; whatever is the opposite of this bad. . . . . And thus it is that good & bad, beautiful & ugly, &c, — notions which are nothing but human ways of imagining things — come to be considered by the ignorant as the most important properties of things themselves.

In the same way Sp. w.d answer the common difficulties concerning his doctrine of the perfection of the universe. If it is objected, everything is the result of God's perfection, whence come the many imperfections of Nature — corruption, ugliness, disorder, evil, sin? These, S. answers, are merely human ways of imagining things. . . . things are not more or less perf. because they delight or offend the senses of men . . . .

Here S. leaves his arguments. . . .

Thus final causes are to S. mere illusions. . . But, we may ask, are f.c. any more or less humana figmenta than the mechan.l & mathem.l conceptions of science, wh. S. assumes to be real properties of things. Again, are f.c. necessarily interpreted in terms of human utility & convenience? & finally, are time, change, & imperfection mere illusions, merely relative to man?

POEMS BY RICHARD CRASHAW. The Text edited by A. R. WALLER. Cambridge English Classics. (The University Press, Cambridge. 4s. 6d.)

There are obstacles to the enjoyment of nearly all the finer poets of the seventeenth century. Unlike the Elizabethans most of them were lonely adventurers pursuing their own thoughts to lengths that carried them far away from the common mind of men, and even from the traditions of their art. Donne was the leader of the reaction against Elizabethan conventions of verse. He was ready to forgo all the traditional beauties of poetry if he could express some thought never expressed before. He hunted an idea remorselessly through images ridiculous or sublime. He strained the capacities of language, yet he enlarged them in the process; and his example, his rare but dazzling triumphs, in spite of the huge sacrifices at which they were won, tempted many other poets to be revolutionaries in their art. The seventeenth century was an age of great religious poets, and they had a reason of their own besides Donne's example for revolting against the Elizabethan traditions of poetry. It was common form for them to lament that poetry hitherto had been at the service of profane passions, and it was natural that, in trying to put it to better uses, they should be indifferent to the beauties it had acquired in that service. There is something Puritanic in the style of Herbert and Vaughan, though they were not Puritans. They make no sacrifices to beauty, and, when they achieve it, seem to do so by accident. They are never poets at large, and always write with a practical purpose; to fortify themselves against doubts and despairs, to justify the ways of God to man, to point a celestial moral in all that they see. Crashaw, no doubt, supposed himself to have the same intentions. He often tried to be homely, imitated the worst excesses of Donne, and would let any doggerel pass if only its aim was to edify. He also was a revolutionary; but in a very different way from Herbert and Vaughan. His failures are like theirs only less interesting because they are the failures, not of a writer trying to make poetry out of prosaic material, but of one seduced by the mere force of example into writing in a bad manner unnatural to him. The homely absurdities of Herbert seem part of the natural process of his thought. They are only the labours of his mind by which his sublimities are produced. The homely absurdities of Crashaw seem wantonly perverse, and nothing ever comes of them. When he is sublime it is by a different process altogether; for he was a poet at large, a poet of the vague emotions, the abstract music of youth. No doubt his piety was sincere; but, though he did not know it, he was the enthusiast of beauty rather than of holiness. Religion for him was only a symbol of all the dreams and undefined glories that haunt the brain of youth. It was what love had been to the Elizabethans and many other poets, a theme large enough and vague enough to serve as a pretext for the expression of whatever splendid images or thoughts came into his mind. Shakespeare's Sonnets are full of splendid poetry about everything that lyrical poetry can be made out of. So are Crashaw's odes. He was only 36 when he died. He was by nature a visionary, not likely to be much moved by real experiences. He was not inspired by particular events or even by particular adventures of his own mind. The world, no doubt, never tempted him as it tempted Herbert, so that he had no need to turn his religion into a practical protection against the world or to connect it in any way with realities that did not threaten or concern him. Religion for him was all an ecstasy, a state of mind into which he threw himself when he wished to enjoy the most celestial delights of thought. There were no agonies or despairs in it; no attempt and no need to support it with reason or to apply it to the problem of life. His poetry, in the words of the preface to "Steps to the Temple," is the "Quintessence of Phantasie and discourse center'd in Heaven"; centred, indeed, in a heaven that is all phantasy, and, like Shelley's visions of a golden age, all made up of the airy dreams of a mind that is happy among abstractions and never needs to rest upon the solid earth of the concrete or the particular.

It is strange to us to find a poet moved by religion as modern poets are moved by a sunset or a range of mountains; but religion in the seventeenth century was the chief concern of all visionary minds, the inspiration not only of their morality, but of their dreams. Listening to a solemn music Milton was naturally turned to thoughts of Heaven and of man redeemed to a glorious life such as that music seemed to express. Neither he nor any other poet had yet learnt to find in the beauty or the forces of nature an expression of the loftier joys and desires which possess man and which man expresses in his noblest art. The Elizabethans used the beauties of nature as mere poetic ornaments. They had more significance for Vaughan, because his piety made him search for spiritual analogies in all beautiful things. His mind worked like Wordsworth's, and he anticipated some of Wordsworth's more arbitrary fancies; but the analogies which he found were not so much felt by him as worked out with a desire to edify. Crashaw at his best had no desire to edify. He wrote to express his raptures, and if he had been a modern poet he might, like Shelley, have felt a kinship between them and the wilder forces of nature. He might have dreamt, not of a heaven of saints and martyrs quiring in unimaginable ecstacy, but of a glorified universe, such as our own in transfigured moments seemed to promise to Shelley's exalted spirit. In that case we should have understood him better. Religion to the modern mind does not seem a proper subject for vague raptures. We demand that it shall be applied to the problems of life. We distrust its sincerity when it seems to be made up of emotions mainly æsthetic.

Criticism is not the examination of marks and prices; it is a valuation of forces, and it is indifferent to their direction. It is concerned with them only as forces, and it is concerned with force only in its kind and degree.

A. Symons

I ha' harpit a shadow out o' the sun
To stand before your face and cry;
I ha' armed the earth beneath your heel,
And over your head I ha' dusked the sky.

I ha' harpit ye up to the throne o' God,
I ha' harpit your midmost soul in three;
I ha' harpit ye down to the Hinges o' Hell,
And—ye—would—make—a Knight o' me!

one of Mr. Kipling's minor poems.

Musical Full Stops

What would the critics and the cultivated public say of a writer who spread a sentence over many pages? Can we conceive the effect of, say, a chapter by Thackeray a lecture by Ruskin or a poem by Browning that contained not a single full stop and only a few commas? Yet that is what our music-makers of to-day and the near past have asked us to accept. We are to listen by the hour to music that flows on in an uninterrupted stream of motives and themes worked into an intricate embroidery—music that sometimes seeks to express emotions and complicated phases of life, for which music has no words. It has come to such a pass that not infrequently when a new work is produced we are warned that we must not expect to form any judgment of it upon a single hearing, that we must not hope to be able to understand it until we have listened to it again and again. When authors are obscure, if they become great it is despite their faults, as was the case with such as Carlyle, Meredith and Browning. He that has anything to say should so say it that it can be understanded of the people.

In passing, it is noteworthy that music is the only art that advances before its time; indeed, almost the only art that advances at all. Poetry, prose to a great extent, painting, sculpture—they all stand where they stood hundreds of years ago, their method of expression remaining practically the same from age to age. But the music of to-day would astound the musicians of yesterday; it would be to them an unknown tongue. And the music of to-morrow—how can we of this day understand it? Wagner was incomprehensible to his contemporaries, and he is still a difficulty to many; he speaks a language many of us have not been able to master. And what say our critics of Strauss? They seem afraid to venture an opinion; they point to Wagner's experiences and say "Let us wait and see; he may be great, and it would not be wise for us to venture an opinion of his work."

But, after all, art should express to its own age the life of the times and its emotions; if it do that truly and in a manner that can be understood and not mistaken, it is live art both for its own and for after days. Does the music of our most "advanced" composers fulfil this demand? As we sit and listen to it does one receive any message or do we wonder what it all means? Do we long for a full stop occasionally as the minutes pass by and the intricate and sometimes not lovely sounds flow on? We may—those of us who cannot accept all this new teaching—be foolish; our ears may be stopped to the voice of the wise charmer. Or we may be the wise ones, going back as we often do to old masters, with their splendid clarity and straightforward emotional expression. It is one of the charms of the old operas that they were so peppered with full stops; it is one of the weaknesses of the new that they strive to have none, seldom even a comma or a semicolon. To plead the emotional complexity of the age is no valid excuse; literature has not raised that empty plea; letters to-day are no more complex than they were before; a man who cannot put into plain words a plain meaning is not accepted as a great writer, unless he have a very great message to deliver. Must we then accept, without questioning, music that has to be heard again and again before we know what it is that the composer has attempted to speak forth; music that is so complex that its message has often to be unravelled by its writer in written words, it being necessary to tell us what it means lest we should misinterpret it; music with never a full stop? Academy Oct 1. 1904

POEMS, by Alfred Noyes. London, Blackwood, 7s. 6d.

Here, beyond question, is the work of a genuine poet.

Take this lilting ballad of "Sherwood," to begin with:—

Hark! the dazzled laverock climbs the golden steep;
Marian is waiting: is Robin Hood asleep?
Round the fairy grass-rings frolic elf and fay,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

Oberon, Oberon, rake away the gold,
Rake away the red leaves, roll away the mould,
Rake away the gold leaves, roll away the red,
And wake Will Scarlett from his leafy forest bed.

Friar Tuck and Little John are riding down together,
With quarter-staff and drinking-can and grey goose-feather;
The dead are coming back again; the years are rolled away,
In Sherwood, in Sherwood, about the break of day.

There is a striking article by Dr. William Barry on the connection between "Agnosticism and National Decay," which will well repay perusal. We quote the concluding passage:—

Ignorance of God lies at the root of social anarchy. It is fatal to genius. It has no words of condemnation for prudent vice. It has never yet convinced the pleasure-seeker that he had any duty to others except to get enjoyment out of them. The evidence is abundant and is accumulating that the agnostic negation is not simply negative. Under its influence, precepts most positive, shaping the creed of no small number, have risen from the deeps. When we look at the ways of business, fashion, literature, and at social statistics, a new Decalogue appears in view. What are its commandments? I seem to read among them these: "Thou shalt make money, have no children, commit adultery, plead in the Divorce Court, and, such duties done, commit suicide." Not the individual only, but the nation, if it loses its old Christian prejudices, will enter on this journey towards Hades. The test and proof that a mistake has been made by our Agnostic philosophers are to be found in the national decay which follows on their teaching, as darkness follows on eclipse. And by national decay nothing else is meant than the suicide of the race, consequent on frauds in marriage, a dwindling birth-rate, unlimited divorce, degeneracy in offspring, the abuse of stimulants and of pleasure, the clouding of intellect, all which are fated to terminate in one disease—the denial of the will to live. Professor Huxley, to hinder this consummation, falls back on Christian ethics, which cannot flourish when the Gospel has been rejected. Mr. Herbert Spencer concludes a life spent in preaching agnostic science by affirming its bankruptcy in the past, its hopelessness in the future. We could not wish for a conjunction of proofs more formidable and more unexpected in support of Burke's great political axiom, that "the institutor, and author, and protector of civil society" is One Whom our modern teachers refuse to have in their knowledge. (Record 14 March 1905)

Bishop Creighton - "Carlyle, Froude, Ruskin, all bore me in their prophetic capacity" ..... An Englishman is not only without ideas, but he hates an idea when he sees it ..... No people do so much harm as those who go about doing good" Life.

The Human Will - Reflex action. A reflex arc consists of a sensory nerve fibre, such as, let us say, the optic nerve; a sensory cell, such as those from wh. the fibres of the optic nerve are derived; & a motor cell & fibre, such as those wh. control the muscular tissues of the iris. When a beam of light enters the eye, the reflex arc is called into action, the iris is stimul.d & the pupil contracts ..... It is entirely independent of consciousness.

Will, is the expression of imperfection [in this mechanism] ....

Whilst will emerges from reflex action, to reflex action will can return ... e.g. piano-playing &c ... 17 Dec. 1904. C. W. Saleeby (in Academy)

Emerson's Rules for Readers - Do not read a book wh. is less than a year old, read only books that are famed, & never read any book you do not like. J. Morley (lecture). [The two latter are doubtful] - Times. 19:12:04

Begin with Byron. He was not the greatest of poets, but he had daring, energy, & the historic sense, with a loathing for cant in all its forms. At the beginn.g of the last Cent. he was the great central inspiring force of democracy on the Cont. of Europe, & when democracy ... applied for inspir.n to poetry ... then B. w.d once more have his day. J. Morley, ib.

Prose in Verse. Prose may be justified by the novelty of its matter and by a hundred other things. Verse can only be justified by the beauty and power of its expression, for it is a means of expression and not a means of communicating knowledge or of doing any other useful thing. Being a means of expression its subject-matter is the emotions, and whatever thought or reasoning it may contain is employed as a means of giving fuller expression to the emotions. Donne was a heretic because he employed thought and reasoning in verse often for their own sake and not to express his emotions. Much, therefore, of the subject-matter of his verse is prosaic; and he by the perverted daring of his genius gave a twist to English taste and set it looking for a prosaic interest in poetry, which it continued to do until it turned poetry into prose. In Donne's time that prosaic interest was novelty and audacity of thought. In the eighteenth century it was good sense and logic; but the one error was only a natural development from the other, and Donne and Pope alike often used similes for their ingenuity rather than for their emotional force.

Yet Donne was a great poet, and his method, mistaken as it proved to be when others used it, in his hands produced momentary beauties of an intensity beyond what any more legitimate method has ever produced. He made prosaic mistakes not because he was a man with a prosaic mind trying to write poetry, but because he was a poet of impracticable ambitions. He had both the passion and the imagination of a poet, but he was not content to express them like other poets. He wished to use as instruments for their expression all the science and philosophy which his restless questioning brain had stored up. Life was all made up of questions for him; and his love, which in youth was the intensest part of his life, bristled with them. He reasoned about it as the theologians of his time reasoned about the nature of God. He set out to explain it in verse as well as to express it, with the result that his verse is the strangest mixture of reason and passion, too often in a distracting conflict, but sometimes fused

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Art & thought equal. —

"The West front of Wells is a masterpiece of art indeed, made of imagery [+ ...?] in just proportion, so that we may call them 'vera et spirantia signa'"

Fuller.

"It [the first chapter of Genesis] teaches clearly that dualism, that refuge of many ancient Eastern thinkers, is entirely impossible, and foreign to the whole idea of true religion". — The Record.

"Hours with the Bible". By the Rev. W. H. Griffith Thomas, D.D. — Friday, May 25. 1906.

"War is a game which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at."

(Quoted by G.W. Russell)

Music. there are always two classes of listeners; one which is attracted by intricacy of form and design, one which is drawn to emotion and colour. The first like to hear Bach and Mozart; the second prefer Wagner and Tschaikowsky. Both are in pursuit of satisfaction and beauty, but each seeks them in a different locality. It can hardly be said that one is superior to the other, any more than we can say that a man who prefers sculpture is better or worse than a man who exalts painting. It is merely a form of the everlasting rivalry between form and colour, in which friendly contest it is often alleged that form corresponds to dead beauty, while colour represents life; a statement which is contradicted by the fact that some of the loveliest colourings are found in close connexion with decay—when the form is beginning to shrivel—whilst on the other side, much importance is given to the contention that the truest beauty is that of shape, independent of any charming trappings.

"Occasional Papers" Duncan Hume -

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

Times Oct 14: 05

It was said of the New English Art Club not long ago that it had become a nursery for the Royal Academy; and the implication was that it had lowered its standard of revolt and was turning respectable. It is true that the Royal Academy, in its serene manner of turning all things to its own good, has been careful to benefit, in more ways than one, by the activity of the rebellious little body; it has taken some of its best men and opened its doors to work which, but for the movement expressed in the New English Art Club, might never have been seen in Burlington House. But the work is not finished yet, and the suggestion of respectability is unfounded. The revolt against the conventional and the pretty is as strong as ever; it is only that we are growing used to the New English Art Club, and are not so much surprised at it as we were.

Take for text the work of Mr. A. E. John in the exhibition that is to be opened on Monday at the gallery of the Alpine Club in Mill-street, Maddox-street. This year Mr. John gives the capital expression of the tradition (if we may mention such a thing in this connexion) and the aims of the club. He is determined, that in his pictures, at any rate, there shall be no concession to the commonplace and the pretty. Beauty—if beauty have anything to do with the matter—is truth; truth, beauty; and if in telling the truth we succeed also in shocking the *bourgeois*, why, so much the better! He will tell you exactly what he saw, and exactly as he saw it. And he paints (No. 3) a "Mother and Child"—a naked and very ugly baby, with staring eyes and open mouth, sitting on the arm of a mother in whose face there is none of the traditional look of mothers. She wears a very ugly yellow bodice with dark blue bows, and holds stiffly up in her right hand a green toy beetle with a bright red head. The picture makes one ask whether the individuality of the artist is really so tyrannous, and whether it would not have been possible for Mr. John to retain it and yet express it in a pleasanter manner. He would doubtless reply that so long as the picture was well painted (and that it certainly is) and was a faithful expression of his vision we had no right to ask more. There is an equally defiant challenge in his No. 96, which he names "Cupid and Nymphs." Had he called it "Three nude women and a boy in a landscape" we should merely have objected that certain parts of the figures, the foreshortened left leg, of the woman in the centre, for instance, seemed to us unworthy of his draughtsmanship, and asked whence came the enjoyable touch of yellow light between the legs of the woman on the right. To call the picture "Cupid and Nymphs" is to insist on the strength of the individuality which can so throw overboard associations of traditional beauty, and give us a fine piece of design, indeed, but a revolution in sentiment. Mr. John contributes also an uncompromising portrait called "Flora" (No. 28) and two vigorous little chalk sketches of figures (Nos. 42 and 60). Mr. L. A. Harrison's disregard for the ordinary sense of beauty is almost equal to Mr. John's. In one of his clever portraits (No. 90) he purposely throws the sitter's head round so that one of the tendons of her rather thin neck may stand out; and then he calls attention to it as loudly as possible. That tendon is a flag of revolt. In No. 100 he is kinder to us and to his sitter; the portrait of a young girl in red is brilliant and pleasing, while his No. 12, again, is as likely to be called ugly as anything of Mr. John's. It is in Mr. W. Orpen's work that we find the uncompromising and the beautiful united. We should call Mr. Orpen the fine flower of the New English Art Club. He has a picture (No. 14) which he names "The Saint of Poverty." It is the glorification of the commonplace, a picture of an old man, unshaven and ragged, with a bare breast showing very white against his dark coat, and his hands folded across. The hands are toil-stained, gnarled, and worn; but they are so well painted, so full of recognizable truth and meaning that they are incontestably things of beauty. There is individuality in every stroke of this masterly picture, and in all Mr. Orpen's work; but to be different from other people is a result of his regard for his meaning, not his first aim. His No. 74, "Lottie of Paradise Walk," a picture of a flower-girl, is of a rich colour very different from the "Saint of Poverty"; his "Spanish Woman" (No. 97), a half-nude figure with the face hidden by falling black hair, compels admiration by the quality of the flesh-painting; and his interior, "Waiting for their Cue" (No. 97), is altogether beautiful in its clarity and the arrangement of its light.

what is the real essence of classicism in its good sense. Modern criticism assumes that the more a thing becomes human the more it will become modern. The best classicism says that the more a thing becomes human the less it will become modern; the less, that is to say, it will have any characteristic of any current civilization. The essence of realism is to say that the real man has a black coat. The essence of classicism is to say that the real man has no clothes at all. The one spirit seeks to find humanity by following out the modern tendencies: the other by tearing them away.

Paganism is Agnosticism which is sufficiently agnostic to admit the probability of spirits. Chesterton. D. News. 17.3.06

for "Paganism" read "Modern Christianity." or "Present-day Christianity"

cause he had mastered his craft.

L. HIND L. DX. CHE

Miss Dickinson's Poems (Methuen)

Apparently with no surprise
To any happy flower
The frost beheads it at its play
In accidental power
The blond assassin passes on,
The sun proceeds unmoved
To measure off another day
For an approving God.

[definition, in further terms]

also: –

I died for beauty, but was scarce
Adjusted in the tomb
When one who died for truth was lain [sic]
In an adjoining room.

He questioned softly why I failed?
"For beauty", I replied.
"And I for truth.– the two are one,
We brethren are", he said

And so, as kinsmen met a night
We talked between the rooms
Until the moss had reached our lips
And covered up our names.

Music.

there are always two classes of listeners; one which is attracted by intricacy of form and design, one which is drawn to emotion and colour. The first like to hear Bach and Mozart; the second prefer Wagner and Tschaikowsky. Both are in pursuit of satisfaction and beauty, but each seeks them in a different locality. It can hardly be said that one is superior to the other, any more than we can say that a man who prefers sculpture is better or worse than a man who exalts painting. It is merely a form of the everlasting rivalry between form and colour, in which friendly contest it is often alleged that form corresponds to dead beauty, while colour represents life; a statement which is contradicted by the fact that some of the loveliest colourings are found in close connexion with decay—when the form is beginning to shrivel—whilst on the other side, much importance is given to the contention that the truest beauty is that of shape, independent of any charming trappings.

"Occasional Papers" Duncan Hume -

(2) He would prove that nothing could happen
encouragement of love might not be drawn.
this determination to turn his passion into
feel it in all the commonplaces of life, is
celebrated realism. Just as an artist like
that art glorifies everything, will draw the
prove it, so Donne wrote to prove that every
experience can be pressed into the service
a pupil of Ingres, revolted against the cl
selection; and so Donne, brought up among
revolted against their conventional range o
be versified. They seemed to him to aim at
cloistered" beauty, to escape the chief diff
by a system of renunciation. It was his ai
upon the whole experience of life. Noth
common or unclean to it. No process of t
too arduous to be pursued by his imagina
wished to break down the natural barriers bet
prose; but unlike the writers of the eight
attacked those barriers from the side of poetr
of course, was impossible, but sometimes he
the impossible, sometimes his poetry seems
force than any other because of the very obst
which it has fought its way before it blazes u

Thomas, D.D. – Friday,
May 25. 1906.

"War is a game which,
were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at".
(Quoted by G.W. Russell)

appen from which some
rawn. This fanaticism,
n into a business and to
life, is the motive of his
t like Degas, convinced
v the ugliest objects to
every kind of idea and
ervice of love. Degas,
the classical system of
mong the Elizabethans,
ange of subjects easy to
aim at a "fugitive and
ief difficulties of poetry
his aim to train his art

Nothing should be
s of thought should be
magination. In fact he
ers between poetry and
eighteenth century he
f poetry. The attempt,
nes he seems to achieve
seems to have a greater
ry obstructions through
lazes upon us.

Times. 27.1.05

THE NEW ENGLISH ART CLUB.

Oct 14: 05

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L. HINR in DY. CHLE

'*Menippus.* Where are all the beauties, Hermes? Show me round; I am a new-comer.

'Death keeps his court.'

Hermes. I am busy, Menippus. But look over there to your right, and you will see Hyacinth, Narcissus, Nireus, Achilles, Tyro, Helen, Leda, —all the beauties of old.

Me. I can only see bones, and bare skulls; most of them are exactly alike.

Her. Those bones, of which you seem to think so lightly, have been the theme of admiring poets.

Me. Well, but show me Helen; I shall never be able to make her out by myself.

Her. This skull is Helen.

Me. And for this a thousand ships carried warriors from every part of Greece; Greeks and barbarians were slain, and cities made desolate.

Her. Ah, Menippus, you never saw the living Helen; or you would have said with Homer,

> Well might they suffer grievous years of toil
> Who strove for such a prize.

We look at withered flowers, whose dye is gone from them, and what can we call them but unlovely things? Yet in the hour of their bloom these unlovely things were things of beauty.

Me. Strange, that the Greeks could not realize what it was for which they laboured; how short-lived, how soon to fade.

Her. I have no time for moralizing. Choose your spot, where you will, and lie down. I must go to fetch new dead.' . . .

The Lack of Pence.

'*Hermes.* Ferryman, what do you say to settling up accounts? It will prevent any unpleasantness later on. . . .

Charon. I can't just now, Hermes; we shall have a war or a plague presently, and then the passengers will come shoaling in, and I shall be able to make a little by jobbing the fares.

Her. So for the present I have nothing to do but sit down, and pray for the worst, as my only chance of getting paid?

Ch. There is nothing else for it;—very little business doing just now, as you see, owing to the peace.

Her. That is just as well, though it does keep me waiting for my money. After all, though, Charon, in old days men were men; you remember the state they used to come down in,—all blood and wounds generally. Nowadays, a man is poisoned by his slave or his wife; or gets dropsy from over-feeding; a pale, spiritless lot, nothing like the men of old. Most of them seem to meet their end in some plot that has money for its object.

Ch. Ah; money is in great request.

Her. Yes; you can't blame me if I am somewhat urgent for payment.'. . .

[From *The Works of Lucian of Samosata.* Translated by H. W. and F. G. FOWLER. In Four Volumes. Clarendon Press. *Published by Henry Frowde.* Price 14*s.* net ($4.75).]

"Occasional Papers" Duncan Hume -

Keats.

He is the poet of beauty; of beauty in nature, in the art of words, in human life and story. It is true that his life is a progress from sensuousness to sympathy, and that he came to the strongest conviction, as strong as that which Tennyson put into the "Palace of Art," that self-absorbed abandonment to the æsthetic pleasures is a drinking of deadly poison, fatal to the highest possibilities that lie before men, not merely as human beings, but as artists. But though that doctrine is to be found in his poems, in "Sleep and Poetry" for instance, and in "Hyperion," it is not the prevailing impression they leave behind them. Other men might moralize beauty better than Keats; his business was to realize its presence to a unique degree. This poet and that in our history had gifts which he had not; greater gifts than his, and his gifts in a greater degree; but none had this gift in his peculiar measure—the gift of seeing beauty everywhere, till the reader who travels through his poems feels that the world, within and without, has become an enchanted garden, the small is seen not as insignificance but as delicacy, the large not as heaviness but as majesty, action takes a new grace, and rest a new dignity.

From the beginning he lived and watched "nature's gentle doings" as no one else ever did. Watched—that was his business; not interpreted—that was Wordsworth's. Times

Matthew Arnold. May I reproduce some lines from the first two paragraphs of his essay on "The Study of Poetry"? He says:

"The future of poetry is immense, because in poetry, where it is worthy of its high destinies, our race, as time goes on, will find an ever surer and surer stay. There is not a creed which is not shaken, not an accredited dogma which is not shown to be questionable, not a received tradition which does not threaten to dissolve. Our religion has materialised itself in the fact, in the supposed fact; it has attached its emotion to the fact, and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything; the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion. Poetry attaches its emotion to the idea; the idea *is* the fact. The strongest part of our religion to-day is its unconscious poetry."

He goes on to say: "Let me be permitted to quote these words of my own, as uttering the thought which should, in my opinion, go with us and govern us in all our study of poetry. . . . We should conceive of poetry worthily, and more highly than it has been the custom to conceive of it. We should conceive of it as capable of higher uses, and called to higher destinies than those which in general men have assigned to it hitherto. More and more mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us. Without poetry, our science will appear incomplete; and most of what now passes with us for religion and philosophy will be replaced by poetry. . . . Our religion, parading evidences such as those on which the popular mind relies now; our philosophy, pluming itself on its reasonings about causation and finite and infinite being; what are they but the shadows and dreams and false shows of knowledge? The day will come when we shall wonder at ourselves for having trusted to them, for having taken them seriously; and the more we perceive their hollowness, the more we shall prize 'the breath and finer spirit of knowledge,' offered to us by poetry."

OLD CROME.

He was a man of the soil—that soil of East Anglia that produced Constable and Gainsborough. When we think of the great landscape painters who sprang from the "Folk Lands of Norfolk and Suffolk," and drew their inspiration from the large skies and distances, we are again reminded how local a thing painting is, and always has been. Art has boundaries: it is bounded by the limits of the district a painter feels, and feeling, interprets. When Crome had swung into his stride the work of other painters, living or dead, was nothing to him. The Norwich men would never have emerged from obscurity had they worked after the formula of Sir George Beaumont, who surrounded himself with Claudes, Poussins and Wilsons, and painted his own picture with a picture by one of those masters on an easel by his side. Old Crome is great because he was a stay-at-home; because he studied Nature, not Art; because, like Millet, he was strong, large and elemental, and because he had mastered his craft.

L. HINE & DY. CHEST

"The Metaphysics of Nature" by Cameth Read. (Black 7/6) 1905

Matter, he says has empirical reality, but "in ultimate Rty. matter has no place" It is merely a manifestation in consciousness of something wh. is not in [but beyond] consc.

As to the Absolute the Persen. denies the dogma that it is consc.ness & nothing but consciousness, ... "The conception of ultimate Reality" he says, "is not simple but contains a duality, namely Consc.ness & the Transcendant Being... that is conscious". ....In the consc.ness wh. goes to constitute ultimate Reality is included our own consc.ness. Herein Prof. C. Read agrees with Mr F. H. Bradley. There is included also, "the consc.ness of what we call inorganic Nature." This doctrine, which is becoming prevalent, the philosophy may be considered to have derived from the poets, esp. fr. Wordsw.th. In our own consc.ness according to our philosophers, we have an immed.te knowledge of reality, but [one] consc.ness does not comprise the whole of reality; the remainder is not in consc.ness, but is manifested in consc.ness by phenomena. "Manifested" he declares, is the right word for this relation .... 'Objectivation' Schopenh.r called it.... It stands for a relation of wh. there is only one term in experience; it is therefore an imperfect Category, not constitutive, but only indicative or directic; for the other term, lying beyond experience, is inapprehensible.

Time is pronounced to be more real than Space, the reason

... being that Time is the form of all consc^ss. (wh. is reality), whereas Space is "only the form of phenomena". Time indeed belongs to ultimate reality. Space, we are told is a growth of animal intelligence – a growth wh. is complete before the rise of self-consc^ss. ..... The same is true of Nature, wh. "has been projected in organic history as an Object in contrast with a Subject..... It is because the Object precedes Self that by all animals as by unsophisticated man the object is assumed to be an object for all.

Such are some of the main ideas.... Remarks we have to offer..... If Space & Nature are growths of animal intellig^ce it follows that an. int. existed before Sp. & N. The natural World therefore came into being in Time. But instead of having been created by God it was the outcome of bestial intellig^ce – a conclusion wh. a pessimist might say threw light on some of its characteristics. Again intellig^ce is always accomp. by organization. How then did the intell^ce that projected Space continue to have an organism before there was space for that organism to exist in?... What Prof^r C. R. says of Space may stand good as a psych^l account of the origin of our idea of it."

S.R. 21 Oct. 1905

["The contentions of both author & reviewer show that the attempt to make consciousness, as we know it, precede matter & its evolutions, is futile]

Amazing old man - Verdi. "From the ashes of his [early] popularity, from the rubbish of "Il Trovatore" & its kind, there arose on a sudden a sort of phoenix Verdi. Had he died at Mozart's death-age he would now be practically unknown". [quot. from where?]

Verdi ..... "Mme Tetrazzini has been allowed to put back the clocks & to revive the opera of 50 yrs ago in order that her powers may be heard fully ..... In the old Italian opera the soprano must perforce cuvet & pirouette through many meaningless pages; but occasionally the composer lit upon a situation or an emotion wh. cd be advanced by the singer's coloratura, & a great aria was the result. Because of the misuse of the florid aria composers have hastily made up their minds to banish the whole use of it.....
If Verdi had lived to be a centenarian he might have found the key to the problem. The letter scene in Falstaff shows him well on the way to it. With long enough life Verdi might have done almost anything; but the trouble with him was that he had only just arrived at maturity at the age of threescore & ten or thereabouts, so that to complete his life he ought to have lived a hundred & fifty years." Times Lit. Supp. Aug 13.08

"The materialistic assertion of a self-originating world which only comes to consciousness in us." S.R. 11.5.07

HOLIDAY AND OTHER POEMS. With a Note on Poetry. By

"We each individual have each our own bodies, but our conscience is only one conscience common to all of us. Therefore it is most selfish to kill the sacred conscience, which is common to others, for the sake to save our own life".

A Japanese artist in London.

of rhythm and pause and balance, his verse so easily becomes mere divided prose. Times 17.8.06

I remember being rather taken with a little two-stanza lyric which appeared in Mr. Ernest Myers' volume of "Poems" in 1877. It ran as follows:—

Stay me no more; the flowers have ceased to blow,
The frost begun;
Stay me no more; I will arise and go,
My dream is done.
My feet are set upon a sterner way,
And I must on;
Love, thou hast dwelt with me a summer day,
Now, Love, begone.

I was a young man at the time, and this pleased me. Now, in my middle age, I open the "Gathered Poems of Ernest Myers," just issued, only to find my old favourite transmogrified into this:—

Hold us not here; the flowers have ceased to blow,
The frost begun;
Hold us not here; we will arise and go,
The dream is done.
Our feet are set upon a sterner way,
And we must on;
Ease, thou has dwelt with us a summer day,
But now begone.

There is also a third stanza, wholly new to me. It is, no doubt, characteristic of the middle-aged Muse that in these later lines "ease" should be substituted for "love."

this—the high-water mark of the poetry from a bush—

I've had my share of pastime, and I've done my share of toil,
And life is short—the longest life a span;
I care not now to tarry for the corn or for the oil,
Or for wine that maketh glad the heart of man.
For good undone, and gifts misspent, and resolutions vain
'Tis somewhat late to trouble. This I know—
I should live the same life over, if I had to live again;
And the chances are I go where most men go.

It seems scarcely loyal to verse of that high and haunting calibre to print it side by side with some of the weary exercises which disfigure this rather tiresome little book.

D. Chron. Nov. '06 Review of an australian book of verses.

STUDIES IN SEVEN ARTS. By ARTHUR SYMONS. (Constable. 6s. 6d. net.)

he preserves a constant standard of criticism.

"For my part," he writes in one of these essays, "I know only one really reassuring test of the value of a work of art. Here is something on which time has not yet set its judgment; place it beside something as like it as possible, on which the judgment of time seems to have been set, and see if it can endure the comparison. Let it be as unlike as you please, and the test will still hold good. I can pass from an overture of Wagner to a mazurka of Chopin as easily as from a play of Shakespeare to a song of Herrick. The one may be greater than the other, but the one is not more genuine than the other."

This may be a little overstated (could Mr. Symons pass quite easily from Isolde's Death-song to an aria of Mozart?), but the principle is the right one, as Matthew Arnold proclaimed in a well-known page. Constant familiarity with the greatest art, that is the secret; nov. 1906

His plan: (Lafcadio Hearn's)

I never read a book which does not powerfully impress the imagination; but whatever contains novel, curious, potent imagery I always read, no matter what the subject. When the soil of fancy is really well-enriched with innumerable fallen leaves, the flowers of language grow spontaneously. There are four things especially which enrich fancy—mythology, history, romance, poetry,—the last being really the crystallisation of all human desire after the impossible, the diamonds created by prodigious pressure of suffering. Now there is very little really good poetry, so it is easy to choose. In history I think one should only seek the extraordinary, the monstrous, the terrible; in mythology the most fantastic and sensuous, just as in romance. But there is one more absolutely essential study in the formation of a strong style—science. No romance equals it. If one can store up in his brain the most extraordinary facts of astronomy, geology, ethnology, etc., they furnish him with a wonderful and startling variety of images, symbols, and illustrations.

(Review of Lafcadio Hearn's life in D. News) 11.1.1907.

Amazing old man – V

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"The materialistic assertion of a self-originating world which only comes to consciousness in us." S.R. 11.5.07

Holiday and other Poems. With a Note on Poetry. By John Davidson. (Grant Richards. 3s. 6d. net.)

Verse, like all art, produces pleasure by giving an air of naturalness to that which is not natural. Your picture or poem seems, and is not; the painter, bound to the unnaturalness of canvas, produces a man; the poet, bound to the unnaturalness of rhyme or metre, produces human speech. "On s'attendait à voir un auteur," as Pascal said, "et on trouve un homme." That is a great part of the charm of good verse—one knows that it is produced under rules and limitations, and yet it seems free and self-developed; the chains are worn so lightly that they are invisible or even ornamental. But this is equally the case whether accepted limitations have been those of rhyme or of blank verse.

There is no difference in kind. But the burden is no doubt not always on the same shoulders in the two cases. Poetry is art in nature, and also nature in art; and if in rhyme it is difficult not to lose nature in art, in blank verse it is only too easy to lose art in nature. The rhymer's danger is that his rhymes may give too much of artificiality to art; the danger of the blank verse poet is that, unless he is a master of the arts of rhythm and pause and balance, his verse so easily becomes mere divided prose. Times 17.8.06

I remember being rather taken with a little two-stanza lyric which appeared in Mr. Ernest Myers' volume of "Poems" in 1877. It ran as follows:—

Stay me no more; the flowers have ceased to blow,
The frost begun;
Stay me no more; I will arise and go,
My dream is done.
My feet are set upon a sterner way,
And I must on;
Love, thou hast dwelt with me a summer day,
Now, Love, begone.

I was a young man at the time, and this pleased me. Now, in my middle age, I open the "Gathered Poems of Ernest Myers," just issued, only to find my old favourite transmogrified into this:—

Hold us not here; the flowers have ceased to blow,
The frost begun;
Hold us not here; we will arise and go,
The dream is done.
Our feet are set upon a sterner way,
And we must on;
Ease, thou has dwelt with us a summer day,
But now begone.

There is also a third stanza, wholly new to me. It is, no doubt, characteristic of the middle-aged Muse that in these later lines "ease" should be substituted for "love."

Or this—the high water-mark of the poetry from the bush—

I've had my share of pastime, and I've done my share of toil,
And life is short—the longest life a span;
I care not now to tarry for the corn or for the oil,
Or for wine that maketh glad the heart of man.
For good undone, and gifts misspent, and resolutions vain
'Tis somewhat late to trouble. This I know—
I should live the same life over, if I had to live again;
And the chances are I go where most men go.

It seems scarcely loyal to verse of that high and haunting calibre to print it side by side with some of the weary exercises which disfigure this rather tiresome little book.

D. Chron. Nov. '06 Review of an australian book of verses.

Studies in Seven Arts. By Arthur Symons. (Constable. 5s. 6d. net.)

he preserves a constant standard of criticism.

"For my part," he writes in one of these essays, "I know only one really reassuring test of the value of a work of art. Here is something on which time has not yet set its judgment; place it beside something as like it as possible, on which the judgment of time seems to have been set, and see if it can endure the comparison. Let it be as unlike as you please, and the test will still hold good. I can pass from an overture of Wagner to a mazurka of Chopin as easily as from a play of Shakespeare to a song of Herrick. The one may be greater than the other, but the one is not more genuine than the other."

This may be a little overstated (could Mr. Symons pass quite easily from Isolde's Death-song to an aria of Mozart?), but the principle is the right one, as Matthew Arnold proclaimed in a well-known page. Constant familiarity with the greatest art, that is the secret; nov. 1906

his plan: (Lafcadio Hearn's)

I never read a book which does not powerfully impress the imagination; but whatever contains novel, curious, potent imagery I always read, no matter what the subject. When the soil of fancy is really well enriched with innumerable fallen leaves, the flowers of language grow spontaneously. There are four things especially which enrich fancy—mythology, history, romance, poetry,—the last being really the crystallisation of all human desire after the impossible, the diamonds created by prodigious pressure of suffering. Now there is very little really good poetry, so it is easy to choose. In history I think one should only seek the extraordinary, the monstrous, the terrible; in mythology the most fantastic and sensuous, just as in romance. But there is one more absolutely essential study in the formation of a strong style—science. No romance equals it. If one can store up in his brain the most extraordinary facts of astronomy, geology, ethnology, etc., they furnish him with a wonderful and startling variety of images, symbols, and illustrations.

(Review of Lafcadio Hearn's Life in D. News) 11.1.1907.

"Poems." By Thomas Boyd. Dublin: O'Donoghue and Co. 2s. 6d. net.

The best poem in this strain is a lament upon a young Irish poet, of rare promise, who died prematurely a year or two ago. The poem is too long to quote in full, but we hope that the quotations we can give will show its beauty:

He came from Ballyvourney, and we called him "Ballyvourney,"
The sweetest name in Erinn that we know;
And they tell me he has taken now the last, the last long journey;
And it's young he is, it's young he is, so very far to go.

Where are you, Ballyvourney? God is good, and will be giving
Their own heaven, as they wish it, to the Gael:
In an island like our island there in joy you will be living,
Where the simple joys you loved will never fail.

There you strike the golden ball, and there you will be dancing.
Who but you could foot it well? I have seen you many a time;
And there you rest by shining trees, where lights of heaven are glancing,
Listening to the holy birds that sing the hours in chime.

* * *

Coleridge and Shelley stand by themselves alone. The genius of Coleridge at its highest rose above the genius of any other poet on record in the special and distinctive qualities of the very highest poetry—creative imagination and coequal expression of the thing conceived. But in these qualities Shelley stands next to him, and not far off—either in power of conception, or in mastery of such verse as includes and combines the respective gifts of the painter, the musician, and the sculptor.

A. C. Swinburne.

* * *

A DANISH THINKER.

Times 25.8.06

The Philosophy of Religion. By Dr. Harald Höffding, Professor in the University of Copenhagen. Translated from the German edition by B. E. Meyer. (Macmillan, 12s. net.)

The author seems, as he says in his concluding sentences, to be settling his own spiritual account, making use, in so doing, of everything which he has learnt in the school of life and of inquiry. Hence he speaks as a man to men, and his book claims the respectful attention of all who are prepared to discuss seriously and without prejudice the ultimate questions of human thought.

"Science has worked up to the view that all changes in existence are transformations from one form of life to another, transformations which take place according to definite quantitative relations. Existence is unrolled before us as a great web of inter-related and continuous elements." Quite distinct from this ideal of explanation is what theologians have called the judgment of value, the estimation of existence in its different forms as possessing intrinsic worth or significance; and though the scientific ideal were realized, this further question would still remain. This is specifically the problem of ethics and religion. Ethics deals with the recognition and co-ordination of the supreme values of human life; "the core of religion consists in the conviction that no value perishes out of the world."

But the general question remains, How far is the faith of religion in the conservation of values reconcilable with a strictly scientific account of the world? This is the chief question of the philosophy of religion.

If, with these general philosophical presuppositions, we proceed to deal with the religious question of the fate of values, we must at least admit the possibility that the causal web of interrelations may exist simply for the sake of the valuable content which it unfolds.

Existence must at any rate contain within itself the necessary conditions for the existence of those values which men have learnt to recognize or have been able to produce. No one can ever prove that the genesis of the valuable in the world is due to an accident. It may be that the innermost essence of existence only reveals itself at the points at which value appears.

It is no doubt difficult to reconcile this view with the presence in existence of so much that is not valuable or the reverse of valuable; still such a belief constitutes the essence of religious faith.

But the fundamental axiom of the conservation of value must not be rashly supposed, our author warns us, to guarantee the conservation of any definite empirical value. Our highest values may be only elements in a more comprehensive order of things. The confusion of particular definite values with eternal values is therefore essentially irreligious; it is a species of self-will. The most deeply religious utterance was the prayer of Jesus, "Not my will, but Thine be done." Professor Höffding applies this criterion even to the supreme case of personal immortality.

The horizon [he says] has not closed down upon me, but the more I have looked round on the world of thought and reality, the more clearly it has been borne in upon me that those who are ready to preach that, were there no future life, this life would lose all its value, take a great responsibility upon themselves. The values which existence produces, and by which we live, do not necessarily fail because their fate in time and in eternity does not lie open before us. The philosophy of religion can appeal here to an idea which, since Rousseau's time, has been the fundamental idea of modern pedagogics. Every period of life has, or ought to have, its own proper significance, and must not be regarded merely as a preparation for one that is coming. The eternal is in the present, in every valuable moment, in each ray of sunshine, in the striving which takes Excelsior as its motto. To live eternal life in the midst of time, that is the true immortality, whether there is any other immortality or not. The distinction between end and means falls away in such moments and in such strivings, as indeed it always disappears when there is any true personal life.

'I wish our clever young poets would remember my homely definitions of prose and poetry; that is, prose—words in their best order;—poetry, the *best* words in the best order. Coleridge. Biog. Lit.

"Wordsworth's erroneous critical views of the necess^y of approx^g the lang^e of poetry, as much as possible, to that of prose, especially by the avoidance of gramm^l inversions, arose from his having overlooked the necessity of manifesting, as well as moving in, the bonds of verse. In the finest specimens of versific^n there seems to be a perpetual conflict between the laws of the verse & the freedom of the lang^e, & each is incessantly, though insignificantly, violated for the purpose of giving effect to the other." C. Patmore.

"The metrical & musical element ... commonly assumes conspicuousness ... in speech ... in prop^n to the amount of emotion ..... Metre, in the primary degree of a simple series of isochronous intervals marked by accent, is as natural to spoken language as an even pace is nat^l to walking. .... Now as dancing is no more than an increase of the element of measure which already exists in walking, so verse is but an addit^l degree of that metre wh. is inherent in prose speaking ... ib.

"... The prose of a common law report differs from that of an impass^ned piece of oratory just in the same way that the semi-prosaic dramatic verse differs from an elaborate lyric. This is no new doctrine; it is as old as criticism." ib.

English metre. — "The function of marking, by whatever means, certain isochronous intervals ..... Two indispensable conditions of metre. 1: that the sequence of vocal utterance ... shall be divided into equal or proport^al spaces; 2: that the fact of that division shall be made manifest by an 'ictus' or beat." ib.

"Accentual" division of time the sole source of metre ....
"Feet" not true measures. e.g.

For one' restraint', Lords' of the world' beside'.

Here, same time.. elapse between 1 & 2, 2 & 3, 3 & 4; but between 1 & 2, one unaccented syl; betw. 2 & 3 none; betw. 3 & 4, two.

The common notion of an exact proportion inherent in syl.s Hems. seems to be quite untenable. ib.

Great general law.. wh. I believe I am now for the first time stating, that the elementary measure, or integer, of Eng. verse, is double the measure of ordinary prose, — that is to say, it is the space wh. is bounded by alternate accents ...

Every verse proper contains 2, 3, or 4, of these metres, or as they may be called 'dipodes' ..... All Eng. verses in common cadence are therefore dimeters, trimeters, or tetrameters, & consist, when they are full — i.e., without catalexis — of 8, 12, or 16 syl. Verses in triple cadence obey the same law. ib.

"Unless we are to go directly against the analogy of music, & to regard every verse affected with catalexis (or a deficiency in the number of syllables requisite to make it a full dimeter, trimeter, tetrameter, &c) as constituting an entire metrical system in itself,

which is obviously absurd, we must reckon the missing syllables as substituted by an equivalent pause." ib.

Magna est veritas.

When all its work is done, the lie shall rot;
The truth is great, & shall prevail
When none cares whether it prevail or not. Patmore.

"The relation of music to language ought to be recognized as something more than that of similarity, if we wd. rightly appreciate either. 'The musical art' says G. Weber, 'consists in the express" of feelings by means of tones'..... Perfect poetry & song are, in fact, nothing more than perfect speech upon high & moving subjects." ib.

"In song we have gradually fallen into the adoption of an extent of scale, & a diversity of time, wh. is simply nonsensical; for such variations of tone & time correspond to no depths or transitions of feeling of which the human breast is cognisant" ib

Blank verse. The great diffty, as well as delight, of this measure is not in variety of pause, tone, & stress for its own sake. Such variety must be incessantly inspired by, & expressive of, ever varying emotion. Every... deviation from the strict & dull iambic rhythm must be

either sense or nonsense. Such change is as real a mode of expressing emotion as words themselves are of expressing thought: & where .... [such an end does not exist] .. the variety obtained is more offensive ... than the dullness avoided." it,

[Some of these ideas are suggestive – others doubtful]

Review of John Davidson's "Holiday & other poems": S.R. 8 Sept. 06

"We are conscious that real poetry, new poetry, is in the air of our day, if only somebody could capture it. Hence we have little patience with echoes of Tenny^n, hints of Rossetti, & broken lights of Swin^b ..... Mr Stephen Phillips came along with his delusive trick of whipping the cream ... from the older masters ..... Even Mr W. Watson .... has nothing to say about the world as we know it. He issues no challenge to the mind ..... Mr David^n, however, is ambitious. He is clearly conscious of a new age. We perceive at work in him a different set of susceptibilities, another order of dynamic ideas, from those which moved the Victorian poets ..... He is a modern. He feels the stiffness & unsuitability of the old vehicles, he w^d break if he could those conventions of poetic form which petrify the utterance of this generation. His verse is full of experiment. He tempts us to fancy, now & then, that here is a voice at last, a small one, no doubt, but still a voice of our own time. And there he ends. Lack of strength perhaps? Perception without the intellectual

force to drive it home? .....

[Scientific] accuracy [in botanical names &c] .. is a merit of prose, but the 'inevitable' word in a poet's mouth has more than a scientific sanction. Poetry is nothing if not the language of the plain man rapt above himself ..... Mr D's vocabulary, as a whole, is distinctly 'poetical' – a fatal sign in these days ['threnody', 'madrigal' &c] .....

[Pitfalls gape for the modern poet] naturally, for he is groping his way to the expression of a world which has not been expressed before. Thus preoccupied he forgets that mere statement of these gropings, however diversified by rhyme & metre, has no poetical value .... Herein lies the badness, for the most part, of Wordsw's bad work."

Marriage .. "We are always confronted with a practical paradox. The marriage which makes for the highest welfare of the united man & woman may be actually inimical to the children of that union. The marriage which makes for the highest type of family & its highest & fullest development may often mean, & must always tend to mean, the inhibition of much that makes for individual perfection." (Quoted by Speaker July 14·06 from article by Lady Welby in "Sociological Papers".)

"The practice of loyalty to one's own understanding" [that children should be taught it) – Professor Ray Lankester – Times 7-1-07

"Rough justice – that the minority must in all cases pay for what the majority demands."
11.1.07. H. H. Howorth in Times [not written satirically]

The Poet. "Arnold.... does not write regularly as one who feels that something has to be said, that it can be said only in poetry, & that he alone can say it. This is the way of greatness, his own 'grand style'; & it is because it is not Arnold's way in poetry that he remains a minor poet, though the greatest of them." Times Suppt. 26.9.'07

God without the world were no God. Hegel.
Apart from thought, reality has no meaning. Revd. in Nation. 30.11.07

"Ideas, if they occur to him, he rejects like temptations to sin".
words of Lord Acton (on a certain professor)
He (Ld. A.) was contemptuous, with reason, of the parochialism of English thought. Nation.

Poems by Mary E. Coleridge (Elkin Mathews): e.g.
"We were young, we were merry, we were very very wise,
And the door stood open at our feast,
When there passed us a woman with the West in her eyes,
And a man with his heart to the East." &c.

"Adventure is an affair of the soul, not of circumstance. Thoreau by his pond at Walden or paddling up the Concord had more adventures than Stanley had on the Congo, or than Stanley could have". A.G.G. in D. News.

"Strauss's "Leben Jesu" is not so much a "life of Jesus" as a piece of applied Hegelian philosophy. It starts with the Hegelian presupposition that the fulness of the idea cannot be individualized; it is to be found in the race, & not in any of its members; it is humanity which is the incarnate God. Humanity is the child of the earthly mother & the invisible father, of the spirit & of nature." &c

"In these speculations there was no room left for the orthodox dogma. S. realized this, & the "L. J." is devoted to a critical examination of.... documents, &c. ... a third possibility - the mythical explan."

Nation. 25.1.08

"The youthful poet, while he is learning his craft, is apt to be altogether literary, to live in a world imagined by his masters, & to hear nothing but their voices..... & so he catches the emotions which other men have got from their experience. He may make good poetry out of these second hand emotions.... But there comes a time when he must experience life itself as well as literature, if his inspiration is to last, & his enthusiasm not to grow forced & stale. It is easy to feel the romance of life as represented in poetry; but not so easy to feel the romance of life itself; & many young poets have felt the one, but never succeeded in feeling the other." Times Suppl^t. 30:1:1908

Prose & Poetry. Carlyle ... would not trust to the true prose writer's art of logical arrangement or leave the facts, even when they were most eloquent, to speak for themselves. He was always aiming at the concentration of poetry, & in the process losing the continuity of prose .... he tries like a poet to force his narrative into lyrical moments ..... he will not trust to the facts to move the emotions of his readers. He must express these emotions himself, as if he were a poet instead of an historian & a lyrical rather than an epic poet.

Times Lit. Sup, 20:2:08

Wilde's Salome. What devil of mischief prompted some blunderer to have the English translation illustrated by Beardsley? To have read the play in the light of Beardsley's deadly irony is to be unable to give it independent judgment. The book becomes an amusing duel: "This is tremendous!" says the author; "This is humbug!" says the artist.

Times Lit. Sup. 18:6:08

"Concepts of Monism" (review)

"Monism in the hands of its most eminent disciple Haeckel, is not a philosophic creed of any moment. It is in a large measure based on assumptions as to the unity of mind & matter, the functional relationship of the soul to the body & the mind to the brain, that are accepted by no man of science or psychologist of the first rank" (!) Spectator 14.3.08

Shelley. By the late Francis Thompson. Dublin Rev.

We have among us at the present day no lineal descendant (in the poetical order) of Shelley; & any offspring of the abounding ly spontaneous Shelley is hardly possible, still less likely, on account of the defect by which (we think) contemp. poetry in gen., as comp. with the p. of the early 19th c., is mildewed. That defect is the predominance of art over inspiration, of body over soul. We do not say the defect of inspiration. The warrior is there, but he is hampered by his armour. Writers of high aim in all branches of literature, even when they are not – as Mr Swinburne, for instance, is – lavish in expression, are generally over deliberate in expr.n. Mr H. James, delineating a fictitious writer clearly intended to be the ideal of an artist, makes him regret that he sometimes allows himself to take the second-best word instead of searching for the best. Theoretically, of course, one ought always to try for the best word. But practically, the habit of excessive care in word-selection freq.ly results in loss of spontaneity; & still worse, the habit of always taking the best word too easily becomes the habit of always taking the most ornate word, the word most removed from ordinary speech. In conseq. of this, poetic diction has become latterly a kaleidoscope, & one's chief curiosity is as to the

precise combinations into which the pieces will be shifted. There is, in fact, a certain band of words, the Praetorian cohorts of poetry, whose prescriptive aid is invoked by every aspirant to the poetical purple, & without whose prescriptive aid none dares aspire to the p. p.; against these it is time some banner should be raised. Pps. it is almost impos. for a contemp.^r writer quite to evade the services of the free-lances whom one encounters under so many standards (we are a little surprised at the fact, because so many Vict.^n poets are, or have been prose-writers as well. Now acc.^g to our theory, the practise of prose sh.^d maintain fresh & comprehensive a poet's diction, sh.^d save him from falling into the hands of an exclusive coterie of poetic words. It sh.^d react upon his metrical vocabulary to its beneficial expansion, by taking him outside his aristocratic circle of language, & keeping him in touch with the great commonalty, the proletariat of speech. For it is with words as with men: constant intermarriage within the limits of a patrician clan begets effete refinement; & to reinvigorate the stock its veins must be replenished from hardy plebeian blood.) But it is, at any rate, curious to note that the literary revolution against the despotic diction of Pope seems issuing, like political revolutions, in a despotism of its own making.

This then, we cannot but think, disting.^s

the literary period of Shelley from our own .....
We are self-conscious to the finger-tips ... entailing on our poetry the inevitable loss of spontty

. . . . . .

Know you what it is to be a child? It is to be something very different from the man of to-day ... it is to believe in love ... in loveliness, .. in belief; it is to be so little that the elves can reach to whisper in your ear; it is to turn pumpkins into coaches .. mice into horses, lowness into loftiness, & nothing into everything ... to live in a nutshell, & count yourself king of infte space.

. . . . . .

It is this gift of not merely embodying but apprehending everything in figure wh. co-operates towards creating one of his [S's] rarest chaics .... namely his well-known power to condense the most hydrogenic abstraction. Science can now educe threads of such exquisite tenuity that only the feet of the tiniest infant spiders can ascend them; but up the filmiest insubstantiality Sh? runs with agile ease. To him, in truth, nothing is abstract. The dustiest abstractions

Start, & tremble under his feet,
And blossom in purple & red.

The coldest moon of an idea rises haloed thro' his vaporous imaginn .... In a more intensified significn than it is probable that Shakesp. dreamed of, Shelley gives to airy nothing a local habitn & a name.

. . . . . .

In the solar spectrum beyond the extreme red & extreme violet rays, are whole series of colrs demonstrable but impercptible to cross human vision. Such writing as this renders visible the invisibilities of imaginative colour.

Ibsen. "Critics have read his last play, *When we dead awaken*, as a confession that at the end of his career he 'was convinced of the error of his earlier rigour, & having ceased to believe in his mission, regretted the complete sacrifice of his life to his work', – just as Herbert Spencer ... regretted that he had shut himself up for so long in a Bayswater boarding-house merely to generalize about evolution".

Times Lit. Sup.

An artist's self. – "The most difficult thing in the world for any artist to achieve .... is to express himself, to strike out a style of writing which shall be as natural to him as the character of handwriting is to ordinary men. It is a truism to say that individuality is the last quality to be developed in a man". Nation.

"The geologist, the antiquarian, & the farmer, gazing at a landscape, will each see totally different things in it, & the poet & the artist different things also. Similarly the mental outlook of people seems to fix itself & specialize on certain limited lines according to character, occupation & habit. ..... The finer the shades of psychological truth presented by a piece of literature, the less does the modern Englishman seem to grasp it." Nation.

She writes: "I confess I tremble a little at the prospect of your seeing me in the flesh. At present I have the charm of a 'Yarrow unvisited.' As to the portrait, I am not one bit like it—besides, it was taken eight years ago. Imagine a first cousin of the old Dante's, rather smoke-dried—a face with lines in it that seem a map of sorrows." *

* "Letters from George Eliot to Elma Stuart, 1872–1880." Edited by Roland Stuart. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

Pragmatism. "The essence of pragmatism is that a proposition is true if belief in it has some utility, is conducive to some ultimately desirable end....

"....For minds which are not omniscient with respect to the total consequences of contemplated beliefs, the pragmatic test is useless unless they (the minds) can rely on the trustworthy guidance of an Omniscient Mind. Thus.... Theism is one of the indispensable premisses of pragmatism." M. Sopote. B.Sc. Oxon. (in Spectator. 23.1.09)

"That white epic splendour which is the crown & climax of the noblest art.... That compelling, overmastering power which can make the unexpected prove the inevitable."

"The poignant, vivid, audacious [musical] art of to-day."

Times. (on Mendelssohn) 3.2.'09

Ruskin on Style. "What is usually called the style or manner of an artist is, in all good art, nothing but the best means of getting at the particular truth which the artist wanted: it is not a mode peculiar to himself of getting at the same truths as other men, but the only mode of getting the particular facts he desires, & which mode, if others had desired to express those facts, they also must have adopted. All habits of execution persisted in under no such necessity, but because the artist has invented them, or desires to show his dexterity in them, are utterly base."

(Modern Painters)

Swinburne. ...." We can see from his criticism that his theory of poetry was perfectly clear & consistent. Poetry for him was a means of expressing emotion in terms of beauty. It might do other things, but they were not essential..... No doubt he carried this theory to an extreme in his practice. He was too determined to express emotion in every line & to make every line beautiful ever to write a good play or a good narrative poem. All the people in his plays make poetry about the situation: they do not live & thrive & have their being in it." Times Suppt. Apl 15. 1909.

"The final question to be put about a poet is this – Has he increased our sense of the value of the noble things of life? To do that is the function of all art, not by argument but by expression. Therefore, in considering what we owe to the genius of Swinburne, we should not ask what ideas we have got from him, but what emotions..... For emotion is our final test of the values of things." ibid.

The real fact is that Byron ought never to have married. Whatever his admirers may have said, he was not a man that any honourable or decent woman could have permanently lived with. "Don Juan" is, perhaps, sufficient literary evidence of that—for Byron, at any rate, was not a hypocrite, and he knew himself to be no better than he should be. He did not help his champions by his abrupt disappearance abroad. Nor did he soothe his wife by turning his domestic troubles into poetical "copy." In the famous and lovely lyric entitled "Fare Thee Well," Byron pleaded his cause before the public with his invincible pen. If his wife was really a wronged woman it is not astonishing that she was deeply hurt by this poem:

Fare thee well! And if for ever
Still for ever, fare thee well:
Even though unforgiving, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel.

That is the sort of thing to irritate a saint.

It read very pathetically, and drew from a hundred eyes such tears as—Moore tells us—blotted Byron's own manuscript:

Fare thee well!—Thus disunited,
Torn from every nearer tie,
Sear'd in heart, and lone, and blighted,
More than this I scarce can die.

But we who know Byron's subsequent doings in Venice and elsewhere can hold back our tears. We can only say that, in view of previous and subsequent convictions, the presumption is in favour of Lady Byron.

Lady Byron, indeed, did not conduct her case very well. She gave an impression of sourness. But hers was a terrible position. Perhaps if she had been a greater woman, she would have saved Lord Byron and done a service of infinite value to her generation. But it is far safer to say that if she had been less pure she would have been dragged down.

Predestination. Calvin's doctrine of predest^n was not originated by him: it started from Augustine, & was represented by great divines in the middle ages, such as Bradwardine, & his view of the absolute ..... will of God was similar to that of the Scotists. Times. [I have said this]

"A Pluralistic Universe" - Wm James

We live forward, we understand backward, said a Danish writer.

The line of least resistance, then, as it seems to me, both in theology & in philosophy, is to accept, along with the superhuman consciousness, the notion that it is not all-embracing, the notion, in other words, that there is a God, but that he is finite either in power, or in knowledge, or in both at once.

It is the same with beliefs as with art. Two artists may paint the same scene and may produce utterly different pictures of it; yet each picture may be as beautiful, and each may give as truthful a representation of reality, as the other. This does not mean that a painter can play with reality as he chooses, or that picture-making is an arbitrary game. Reality is one sure fact and the artist's mind is another, and between these two facts there is a certain relation which it is the artist's business to express. If he tries to give us the relation between reality and the mind of some other artist, his picture expresses nothing, and has no real beauty or significance.

First & Last Things. H. G. Wells.

Motives. – "There are many ... very variously estimated. Some are called gross, some sublime, some ... wicked. I do not readily accept these classifications ..... Most of such strike me as wanton & hasty .... To suppress a passion or a curiosity for the sake of suppressing a passion is to my mind just the burial of a talent. ..." 57

Socialism. ... "is to me no clear-cut system of theories & dogmas .. .. Its common quality from nearly every point of view is the subordin^n-

of the will of the self-seeking individual to the idea of a racial well-being embodied in an organized state." 99

"The belief there, that contributing to the development of the collective being of man is the individual's general meaning & duty, & the formulae of the Socialism wh. embodies this belief ... give a general framework & direction how a man or woman sh.d live." 113

"The Idea of the Church. To confuse a church with its creed, is to prepare the ground for a mass of disastrous & life wasting errors." 157

"The theory of a religion may propose the attainment of Nirvana or the propitiation of an irascible Deity or a dozen other things as its end & aim; the practical fact is that it draws together great multitudes of diverse individualized people in a common solemnity & self-subordination however vague" 152

It may be maintained very plausibly that the Catholic Church is something greater than Xty, however much the Xtians may have contributed to its making. From the historical point of view it is a religious & social method that developed with the later develop.t of the world-empire of Rome, & as the expression of its moral & spiritual side. Its head was, & so far as its main body is con-

cerned still is, the pontifex maximus of the Roman world-empire, an official who was performing sacrifices centuries before Xt. was born".

152

Reformation - "There was an attempt at a Reform^n .... through a variety of causes it failed. It detatched great masses from the C^c. Ch. .... It fell into particularism & failed .... Lacked ... one fundamentally recent^g idea ... the idea of Catholicity. ... It set up a vast process of fragmentation among Xtian associations. It drove huge fissures through the once common platform ..... The Reformation, the Reconstruction of the Cath^c-Ch. lies still before us. It is a necessary work. 157

Virgin Birth. "The teaching & passion of Jesus had long been subjects of written tradition before any attempt was made to round off the picture of his life by describing its beginnings.

"There is something entirely new [in Matt.] ... that he was conceived & born of a Virgin. Here we unquestionably enter the circle of pagan ideas. Even the Church fathers were unable to shut their eyes to this ..... The efforts which have been made to disprove the unwelcome intrusion of heathen mythology into the substance of the gospels have been ineffectual."

[Encyclopaedia Biblica. Ed. by Rev^d. T.K. Cheyne, D. Litt. D.D. article by Prof. H. Usener.]

"It has happened not seldom in the history of the world that the work of a truly great artist has startled men into reconsidering their accepted standards of art, & humbly asking themselves, as they contemplate that which fills them at once with intense admiration & deep disgust, whether that disgust is, after all, only the rancour of conservatism against the innovator."

Times Lit. Sup. 3.2.10. on d'Annunzio.

Courthope on Keats :—

by approximating poetry to the plastic arts, he necessarily eliminated that element in the former which is derived from the imitation of *action*. His brilliant fancy brought into prominent relief the qualities that delight the imagination in the pictorial allegory of *The Faery Queene* and in the descriptions and similes of *Paradise Lost*. But this was to exalt one side of poetry at the expense of the whole: the scope of Spenser's and Milton's creation was far more comprehensive. Whatever difficulties Spenser encountered in the execution of his poetical task, his aim was an active and social one, namely, to present the character of a perfect knight or gentleman in an ideal form. With still higher artistic powers, Milton brought all the picturesque resources of poetry to bear on the intellectual purpose of an epic work, the main end of which was "to justify the ways of God to man." The spirit of action, by which these two poets were animated, qualified one for the use of the large form of allegorical romance, and the other for the use of the classical epic. Keats, by isolating himself from the active society about him, was obliged to restrict the expression of his idea of "Abstract Beauty" within the limits of the sonnet, the ode, and the modernised "fabliau."

Place-names have, so far, been omitted from the list of beautiful words. Yet many of them are full of a strange and haunting beauty. Vallombrosa is one. Another, beloved of poets, is Skye. It figures in the most beautiful stanza in that version of the Ballad of Chevy Chase which we are reluctantly forced to regard to be spurious :—

But I have dreamed a dreary dream,
Beyond the Isle of Skye,
I saw a dead man win a fight—
I think that man was I.

Stevenson, too, has used it with magical effect in one of the best known of his shorter poems :—

Sing me a song of a lad that is gone,
Say, could that lad be I?
Merry of soul he sailed on a day
Over the sea to Skye.

D. Chron: *** 25.8.10

The more a book represents important sentiments, the higher is its place in literature. Taine.

"Humanism is usually both attacked & defended as that philosophy which identifies truth with utility. - - -

- - - It is convenient to restrict the term pragmatism to the logical method which asserts that the truth of all judgments is to be tested by the value they are found to possess, & to reserve the term humanism for the epistemological theory that truth itself is a kind of value." Mind.

To define "truth" as "value" is to destroy the value of truth" etc.

(The article is unfavourable to pragmatism)

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"Foundations of the 19th Century": by H. S. Chamberlain.
(Transl. from the German by John Lees.)

'Several critics have carped at Shakespeare's art for not being true to nature in the sense of so-called "Realism"; but, as Goethe says, "Art is called art because it is not nature": art is creative shaping; that is the business of the artist & of the special branch of art; to demand absolute truth to nature from a work is in the first place superfluous, as nature herself gives us that; in the second place absurd, as man can only achieve what is human; & in the third preposterous, as man desires by means of art to force nature to represent something "Supernatural". In every work of art, therefore, there will be an arbitrary fashioning; art can be naturalistic only in its aims, not in its methods. "Realism" as it is called, denotes a low ebb of artistic power.' II. 559.

Like James and Bergson, Professor Ward finds that a universe in which, as the latter thinker phrases it, *tout est donné* leaves no room for the real activity which he accepts as the fundamental certainty of individual experience and as conterminous at least with the phenomena of life. Evolution therefore means for him, not what the term literally means, an unfolding of what is there all along, but what he calls "epigenesis" or "creative synthesis," which recognizes "the origination by integration of new properties in the whole which its constituents in their isolation did not possess." Such evolution "implies continual new beginnings, the result of the mutual conflict and co-operation of agents, all of whom, though in varying degrees, act spontaneously or freely." Times Lit. Sub. 18.1.12

Free-Will v. Determinism - Mr Taggart. "Some Dogmas of Religion".

"The indeterminist might save his position if he were prepared to maintain that, although certain completely determined qualities are to be called moral excellencies, yet they are not to be ranked as the highest moral excellencies, a position wh. is to be reserved exclusively for excellencies of the Will. But if he maintained this he w^d. have against him the authority of most of the Churches — certainly of the Xtian Ch. — & of most of the philosophers" - 159

Responsibility. "Although the determinist does not hold that volitions are distinguished from all other events by not being completely determined, he admits, like everyone else, that they are marked off from other events by being determinable by expectation of pleasure & pain ..... It is universally agreed that a man is not responsible in cases where his action cannot be affected by considerations of pleasure & pain" - 160, 161

Nero - possibly mad. But ... highest degree improbable that he w^d. have committed any of his crimes if he had known that he w^d. certainly have been executed for them within a month or two. And since the volitions of such men can be affected by the expect^n. of punishment, it is right to punish them. 162

If there is an omnipotent God, we are not responsible to him for our sins either on the determinist view or the indeterminist. ..... For such a God could have created us without free-will, or without any ~~occasion~~ temptation to misuse it. 165

If there is a God who is not omnipotent, it wd. be quite possible for the determinist to hold that we are responsible to him for our sins. Such a God might be unable to create a universe without sin, or at any rate unable to do so without producing some greater evil. And he might find it possible, as men do, to check that sin by .. punishments. 166

If God is omnipotent, it is impossible that he can be good at all. 167

By God I mean a being who is personal, supreme, & good. 186.

Indeterminism is inconsistent with the validity of morality .... According to him the volition in each case is an undetermined choice between two ~~actual~~ motives ..... It has no permanent cause .... nothing connected with it remains in his moral nature, except the mere abstract power of undetermined choice, wh. is just as likely to be exercised on the next occasion in a different way.

179

How far is Dr. Wrench right in his assertion that the noble and great no longer lead the people; but that all—good, bad, and indifferent—have equal power? T.P's Weekly on Wrench's "Mastery of Life" 8:12:11

and thus it follows that all ground for predicting the action of any man, so far as it depends on his volition, vanishes..... One result of this is that the indeterminist is quite inconsistent in expecting one line of conduct from one man & another from another. 183.

Imaginative literature. — "All representations based on knowledge are interesting..... What is not interesting is that which does not add to our knowledge of any kind." (M. Arnold. Preface to Poems 1853 quot. in Brock's Shelley.)

"The artist can make a beautiful work of art out of the representation of things not beautiful in themselves, provided those things move him to emotion, & he expresses that emotion in his art."
Brock's Shelley. 239.

Poetry. Milton's threefold canon – it must be simple, sensuous, passionate.
G.W.S. Russell.

"The bareness, the absence of over-writing, the freshness of the true song".
Times Lit. Sup.

"All things are bound in one system of Necessity." Hegel.
"Freedom shows itself as the truth of necessity." ib.
"The essential feature of the Infinite is free self-determination. The essential feature of the Finite is subjection to an Other." ib. (Quot. Cont. Rev. May '10)

"Benedetto Croce, in his book on "Æsthetic says "Art is the expression of impressions, & not the expression of expressions"." Nation. 17 Dec. 1910

"Was there not, as the early Greek apologists maintained, a Christianity before Christ?" Contemp. Rev. 6.'05

Lord Morley on Language & Literature - Times - Jan 28. 11

An English critic has had the courage to say that there is an insoluble element of prose in Dante, & Tennyson has hardly shown that the scientific ideas of an age are soluble in musical words. Browning ... nearly universal in his range, was too essentially dramatic, too independant of the scientific influences of his day, too careless of expression, the case much in point [as to science & poets]. Tennyson said of him, he had power of intellect enough for all of them, 'but he has not the glory of words'. Whether he had or not, science was not responsible.

Who does not feel ~~that~~ how George Eliot's creative & literary art was impaired, & at last worse than impaired, by her daily associations with science? Or would it be truer to say - I often thought it would - that the decline was due to her own ever deepening sense of the pain of the world & the tragedy of sentient being.

Ld. Acton. Mr Bryce once heard him explain in what wise a history of liberty might be made the central thread of all history.

For style ... let me commend two qualities - Sanity & Justesse (equity, balance, a fair mind, measure, reserve.

- the saving counsel of Cicero – who has himself been called the greatest of all men of letters – you [men of letters] must always end by exposing yourself to contact with men & trying your strength in the struggles of life.

Classic [English] prose-writers – Sir T. Browne, Raleigh, Bacon, Hooker, Burke (in the address to the King notably).

There is, we must admit, to-day no monarch in any tongue upon the literary throne, no sovereign world-name in poetry or prose, in whom – as has happened before now not so many generations ago, in royal succession to Scott, Byron, Goethe, V. Hugo, Tolstoy – all the civilized world, Teuton, Latin, Celt, Slav, Oriental, are interested, for whose new works it looks.

<u>Rembrandt</u>. Art imperiously demanded absolute submission & fidelity to the inward vision [in his great latest pictures].

A drawing or an etching can make no pretence of a complete representation of reality. Line is a convention in its very nature, & because of its limited powers of repres^{n}. has a greater power of expression.

Like all great artists he addresses himself to the eye, but shows it what it has never beheld.

Times. Lit. Sup. 7:12:11

English Prosody. – (Quarterly Review July 1911)

A... fundamental difficulty... in the comparison of poetry with music. In both alike, sound & rhythm are a medium of artistic expression. But in music they are the sole medium; whereas, when they enter into poetry they are already constituents of the symbolic code called language. Thus the sound & rhythm which the prosodist has to investigate are never 'pure'. Poetry is only one among many functions that belong to language. - - - - -

..... Words exist to convey a meaning. The poet forgets this at his peril. For the essence of art is economy. A work of art may carry no dead-weight of inert material.

The art of the poet consists in introducing variation upon this basis of equality [the co-ordination of the syllables into feet & lines]

With Prof. Saintsbury's view let us now contrast those of... Mr Ormond & Mr Bridges. According to Mr O. the basis of regularity in our verse is a time-basis merely. Its feet are bars: they fall into common or triple time, accord[ing] as the number of syll. predominating is two or three .... The line, 'How happy c'd I be with either' actually varies in metre [Mr O. says] according as we emphasise the word 'I' or leave it unimportant.

The principle which we deduce may be expressed thus: so long

as the structure of a verse shows either in itself or in its context the number of accents which it ought to have and the places where they ought to fall, so long as the mind hears the implied accents in their places, the number and position of the accents which naturally occur is of no consequence. And we may at once add that, in regard to the number of syllables in the foot, a similar principle is to be applied: the verse structure must make it clear how many syllables are to be expected, how many, that is, are to be taken as normal; the poet may then substitute more or fewer at his discretion.

"That profound saying of Seneca's, 'For it is all one not to desire & to have'."

"Life on the terms given us is an insult to the soul of man."

"'Illusion is God's method'." B. de Casseres.

From "The FRA": an American publn. July 1911.

"To the imitation of Nature, the statement of fact, painting can get no closer than it has got by now after several centuries of effort in that direction; and painting, finding itself after all [left behind?] by the photograph, has begun to wonder whether the imitation of nature & the statement of fact are its business at all".

Times. Lit. Suppt. 7:12:'11

"Beauty beyond all other beauty, horror beyond all other horror, still lie hidden about us, waiting for some one to see them. The thing that really matters, that makes a writer a true writer, & his work permanent, is that he should really see".

Times Lit. Sup.

"For the pragmatist pessimism is refuted by the fact that it leads nowhere — its opposite, if an illusion, is one necessary for our state ..... So with Necessity, or Fate. Our instinctive resentment at the former notion shows that it does not cover the whole field of our action."

[There are two characteristic fallacies of optimism]

"The Verse Drama". Edinburgh Review. Jan 1912

"Our current literature is marked by a feverish desire to be original (since to defect itself)."

"Elizabethan Plays". Edin. Rev. Jan. 1912

"The poet does not perceive things: the poet perceives the hitherto unperceived relations of things". Maurice Browne in Poetry Rev.

The Past & Present of Futurism. "'Painting, like speaking,' says Mr Sickert, 'is a form of expression, & the speaker who is incomprehensible cannot be considered a speaker at all'. Similarly an artist who uses a shorthand so obscure & exclusive that a key is necessary to the understanding of it, is no artist. ....

'"The perpendicular lines indicate their depressed condition & their infinite sadness dragging everything down towards the earth". All this means that Boccioni has created for himself a symbolical interpretation of line & colour which he announces to the world as a general truth".

'The Futurist vision is a blend of the impressionist & the fauvist..."In order to make the spectator live in the centre of the picture.... the picture must be the synthesis of what one remembers & what one sees." Monet was concerned with what one saw; Cézanne with what one remembered. The impr^st. landscape is the presentation of a momentary glance.... Fauvism is concerned with the essentials of a scene that remain in the memory..... The Futurist w^d. reconcile in one picture these two widely different aims..... The deep significance of Fauvism:

M. T. H. Sadler in "The Blue Book" Oxford. May '12.

"The case for the "Post-Impressionists". [Grafton Gallery Catal^e]

"We all agree now that any form in wh. an artist can express himself is legitimate, & the more sensitive perceive that there are things worth expressing that c^d never have been expressed in trad^l forms. We have ceased to ask 'What does this picture represent?' and ask instead, 'What does it make us feel?' We expect a work of plastic art to have more in common with a piece of music than with a col^d photo^r. ...

... Every one of them has something to say wh. c^d not have been s^d in any other form. New wine abounded, & the old bottles were found wanting ..... In choice of subject they recognize no authority but the truth that is in them; in choice of form, none but the need of expressing it. That is Post-Impressionism.

..... Simplification, & plastic design. --- What I mean by "simp^n." is obvious. A literary artist, who wishes to express what he feels for a forest, limits himself under no oblig^n to give an acc^t of its flora & fauna. The P-I. claims similar privileges: those facts that any one can observe for himself..he leaves to the makers of Xmas cards ... He simplifies, omits details, that is to say, to concentrate on something more import^t — on the signif^ce of form.

.... Forms & the relation of forms have been for all great artists, not means of suggesting emotions, but objects of em^n. It is this em^n. they have expressed ...

... The treatment of form as an object of emn. & the treatc. of f. as a means of description... difference." Clive Bell.

"It is not the object of these artists to exhibit their skill or proclaim their knowledge, but only to attempt to express by pictorial & plastic forms, certain spiritual experiences....

.... Modern men trying to find a pictorial language appropriate to the sensibilities of the modern outlook....

.... The difficulty springs from a deep-rooted conviction, due to long-established custom, that the aim of painting is the descriptive imitation of natural forms. Now these artists do not seek to give what can, after all, be but a pale reflex of actual appearce. but to arouse the conviction of a new & definite reality. They do not seek to imte. form, but to create form; not to imitte. life, but to find an equivalent for life. By that I mean that they wish to make images wh. by the cleanness of their logical structure, & by their closely-knit unity of texture, shall appeal to our disinterested & contemplative imaginn. with something of the same vividness as the things of actual life appeal to our practical activities. In fact, they aim not at illusion but at reality.

The logical extreme of such a method wd. undoubtedly be the attempt to give up all resemblance to natural forms, & to create a purely abstract language of forms – a visual music; & the

later works of Picasso show this clearly enough. They may or may not be successful in their attempt. It is too early to be dogmatic on the point, which can only be decided when our sensibilities to such abstract forms have been more practised than they are at present. ... e.g. Picasso's 'Head of a man'. ....

.... An equivalence, not a likeness, of nature is sought ...

... Others (of them) are content with the ideas of simplific^n. of form as existing in the gen^l. tradition of the P.O. movement & instead of seeking for new methods of express^n devote themselves to expressing what is most poignant & moving in contemp^y. life."

Roger Fry.

(On new & original forms of Literature & Art). [Not "change for the sake of a change" [F. Harrison] but -]. A style grows to perfection. Nothing more can be done in it. And no mere desire for change, no irreverence or impatience, but a necessity of artistic development pushes poets & artists into new channels of expression, new forms.

Times, on F. Harrison's "Among my books" 10.10.12

A new study of English Poetry. H. Newbolt (in Eng. Rev^w.) Sept. 12

"The necessary outcome of this (Descartes') views is what may properly be called Idealism: namely, the doctrine that,

whatever the universe may be, all we can know of it is the picture presented to us by consciousness. This picture may be a true likeness – though how this can be is inconceivable – or it may have no more resemblance to its cause than one of Bach's fugues has to the person who is playing it; or than a piece of poetry has to the mouth & lips of a reciter." [quot. from Huxley.] .....

"Good poetry is not merely the expressn. of our intuitions, it is the masterly expr^n. of rare, complex, & difficult states of consciousness: & great poetry .... is the expr^n. of our consciousness of this world, tinged with man's universal longing for a world more perfect .... In a plain prosaic way we are all poets, all makers of our own world; but the great poets re-make it for us .... by an incantation ... so that we see it under a light that is not the light of time."

LIFE OF THE RIGHT HON. SIR ALFRED COMYN LYALL, P.C., K.C.B., &c., by Sir Mortimer Durand. London, Blackwood and Sons. 16s. net.—Published to-day.

By Edward Clodd.

steeped in uncertainty; the seeming coherency of a theory made him only the more challenge its soundness; hence his critical attitude towards the speculations, as he deemed them, of Professors Max Müller, Frazer, and other authorities.

What Do the Wisest Know?

To him philosophy was "mostly a futile exercise, except when professed by masters of the art, who are all in the end destructive." "Do they all stand gazing as ever, and what do the wisest know?" he asks in his thought-compelling "Meditations of a Hindu Prince." But although he looked on all dogmas as doomed, he was not prepared "to throw away the baby when emptying the bath." "Religion," he says in a letter that lies before me, "as an instinct and aspiration, and even as a social institution of high utility, is not to be easily or safely uprooted, and will long be a mighty force among mankind"; and pregnant is a remark which he once made to me, "You will never put religion into liquidation." In brief, Lyall was of the type happily defined by Lord Morley as "the unbelieving religious." Daily Chron. Apl. 13

Is Art a Failure? R. Fowler. 19th cent.

'Art is Art' said Goethe, precisely because it is not Nature. If it were so true to reality that it deceived the Spectator who took it for Nature it w^d not be real Art at all, but mere artifice, mimicry & deceit.' (quot.)

Reid says 'The visible appearances of objects are intended by Nature only as signs or indications. The mind passes instantly to the things signified without making the least reflection upon the sign, or even perceiving that there is such a thing.'

[Art – a method of raising a desired mood in a reader or spectator ©]

¶

The 'mad merry rogue spirit' of conny-catching life 'is illustrated nowhere better than in a short, dateless, nameless sermon reprinted by Viles and Furnivall from a Cotton MS. in the British Museum—a sermon in praise of thieves and thieving. A certain Parson Hyberdyne, so the document states, was robbed by a band of thieves at Hartley Row in Hampshire. After the robbery the thieves compelled their victim to preach them a sermon in praise of thieves and thieving. This the merry parson did so well that they restored his money again and in addition gave him two shillings to reward his eloquence. The sermon recites the manly qualities demanded for the trade of thieving—especially for highway robbery; it encourages boldness, fortitude, and courage. Thieving is practised by all men, and has precedent in Scripture. Jacob stole his Uncle Laban's kids and his father's blessing; David stole the hallowed bread from the temple, and even Christ took an ass and a colt that were none of his. With a burst of eloquence the preacher concludes: "But moste of all I marvell that men can dispyse yow theves, where as in all poyntes almoste yow be lyke vnto christe hym selfe: for chryste had noo dwellynge place; noo more haue yow. christe wente frome towne to towne; and soo doo yow. christe was hated of all men, sauynge of his freendes; and soo are yow. christe was laid waite vpon in many places; and soo are you. chryste at the lengthe was cawght; and soo shall yow bee. he was browght before the iudges; and soo shall yow bee. he was accused; and soo shall you bee. he was condempned; and soo shall yow bee. he was hanged; and so shall yow bee. he wente downe into hell; and soo shall yow dooe. mary! in this one thynge you dyffer frome hym, for he rose agayne and assendid into heauen; and soo shall yow neuer dooe, withowte godes greate mercy, which gode grawnte yow! to whome with the father, and the soone, and hooly ghoste, bee all honore and glorye, for euer and euer. Amen!"'

[From *Elizabethan Rogues and Vagabonds*. By F. AYDELOTTE. (Vol. I of 'Oxford Historical and Literary Studies.') *Published by Humphrey Milford*. Price 7*s*. 6*d*. net ($2.50).]

BY

BENJAMIN DeCASSERES

In all creation the subject wills and formulates the style. Style is fatal.

Fornaro is an intellectual romantic. The trite, the commonplace, the unimportant do not exist for him. He has felt this way about New York. Whether he has seen what is there or not is of no importance, for all art worthy of the name is a manner of feeling, not a manner of reproduction. Shakespeare, wrong and banal in so many things, never said anything sillier than when he counselled the artist "to hold the mirror up to nature." There is no such thing in art as nature, nor is there a mirror in the human mind. There are nothing but illusion, deformation and bias. Art is the record of a temperament, atrabilious or ethereal, phlegmatic or ecstatic. "Nature" is an illusory play of light and shadow on a perpetual changing network of nerves. And the "mirror" that we are told to hold up to "nature" is a hurrying torrent of feeling and thought. There are no truisms, no rules in art, as in anything else. What I see and feel, that is so. To paraphrase Max Stirner, "In art my illusion is THE truth." Fornaro, being a pure anarch, has put himself absolutely into these pictures. They are autobiographical, which in all art whatsoever is the touchstone of its worth.

B. de Casseres on Fornaro (Italian Painter)

BERGSON AND BALFOUR. (Review of Reviews)

THE October number of the *Hibbert Journal* opens with two papers which are certain to arouse in non-technical circles a profound interest in the latest developments of philosophy. In the first, Mr. Balfour criticises M. Bergson, in the second, M. Bergson states his own position irrespective of Mr. Balfour. We shall therefore take the latter first.

I.—THE AUTHOR OF CREATIVE EVOLUTION.

M. Henri Bergson treats of "Life and Consciousness." He laments that in the enormous work done in philosophy from antiquity down to the present time, the problems which are for us the vital problems have seldom been squarely faced. He thinks philosophy will now give them their rightful place. There is no absolutely certain principle from which the answers to these questions can be adduced in a mathematical way. But we possess lines of facts, he says, none of which goes far enough, or up to the point that interests us, but each of them, taken apart, will give nothing but a probability, but all together, by converging on the same point, may give an accumulation of probabilities which will gradually approximate scientific certainty.

CONSCIOUSNESS AND CHOICE.

The first line of fact is consciousness. All consciousness is memory, preservation and accumulation of the past in the present. At the same time all consciousness is an anticipation of the future. Consciousness is above all a hyphen, a tie between past and future. Consciousness is no more limited to creatures possessing a brain than digestion is to creatures possessing a stomach. Digestion exists long before a special stomach has been developed, and consciousness may exist long before the brain has been developed. Through the brain, however, consciousness works with the greatest precision, and we find that in selecting between the respective responses to given stimuli the brain is the organ of choice. It appears therefore as if from the top to the bottom of the animal scale there is present the faculty of choice, and more particularly the choice of action, of combined movements, in response to stimulation arising from without. Yet the function of consciousness has been seen primarily to retain the past and to anticipate the future. That function is natural to choice.

CONSCIOUSNESS PRESENT IN ALL LIVING MATTER.

Does, then, consciousness cover the whole domain of life? M. Bergson replies:—

> It seems probable, therefore, and this is my last word on the point, that consciousness is in principle present in all living matter, but that it is dormant or atrophied wherever such matter renounces spontaneous activity, and on the contrary that it becomes more intense, more complex, more complete, just where living matter trends most in the direction of activity and movement. Consciousness in each of us, then, seems to express the amount of choice, or, if you will, of creation, at our disposal for movements and activity. Analogy authorises us to infer that it is the same in the whole of the organised world.

LIFE USING CONSCIOUSNESS ON MATTER

Consciousness and matter appear to be antagonistic forces, which nevertheless come to a mutual understanding, and manage somehow to get on together. Matter is theoretically the realm of fatality, while consciousness is essentially that of liberty; and life, which is nothing but consciousness using matter for its purposes, succeeds in reconciling them. The essence of life seems to be to secure that matter, by a process necessarily very slow and difficult, should store up energy ready for life afterwards to expend this energy suddenly in free movements. Sensation is the point at which consciousness touches matter. M. Bergson says:—

> That these two forms of existence, matter and consciousness, have indeed a common origin, seems to me probable. I believe that the first is a reversal of the second, that while consciousness is action that continually creates and multiplies, matter is action which continually unmakes itself and wears out; and I believe also that neither the matter constituting a world nor the consciousness which utilises this matter can be explained by themselves, and that there is a common source of both this matter and this consciousness.

"THE IMPULSE TO CLIMB HIGHER."

M. Bergson then puts the question, Why, if adaptation explains everything in evolution, has life gone on complicating itself more and more delicately and dangerously? He answers:—

> Why, if there is not behind life an impulse, an immense impulse to climb higher and higher, to run greater and greater risks in order to arrive at greater and greater efficiency?

It seems as if it were a force that contained in itself, at least potential and interfused, the two forms of consciousness that we call instinct and intelligence. The human brain possesses this remarkable feature, as distinguished from that of a highly developed animal, "that it can oppose to every contracted habit another habit, to every kind of automatism another automatism, so that in man liberty succeeds in freeing itself by setting necessity to fight against necessity."

VITAL AND SPIRITUAL.

The evolution of life makes obvious that there is a vital impulse towards a higher and higher efficiency to transcend itself, in a word, to create. But such a force is precisely what is called a spiritual force. Matter, by the unique nature of the resistance it opposes, and the unique nature of the docility to which it can be brought, plays at one and the same time the *rôle* of obstacle and stimulus, causes us to feel our force and to succeed in intensifying it. Nature sets up a signal every time we attain the fullest expansion of life. That signal is joy. True joy is always an emphatic signal of the triumph of life:—

> If, then, in every province, the triumph of life is expressed by creation, ought we not to think that the ultimate reason of human life is a creation which, in distinction from that of the artist or man of science, can be pursued at every moment and by all men alike; I mean the creation of self by self, the

continual enrichment of personality by elements which it does not draw from outside, but causes to spring forth from itself?

POINTING TO A LIFE BEYOND.

M. Bergson advances still farther, and argues that as the whole life of a conscious personality is an indivisible continuity, "are we not led to suppose that the effort continues beyond, and that in this passage of consciousness through matter consciousness is tempered like steel, and tests itself by clearly constituting personalities and preparing them, by the very effort which each of them is called upon to make, for a higher form of existence? We shall have no repugnance in admitting that in man, though perhaps in man alone, consciousness pursues its path beyond this early life."

II.—Mr. Balfour.

Mr. Balfour begins his criticism of "Creative Evolution" by recalling the time of more than forty years ago, when in the English universities the dominating influences were John Mill and Herbert Spencer—Mill even more than Spencer. The fashionable creed of advanced thinkers was scientific agnosticism. This was a challenge that Mr. Balfour himself took up in his Defence of Philosophic Doubt. He bears glad witness to the reaction that has followed:—

> In the last twenty years or so of the nineteenth century came (in England) the great idealist revival. For the first time since Locke the general stream of British philosophy rejoined, for good or evil, the main continental river. And I should suppose that now in 1911 the bulk of philosophers belong to the neo-Kantian or neo-Hegelian school.

FREEDOM *v.* DETERMINISM.

Mr. Balfour begins his statement of M. Bergson's position by outlining his own position towards freedom. Being neither idealist nor naturalist, he accepts freedom as reality. The material sequence is there, self and its states are there, and he does not pretend to have arrived at a satisfactory view of their relations. He keeps them both, conscious of their incompatibilities. M. Bergson takes a bolder line. Freedom is the very corner stone of his system. Life is free, life is spontaneous, life is incalculable. Then follows one of those similes for which Mr. Balfour has become famous:—

> As we know it upon this earth, organic life resembles some great river system, pouring in many channels across the plain. One stream dies away sluggishly in the sand, another loses itself in some inland lake, while a third, more powerful or more fortunate, drives its tortuous and arbitrary windings further and yet further from the snows that gave it birth.
>
> The metaphor, for which M. Bergson should not be made responsible, may serve to emphasise some leading portions of his theory. What the banks of a stream are to its current, that is matter generally, and the living organism in particular, to terrestrial life. They modify its course; they do not make it flow. So life presses on by its own inherent impulse; not unhampered by the inert mass through which it flows, yet constantly struggling with it, eating patiently into the most recalcitrant rock, breaking through the softer soil in channels the least foreseen, never exactly repeating its past, never running twice the same course.

The metaphor would suggest that life has some end to which its free endeavours are directed, and M. Bergson objects to teleology only less than to mechanical determinism. M. Bergson thinks, with other great masters of speculation, that consciousness, life-spirit, is the *prius* of all there is, be it physical or mental. In his view the *prius* is no all-inclusive Absolute. Matter is regarded by M. Bergson as a by-product of the evolutionary process. Time is of the essence of primordial activity, space is but the limiting term of those material elements which are no more than its backwash.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

Mr. Balfour then proceeds to criticism. He holds that M. Bergson has not given answer to the following questions, Why should free consciousness first produce, and then, as it were, shed, mechanically determined matter? Why, having done so, should it set to work to permeate the same matter with contingency? Why should it allow itself to be split up by matter into separate individualities? Why should it ever have engaged in that long and doubtful battle between freedom and necessity which we call organic evolution? This leads up to the main question, On what grounds are we asked to accept the metaphysic of M. Bergson? According to his theory of knowledge, M. Bergson's view is that not reason, but instinct, brings us into the closest touch, the directest relation, with what is most real in the universe. Reason is at home, not with life and freedom, but with matter, mechanism, and space, the waste products of the creative impulse. Man is not wholly without instinct, nor does he lack the powers of directly preserving life. But, asks Mr. Balfour, How is it that instinct is greatest where freedom is smallest, and man, the freest animal of them all, should especially delight in the exercise of reason? Again Mr. Balfour asks, if it be granted that life always carries with it a trace of freedom or contingency, and that this grows greater as organisms develop, why should we suppose that life existed before its humble beginnings on this earth? Why should we call in super-consciousness?

"SURELY BETTER TO INVOKE GOD."

For the super-consciousness does not satisfy Mr. Balfour. It already possesses some quasi-æsthetic and quasi-moral qualities. Joy in creative effort, and corresponding alienation from those branches of the evolutionary stem which have remained stationary. But why should he banish teleology:—

> Creation, freedom, will—these doubtless are great things; but we cannot lastingly admire them unless we know their drift. We cannot, I submit, rest satisfied with what differs so little from the haphazard; joy is no fitting consequent of efforts which are so nearly aimless. If values are to be taken into account, it is surely better to invoke God with a purpose than supra-consciousness with none.

So again in the interests of religious faith Mr. Balfour concludes his brilliant analysis, of which the foregoing excerpts offer but a slight indication.

play of light and shadow on a perpetual changing network of nerves.

Creative Evolution. Henri Bergson.

'Du Bois-Reymond [says]" We can imagine the knowledge of nature arrived at a point where the universal process of the world might be represented by a single mathematical formula, by one immense system of simultaneous differential equations, from which could be deduced, for each moment, the position, direction, & velocity of every atom of the world."

(Über die Grenzen des Naturerkennens.)

[and] Huxley: "If the fundamental proposition of evolution is true, that the entire world, living & not living, is the result of the mutual interaction, according to definite laws, of the forces possessed by the molecules of which the primitive nebulosity of the universe was composed, it is no less certain that the existing world lay, potentially, in the cosmic vapour; & that a sufficient intellect could, from a knowledge of the properties of the molecules of that vapour, have predicted, say, the state of the fauna of Great Britain in 1869, with as much certainty as one can say what will happen to the vapour of the breath on a cold winter's day". In such a doctrine, time .... is deprived of efficacy, & if it does nothing it is nothing'. 41.

"Unorganized bodies ... are regulated by this simple law: the present contains nothing more than the past, & what is found in the effect was already in the cause." p. 15. [But]

"Organic creation, the evolutionary phenomena which properly constitute life, we cannot in any way subject to a mathematical treatment."

"We are creating ourselves continually." 7.

"For a conscious being to exist is to change, to change is to mature, to mature is to go on creating oneself endlessly. Should the same be said of existence in general?" 8

"The enormous gap that separates even the lowest form of life from the inorganic world." 38

Harper's Wordsworth.

'Coleridge declared it to be "not advisable to ground the belief in xty. on historical evidence .... Religious belief is an act, not of the understanding, but of the will". If philos. ideas ever had discoverable begin?. here, we might say was the found?. in Eng. thought of that house of refuge to wh. so many souls have flocked who deem instinct & practical workability safer guides than understanding! - - - - -

Physical observation .... recorded as if Nature were an assemblage of souls, masc. & fem., with feelings like those of men & women. (in "Descriptive sketches")

"It may perhaps be answered that

Freedom of the Will. "Half the controversies about the f. of the W.... rest upon the absurd presumption that the proposition 'I can do as I like' is contradictory to the doctrine of necessity. The answer is: nobody doubts that, at any rate within certain limits, you can do as you like. But what determines your likings & dislikings? Did you make your own constitution? Is it your contrivance that one thing is pleasant & another is painful? And even if it were, why did you prefer to make it after the one fashion rather than the other..... What opponents of the doctrine really have to do, if they would upset the necessarian argument, is to prove that they are free to associate any emotion whatever with any idea whatever; to like pain as much as pleasure; vice as much as virtue; in short to prove that, whatever may be the fixity of order of the universe of things, that of thoughts is given over to chance."

T. H. Huxley. on Hume. (221)

Praetulerim scriptor delirus inertibus — Horatius

onstitute life, we cannot in any way subject to mathematical

ter guides man understanding! - - - -

"It may perhaps be answered that our philosophical faith is not in an actually existing rational system of things — experience prevents us believing in that — but in an end, a 'final goal of all' towards wh. evolution moves; that the conception of evolution involves the conception of the Absolute as Becoming, not as Being. The universe, it may be said, consists of a multiplicity of independent beings who gradually come to settle down into stable equilibrium — atoms or monads seeking as it were a permanent social contract with one another. The world then would be the 'best of all possible worlds' in the sense that it is the arrangement best fitted to survive. Such a view undoubtedly agrees with much that is commonly said about evolution. But it raises all the old puzzles that I have found in the 'many' or 'becoming' when treated as absolute categories. Thus it makes time an absolute & brings in the difficulties about a real beginning & end of time. Process & change cannot be thought out, unless in reference to a permanent & unchanging 'substance'. 'It is only the permanent that can change' as Kant said.... Our popular 'Sophists' of the present day talk of 'Evolution evolving' & of the 'developmental process' as if it were an absolute. But it is only the carelessness of pop.^r lang.^e & the use of abstract nouns as subj.^s wh. allow such phrases to pass current. Evol.^n is the app.^ce or manif.^n to us of a timeless reality wh. includes & transcends change."

Philosp.^l Studies. D. G. Ritchie. 229.

Pragmatism. — It is de Lisle Adam's Sans illusion tout périt, or Horace's Praetulerim scriptor delirus. — the doctrine that on a certain level of thought truth must be interpreted as applicable to plain human needs... "The one question is, says Prof.^r James what concrete difference will the truth of an idea make in anyone's actual life, what is its cash-value in experiential terms?"

Spectator.

"An unfinished world, then, with all Creation, along with our thought, struggling into more continuous & better shape — such is our author's general view of the matter of Philosophy."

W. James's Preface to Höffding's "Problems of Philosophy" (transl^d by him)

(William)

In reference to the belief that the universe has a Spiritual Designer, James wrote: "If not a blind force, but a seeing force, runs things we may reasonably expect better issues. This vague confidence in the future is the sole pragmatic meaning at present discernible in the terms design and designer." Does this, Professor Dewey asks, mean that the confidence in the future which belief in a Designer gives is evidence of the truth of this belief? Or does it mean that belief in a Designer really amounts to no more than having a confidence in the future, a belief that must itself submit to empirical verification?

he claims the authority of William James for the psychological view that even the primitive experience of a baby—that "big, blooming, buzzing confusion," as he called it in one of his celebrated phrases—involves the sense of an external world. James, however, also wrote:—

A baby's rattle drops out of his hand, but the baby looks not for it. It has "gone out," for him, as a candle flame goes out; and it comes back, when you replace it in his hand, as the flame comes back when relit. The idea of its being "a thing" whose permanent existence by itself he might interpolate between its successive apparitions has evidently not occurred to him.

The Philosophy of Religion Höffding.

trans. by R. E. Meyer (Macmillan)

"Many free-thinkers take for granted that human life would assume richer and stronger forms if religion cease to exist; but this view.... rests on the presupposition that psychical equivalents are always at hand – equivalents in value as well as in energy." 9

"The conservation of value is the characteristic axiom of religion." 10

"Value denotes the property possessed by a thing either of conferring immediate satisfaction or serving as a means to procure it." 12

Pragmatism. ... It is de Lisle Adam's Sans illusion tout périt, or Horace's Praetulerim scriptor delirus, – the doctrine that on a certain level of thought truth must be interpreted as applicable to plain human needs .... The one question is, says Prof. James what concrete difference will the truth of an idea make in anyone's actual life, what is its cash-value in experiential terms"

Spectator.

Guenther's Darwinism - trans. by Mc Cabe.

"the lust for life:-

"According to the Teleological view the construction of an organism is the end wh. the whole embryonic development is aiming to realize. The end, as it were, observes & controls the series of causes. & is realized in the ultimate effect. The very first causes were controlled by a fact that was still in the future. The ordinary causes, wh. we have discussed, can only produce an effect when they themselves have already been brought into existence as an effect. Teleological causes or ends act before they are themselves realized.

We rejected in the previous chapter the notion that organisms aim at the realization of ends. Seeking an end would be the greatest conceivable form of purposiveness." 365

In the eyes of science man is not "higher" than the other animals. 424

Review of Ormond's "Concepts of Philosophy" in Mind. (by J. Ellis McTaggart)

"It is a painful shock to come across a passage like this: 'Why should there be anything deeper than phenomena ..... Simply because consciousness in its organ of reason will not have it so. A world wh. ended here w. be a scandal to reason.' Here we are left in complete darkness as to whether Prof. O. means that he w. disapprove of such a world or that he w. commit a logical error if he believed in it. The former is interesting, but inconclusive. The latter w. be better if it were not put in a form wh. suggests that a contradiction becomes impossible only when it is perceived to be a contradiction."

A. Worsley: "Concepts of Monism"

"Philosophy warns us against any relative interpretation whatever; proclaims that our world is one of growing perception, & not one of fact; that behind its aspectual character lies concealed the real world. Between us & it is placed the great gulf of subjectivity, so that those who would pass thence, cannot. Yet there is a way in which we can grasp a something, however little, of that underlying reality. Conceptual thought (Idealism) will lead us so far on the path; not far enough, certainly, to enable us to conceive the Source in its absolute & unconditioned character, but far enough to show us the bond uniting all things into one homogen. whole".

An instantaneous photograph gives records differing from those of our own (momentary) vision, & between these Difference is evident & Discrimination possible, because the question of time has introduced the recess. minimum of apparent duality. But directly we eliminate the temporal element all possibility of discrimin.n vanishes; for to the eye of eternity there is no change, no form, no difference whatever....

Now the Vedântic doctrine of objective unreality, or of objective plurality [multiplicity of vision] or rescience is clearly true in this sense. That is to say if we elim.te the minim.m of duality necess.y for discrimination by deleting time altog.r that then we are reduced to a cond.n of objective rescience, in wh. no phenom.n & no object possesses any particular(ed) attrib.n what.r. So that on this assumption not only are all our percept.ns faulty records, but they are also faulty rec. of chimeras, not of realities. Hence the doct.ne of objective pluralism, taught by some Vedantins, is unobjectionable if explained in this sense. Yet it does not appear that this was the sense in which such doctrinaires construed it, & in any other sense it seems to me objectionable."

"Rescience = the non-knowing, the antithesis to Science."

"The world of temporalities is thus illusive world existing round the Ego... Shall we view such as illusions.. or.. as misperceptions of something real (the Vedântic view)? Surely the latter."

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La Nouvelle Revue Française on Bernard Shaw:—

...."That romantic mania which considers the exception alone as interesting. M. Shaw is classic in that he only occupies himself with the rule." May-1909.

And would it have been worth it, after all,
Would it have been worth while,
After the sunsets + the dooryards + the sprinkled streets,
After the novels, after the teacups, after the skirts that trail upon the floor—
And this, + so much more?—
It is impossible to say just what I mean!
But as if a magic lantern threw the nerves in patterns on a screen:
Would it have been worth while
If one, settling a pillow or throwing off a shawl,
And turning toward the window should say: "That is not it at all,"
"That is not what I meant at all."

- - - - - - - - -

I grow old... I grow old....
I shall wear the bottom of my trousers rolled.
Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat a peach?
I shall wear white flannel trousers, + walk upon the beach.
I have heard the mermaids singing, each to each.
I do not think that they will sing to me.
I have seen them riding seaward in the waves,
Combing the white waves blown back
When the wind blows the water white + black.
We have lingered in the chambers of the sea
By sea girls wreathed with seaweed red + brown
Till human voices wake us, + we drown.

T. S. Eliot — a poet of the vers-libre school — quoted in "From Shakespeare to O. Henry" by S. P. B. Mais — Grant Richards 1917

Odyssey I. (line 41 in transl.)

"Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree:
All to the dooming gods their guilt translate,
And follies are miscalled the crimes of fate."

Pope.

"O strange, how mortals lay the blame on the gods! For they say that evil comes from us, whereas they themselves suffer for their own sins & follies, apart from what is destined."

Od. I. 32 f (Quoted in Times 17.3.'21, by E. A. Sonnenschein.)

"La Cathédrale": J.-K. Huysmans.
(Paris. P. V. Stock.)

"Avec l'aube qui commençait à poindre, elle devenait vraiment incohérente la forêt de cette église sous les arbres de laquelle il était assis. Les formes parvenues à s'ébauchier se faussaient dans cette obscurité qui fondait toutes les lignes, en s'éteignant.....

Autour d'elle, lentement, les autres épées encore.....; et ces coulées de pourpres cernèrent les contours d'êtres sans doute issus des bords lointains d'un Gange; d'un côté, un roi jouant d'une harpe d'or; de l'autre un monarque érigeant un sceptre..... Puis, à gauche du

royal musicien, se dressa un autre homme ..... [etc.]
..... une figure, plus déconcertante encore, se détacha ..... d'un improbable lys."

pp. 30, 31.

"Tchehov's art is the antithesis of realism; he never forgets that what we see is less important than what we do not see; that what happens is indefinitely less than what does not happen."

Observer. Jan 25. 1920

"The inseparable propriety of Time, which is ever more & more to disclose Truth".

Bacon.

Einstein on Time & Space –

..." The dynamic universe with time outside is replaced by a static world with time inside. Events do not happen; they are just there, & we come across them in the voyage of life ... [But] it is quite possible to preserve the dynamic character of the universe while still amalgamating space & time (?) ... I can see no difference between an eclipse in the year 1927, & an [a present-time] event in a remote part of the universe ... The existence of the one is not more hypothetical than that of the other."

A. S. Eddington in Quarterly. Jan. 1920

"Probably at a great distance from all attracting matter this [Euclidean] geometry is correct; but Einstein made the fundamental discovery that in a gravitational field it is incorrect. ...

"... Time is not a particular direction but depends on the motion of the observer."

..."Physics is not interested in it [the distinction of past & future]. For physics past is $-t$, & future $+t$, just as left is $-x$, & right $+x$."

Ideas in the new theory –

"The amalgamation of space & time into one four-dimensional continuum ....

"The warping, or non-Euclidean char^n., of space in a gravitational field of force...

"...We recognize that the happenings of nature around us are arranged in a certain order, wh. we call an order in space. There is also an apparently independent order, an order in time. The idea that these two orders c^d. be amalgamated into one is not new. Just as we can think of an ordinary solid as built up of a pile of plane slices,

so we can think of a solid at any moment as being a slice of something four-dimensional, & the slices corresp^g. to successive moments will build up a four-dimensional figure in continuum space-time. An indiv^l. as he grows from childhood to old age makes up such a four-dim^l. figure; what we see of him at any time is just the 3-dim^l. sect^n. corresp^g. to that time."

"Sceptical negation ... has denied that things have any existence at all if there is no mind to perceive them, & it has occasionally been haunted by the nightmare that the universe, persons & events included, was the hallucination of a single private mind.

Einstein's theory, as Prof. Carr sees it, leaves no absolute physical reality which can be contemplated in entire detachment from the position of the contemplator. "There is no universe common to all observers & private to none". The work of physical science is to coordinate the observations of perceivers for whom there is no common measure."

Times Lit. Sup. 9:12:20.

THE MACHINE.

Times Lit. Sup. 1 July 1926

OUROBOROS : OR THE MECHANICAL EXTENSION OF MANKIND. By GARET GARRETT. (Kegan Paul. 2s. 6d. net.)

It is a commonplace that our industrial civilization is not planned. That civilization rests upon the machine; and the machine has acquired its present position, not as part of a deliberate intention but in obedience to blind impulse. To one who reflects on that rapid and tremendous growth Butler's fantasy must seem at times a mere statement of fact. The last war, for instance, was essentially a war of monstrous mechanisms with men for their attendants. And a large part of the population of the earth seems to have its *raison d'être* as machine minders. But although we are all aware that we live in a mechanical age, the extent to which the machine dominates life and controls policy is not generally realized. From Mr. Garrett's rapid survey of the whole position we gain the impression that our modern civilization can fairly be described as following in the wake of the machine.

It is convenient to treat the machine, as Mr. Garrett does, as if it obeyed laws of its own, since no rational deliberate purpose on the part of mankind can be found for its multiplication. Its law of growth is one of the most terrifying things about the machine. It is spreading over the whole world with continually increasing momentum. The reaction of this growth on human affairs can be admirably illustrated by Mr. Garrett's example of the watch. A watch was originally an extremely expensive product. A skilled craftsman might spend half his life in making a fine one. With the rise of the machine it became possible to make a watch at fifty dollars. Perhaps a million people want watches at that price. The machine multiplies rapidly, and then, suddenly, it ceases. The million people have watches. The machine can only increase by supplying a new market. Accordingly the ten-dollar watch is invented. The machine increases enormously, since there are twenty million people who want watches at this price. Again there comes a lull, to be followed by another tremendous outbreak of machinery engaged in manufacturing the two-dollar watch. It is obvious that this process has, in itself, no limits short of those imposed by the finite population of the globe. And every effort is made to reach those limits. Vast credit companies are formed to lend people money to buy watches, gramophones, radio sets, motor-cars, and all the other products of the machine. The "backward" nations are stimulated to desire these products. National policies are influenced by the fact that the machine must keep on functioning. Thrift is no longer a virtue in the modern world. The first duty a citizen owes to his industrial civilization is to consume. Otherwise the machines will be idle and the immense number of people whose duty it is to mind them will find themselves purposeless and starving. But

more than a certain amount cannot be consumed in spite of advertising, the instalment system, and reduced prices. Mr. Garrett states that "the industrial equipment already existing in the world is so great that if for one year it were worked at ideal capacity the product could not be sold for enough to pay the wages of labour, to say nothing of the cost of material, overhead charges, or profit." Thus we are faced with the problem of surplus.

With the increase of the machine, so that more and more countries (even China) are becoming industrialized, with increasing products and diminishing markets, what are the reactions on the human minders likely to be? One answer is that given by an Italian Minister of Finance, defending his country's resolve to become industrial: "A man can live on less in Italy than anywhere else," and, he says, the people will accept the low standard of life this implies. "Because they will do anything sooner than starve." To compete with Italy, therefore, the standard of life in all countries ould have to be lowered. Italy then would have to go lower still, until all were sunk in misery. If this is the logical consequence of industrialism, it seems strange that agricultural countries should adopt it. Mr. Garrett points out that the reason is to be found in the existence of the "trade balance." Agricultural countries find that industrial countries pay less for what they buy than they charge for what they sell. That is how industrial countries get rich and come to own the railroads, tramways, water works, and banks of the agricultural countries. To the commercial mind all this is quite natural—in fact, it seems to him as inevitable as a law of nature. Nevertheless it is a process which, finally, dooms man to destruction. Mr. Garrett suggests that the way out of the difficulty is to replace the principle of gain by the principle of mutualism. Instead of a state of parasitism let the nations live together in a state of symbiosis. The principle of gain instead of the principle of mutual service is merely a survival from those early pioneers of world-wide trade, the pirates. But Mr. Garrett does not think that commerce will ever consciously change its principles. The world has never had experience of different peoples sustaining one another on a sympathetic plan, and the general mind cannot act on a mere idea. Nevertheless, Mr. Garrett thinks that something of the kind will come to pass, although the process may be painful. The increase of the industrial population and the industrialization of agricultural countries, together with the increase in industrial commodities, all means that the price of food will rise. Twice the number of manufactures, and hence twice the labour, may be required to buy a bushel of wheat. It may even be that the "trade balance" will be in favour of the food-producing countries. In the misery of those new times mankind, taught by bitter experience, may find that he can pay too high a price for commercial gain. When he finds that profits are, after all, inconsistent with peace, security and ordinary human happiness, he may forgo them.

MANKIND AT THE CROSS-ROADS.

Times Lit Sup — 29 July 1926

SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM. By LOTHROP STODDARD. (Scribners. 7s. 6d. net.)

Mr. Stoddard's new book is superficial and rather slipshod; but it has the saving grace of propounding a very interesting theme. It discusses the relationship between the mind of man and its material environment. On the one hand the tempo of man's conquest of nature has been immensely accelerated during the past century. On the other hand man himself is still bound by his ancient habits of thought and is staggered by the very mass of his new knowledge. It is therefore possible enough that he may not be able to support the burden of the civilization which he has made and that the road of material betterment may be leading him to a new Dark Age. Mr. Stoddard is unfamiliar with the literature of pessimism which has been produced in Europe, and particularly in Germany, since the war; nor does he, except for one incidental reference, take account of the thoroughgoing rejection of Western material civilization by a school of Indian thought. On the contrary, his outlook is optimistic, even though his cheerfulness is at times rather forced. He puts his trust in the ability of science itself to overcome the difficulties it has created, and insists again and again that science desires truth and has provided man, for the first time in his history, with precise instruments for its attainment.

What disconcerts him, however, is the character of the human mind as indicated by recent psychology. Reason no longer enjoys the easy supremacy assigned to her by the utilitarians; rather is she suspect as being the deceptive slave of the feelings. The feelings themselves are more suspect still, because they are a part of our racial inheritance from our non-moral, anti-social, primitive ancestors. Thus the pith of the problem, as Mr. Stoddard sees it, is that head and heart tend to combine against truth.

> Modern science is literally bombarding us with new conditions—and new ideas. But these novelties encounter minds mainly "set" in moulds of traditional belief and opinion handed down from pre-scientific times and usually anti-scientific in character. Ill-adjusted as we thus are to receive them, the new ideas shock and disturb us, thereby rousing emotional reactions which either close the mind to the new ideas or else admit them in muddled, distorted guise. . . . In such cases the intellect becomes the slave of the emotions, the upshot being the utterance of arguments which seem to be the product of deep thought, but which are really nothing but "rationalized" feeling. Many of our radical "intellectuals" are of this type; and the same is true of certain religious spokesmen. . . . The amount of disguised emotion to-day masquerading as thought is literally astounding. Nowhere do we see it more plainly than in the current tendency to "think in phrases"; in other words, to avoid thinking by embracing some clever catchword or resounding "principle" which seems to settle the question and bring conviction to perplexed souls. [T. O.]

[from back]

Mr. Stoddard finds his typical example of this state of mind in Fundamentalism, which he regards as a serious challenge to scientific truth, because of the fanaticism by which it is inspired and the generosity with which it is financed. The parallel with the controversy over the "Origin of Species" sixty years ago is raised only to be rejected, since the appeal to-day is not to the educated few, but to the uneducated many. Mr. Stoddard is frankly alarmed at this mass-opposition to thought, and even suggests that as a high level of intelligence is rare, it may be bred out of the human race altogether. The fact that the movement is so far confined to the United States does not comfort him. He believes that the attitude of mind which it reveals will spread to Europe and will be thoroughly congenial to the peasants of the Central and Eastern parts of the continent. He is inclined to deplore, too, the hesitating attitude of science towards all criticism of this character. No doubt the scientific mind is right in treating its hypotheses as tentative. Still, they are based on carefully observed facts and should at least be tested by rigorous application.

In his last chapter, however, Mr. Stoddard draws encouragement from the democratic nature of modern controversy. The gay and confident humanism of the Renaissance shrivelled to nothing in an atmosphere of religious hatreds because it addressed its appeal only to the few. The new scientific humanism, on the contrary, offers its methods and its conclusions to the many; and Mr. Stoddard thinks well enough of human nature to believe that truth will prevail. It will prevail especially, he hopes, in politics; and in his closing pages he draws a picture of a State built on a proper sense of realities in which the factors making for change and the factors making for stability are equally appreciated, so that such familiar antinomics as Revolution and Reaction or Faith and Reason will vanish in a wider synthesis.

TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

DECEMBER 23, 1926.

THE DECLINE OF THE WEST. Volume. I. Form and Actuality. By OSWALD SPENGLER. Authorized Translation by C. F. ATKINSON. (Allen and Unwin. 21s. net.)

The central thesis of Dr. Spengler's system is that all the manifold achievements of a culture are but the working out of a destiny implicit in its earliest beginnings. It follows that he is keenly alive to the organic relationship between all the elements of the life of an epoch. ... [next col.]

The system appears not only unfamiliar but foreign—so thoroughly German, in fact, that the doctrine of the inevitable decline of Western civilization can be dismissed as an *Oberlehrer's* patriotic reaction to his country's defeat in the war. It is no answer that the book was planned in 1911, when the author saw the war coming and thought that his country would win. On the contrary, its thoroughgoing determinism then appears as the philosophic expression of the rigidity which Prussian militarism had imposed upon German life. But this line of criticism, though in the last resort it cannot be evaded, does an injustice to the range and power of the book. Born though it may have been of the circumstances of the moment, the system is grounded upon an investigation, both wide and deep, of the innermost quality of historic cultures. The method by which this investigation is conducted is broadly Kantian. Dr. Spengler works out his ideas by the aid of a series of antinomies, causality and destiny, space and time, nature and history, thought and will, all of which he characteristically relates both to one another and to the opposed personalities of Darwin and Goethe.

To Darwin—the name is used as a symbol for the nineteenth-century scientific mind—the external world appears as a multitude of facts systematized by the law of cause and effect. This Dr. Spengler calls the picture of the world-as-nature, and the reasoning which produces it is described as the logic of space. It is objected that just because it operates by dissection this method knocks life out of the universe. Accordingly Dr. Spengler sets over against it another logic, the logic of time, functioning psychologically by the will and not by thought; another picture, that of the world-as-history, and another principle, that of destiny. Appreciated in its time-setting, the external world is thus seen to be a process moving towards its predestined end by a law of internal necessity. The theory suffers from the verbal difficulty that what Dr. Spengler calls history is set up in opposition to a scientific conception which is above all things historical. This verbal confusion raises the greater doubt whether the antinomy which Dr. Spengler considers fundamental really exists at all. What is his conception of destiny except the synthesis of all the causes and effects which analysis reveals? And is it true that causality is a logic of space and not of time? On this vital point Dr. Spengler prefers assertion to argument. "Causality," he declares with the emphasis of italics, "has nothing whatever to do with time," flippantly adding that this must seem an outrageous paradox to "Kantians who do not know how Kantian they are." The reference to Kant is a red herring to enable Dr. Spengler to pass off as a paradox what is really downright nonsense. Of course, causality has nothing to do with any particular period of time. It does not matter

[cont'd next page]

whether the effect follows the cause in the length of a geological epoch or whether it is accomplished chemically in a fraction of a second. The point is that the effect does follow, that the notion of sequence is the basis of the whole doctrine of causality, that this notion implies time, and that it could not be conceived except by minds that think in time.

On this unsubstantial metaphysic Dr. Spengler founds a philosophy of history which is always stimulating, though it may not always convince. The theory is that certain specific attitudes of mind towards the external world have worked themselves out in recorded time, their initial impulse developing, maturing and fading away like the life of an individual. Our own quarter of the world has been successively dominated by five cultures—the Egyptian, the Classical, the Arabian, the Gothic or Medieval, and the Western European, to which Dr. Spengler affixes the question-begging label Faustian. The theory requires some demonstration of the specific quality of each of these cultures, and this Dr. Spengler effectively deduces from their respective conceptions of mathematics. To the Greek mind, he submits, mathematics was a study of magnitudes, never really divorced from the concrete and actual. The Arabian mind, on the other hand, held a highly abstract conception of number, and its mathematics operate by means of symbols. The modern mind, again, approaches mathematics as a study of relations, and its contribution begins with the infinitesimal calculus. Some of the best matter in the book exhibits the difference between the classical and the modern standpoints. To the Greek the essential problem of mathematics was to square the circle. If it were solved a curved surface would be made rectangular, and therefore measurable. But for our minds this problem has lost all its urgency because our interest is not in a magnitude but in a relation stated by the symbol π. Dr. Spengler traces this contrast through all the arts, setting the precise types of beauty in Greek sculpture over against the Faustian landscape-painting, with its immense spatial perspectives; the life of Œdipus, stumbling "without warning upon a situation," against the life of Lear, maturing "inwardly towards a catastrophe"—a contrast due to the fact that Faustian man has a sense of time, and therefore of destiny, which classical man entirely lacked.

What matters, the argument continues, is the dominant idea which, in the course of its development, finds expression first in one art and then in another. Thus, in the modern culture, architecture gradually moves to the expression of that system of relations which appears vital to the Faustian mind. Hence it aims more and more definitely at the expression of pure form until at last, in baroque work, the actual structure is felt as a hindrance and the idea passes over from architecture into music. Under the stimulus of this notion Dr. Spengler's thought becomes mystic, transcendent, powerfully impressive in its insistence on the underlying unity of the most diverse activities. The Faustian mind aspires towards the infinite; therefore—the discoveries of the New World, the circulation of the blood, and the Copernican universe were achieved almost simultaneously, and at bottom are completely equivalent; and the discovery of gunpowder (that is, the long-range weapon) and of printing (the long-range script) was little earlier.

All these achievements, in fact, were efforts to express the dominant attitude of mind, and were accomplished out of an inward necessity. But there comes a time in all cultures when this effort at expression has reached its maximum range, when the idea has been realized in as many forms as are possible to the type of mind which has conceived it, and when nothing remains but to work out its implications. At this stage, which in our own epoch Dr. Spengler believes to have been reached about 1800, culture which is vital gives place to civilization which is mechanical, and brain so completely replaces soul that the law of the conservation of energy becomes a more cogent statement than the doctrine of personal immortality.

The wealth of illustration with which these conceptions are worked out accounts for the impression that the book has made. But again the question arises whether the distinction between classical and contemporary thought is really fundamental, whether Dr. Spengler has rightly understood either of the ages which he contrasts. That the Greeks shirked and that the moderns attack the problem of the infinite is, of course, beyond dispute. But there is a flagrant *non sequitur* in arguing that the Greek mind was unaware of what it refused to investigate. The whole Platonic system is evidence to the contrary, and the way the Greek mind handled its problem was to concentrate on the instant so completely as to make it timeless. So, too, with the doctrine that cultures grow, mature, and die like individuals. After all, do our materials justify so relentless a generalization? At least Dr. Spengler lays himself open to the charge that he has imposed his theories on the facts. The Arabian culture, for example, whose influence and range he expounds on lines suggested by Strzygowski, is a necessity to an argument which postulates the decline and death of the classical idea. But if we are not enthralled by the postulate there is nothing to prevent us regarding Sancta Sophia as the last great constructive achievement of the Greek genius, which borrowed from Persia at the end as it had borrowed from Egypt at the beginning, and which only seemed to have lost its quality after Justinian's day because it had communicated its secrets to all mankind. Still more suspicious is Dr. Spengler's attack on modern art, which he regards with all the less favour because it is French. His argument demands that there should be no idea behind it because new ideas do not occur when a culture has died down into a civilization. And so the modern masters are bludgeoned. "Rembrandt's mighty landscapes," we read, "lie essentially in the universe, Manet's near a railway station"—as though a station were not as effective a microcosm as a mill.

Objections such as these are not merely petty. They indicate the fundamental defect in Dr. Spengler's system—namely, that its conclusions stand in amazing contradiction to its premises. It is put forward as "the philosophy of the future . . . the only philosophy which is within the possibilities of the West-European mind in its next stages." So this West European mind, whose outstanding quality is its emancipation from the world of sense, its concentration on all possible relationships, its pursuit of the infinite, is to be summed up in one philosophy, and that philosophy rigidly determinist!

G.B. Shaw on Darwinism

"As compared to the open-eyed intelligent wanting & trying of Lamarck, the Darwinian process may be described as a chapter of accidents. As such it seems simple, because you do not at first realize all that it involves. But when its whole significance dawns on you, your heart sinks into a heap of sand within you. There is a hideous fatalism about it, a ghastly & damnable reduction of beauty & intelligence, of strength & purpose, of union & aspiration, to such casually picturesque changes as an avalanche may make in a mountain landscape, or a railway accident in a human figure. To call this Natural Selection is a blasphemy, possible to many & when Nature is nothing but a casual aggregation of inert & dead matter, but eternally impossible to the spirits and souls of the righteous. If it be no blasphemy, but a truth of science, then the stars of heaven, the showers and dew, the winter and summer, the fire and heat, the mountains and hills, may no longer be called to exalt the Lord with us by praise: their work is to modify all things by blindly starving and murdering everything that is not lucky enough to survive in the universal struggle for hogwash."

Bernard Shaw, Preface to 'Back to Methuselah'.
Quoted in 'Downland Man' by H. J. Massingham. p. 393.

"Translations & Tomfooleries" by G. B. Shaw –

"When natural history (sometimes ambiguously called realism) is banished from the theatre, cruelty, horror, & death become painless there, & even luxurious, because nobody believes in them .... The more dreadful it all is the better it is liked, because romance can never come home to reality. To preserve this delicious anæsthesia there must be no bringing down to earth of the business by the disillusioning touch of comedy..... The fact remains that in proportion as a play succeeds in producing an illusion of real life, it must dispense with the frantic agonies & despairs & poisonings & butcheries of the romantic theatre. &c – p. 6.

[Here occurs the fallacy of Shaw, owing to his use of the word "romantic" in its depraved sense – not in its true sense. What a good play should do is "produce an illusion of real life" without being a copy of real life. This is true romance. Realism – the opposite of art – "disillusioning" does not achieve this, & makes the bad play, where the agonies & despairs.. are too much to bear, & hence art no longer.]

(14 Dec. 1926)

Dear Mr. Hardy,

"Who's Who in Literature"

Would you like to help me to consolidate the success of "Who's Who in Literature" by purchasing one copy of the 1927 edition which will be ready on 1st January next? As a colleague you will know the enormous amount of work entailed in compiling this Book of Reference, which of course contains an entry to yourself.

You would like to feel that you had given me a pat on the back: wouldn't you? Well, I should so appreciate an order from you, because throughout every year this Book occupies about 1,280 hours of my leisure time, and there are only about 1,460 hours of leisure that I can get at all. You do not know what joy an order form filled in gives me as a recompense for all the work put in.

I enclose a blank form herewith and hope you will give me pleasure by returning it filled in.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

Frank Meredith

Enclosure

Literary Guide. July 1927

THE most important literary event of this Spring—perhaps of this year—is surely the publication of Mr. Humbert Wolfe's REQUIEM (Benn ; 6s.). Nothing of like scope has been attempted for a very long time, and certainly nothing else at once so ambitious and so successful has been achieved. It gives its author an assured place among the major poets of our time ; that is to say, among Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Walter de la Mare, and—who else? Not only is it a triumph of intricate versification, but it succeeds, in a singular degree, in wedding the subtlest ideas to the most entrancing verbal music. Mr. Wolfe has fashioned for himself a highly personal idiom, the range and flexibility of which are remarkable. Sometimes his verse, like Donne's, is so heavily pregnant with meaning that it perforce staggers a little ; but at its happiest it achieves that seemingly miraculous fusion of song with thought which we are in the habit of calling "pure poetry." The tracing of literary influences is the small change of criticism, the first desperate resort of a hurried reviewer ; but it is worth noting that no one, so far as I am aware, has ventured to question the validity of Mr. Wolfe's inspiration, or to track down this or that of his qualities to its source in the work of other poets, whether old masters or new.

Whatever influences have played upon Mr. Wolfe (and every modern writer is influenced by his predecessors—how else could a tradition survive?), they have been so thoroughly assimilated, and are so utterly subdued to the service of his individual vision as to be now merely conjectural. More to the critic's purpose than literary influences are literary parallels ; and two possible parallels occur to me. I do not and will not pretend that Mr. Wolfe's poetry is like either Browning's or Donne's : all I will say is that he is sometimes like Browning in the boldness and ingenuity of his rhyming, and that he challenges comparison with Donne (that most marvellous poet of love) by his power to cram two or three lines of verse with intellectual subtleties upon which another man might spend (and spend in vain) a page of closely-reasoned prose. But, notwithstanding all its intellectuality, this elaborately-patterned sequence of poems, with its haunting refrains and its cumulative passion, bears the mark of a genuine inspiration ; of that inspiration, indeed, which the poet himself—simply, with arrogance, and without self-consciousness—claims for it in the dedicatory verses :—

This is your poem. I shall not write its fellow
  Earthsides of immortality. I sing
Not here, as once, of love and his first swallow
  That does not make, because it is, the spring.

It was not mine to make, but as the pool
  They called Bethesda, when the angel stirred it,
Was with some alien virtue wonderful,
  So this was written, as though I overheard it

Whispered beyond the misted curtains, screening
  This world from that, so faint and yet so lit
With flame from far, that life itself was leaning
  Back, like a runner storming into it.

. . . . .

I have refrained, with intention, from describing the subject of the book, because many thousands of words have already been devoted to it in the press ; but it may be well to remind those of my readers who have short memories that what the poet offers us is no less than a requiem for the death of all the world. The book is divided into two halves : "The Losers" and "The Winners." The Losers include the Common Man and the Common Woman, the Soldier, the Harlot, the Huckster, the Nun. The Winners are lovers, saints, teachers, visionaries. Each of these pleads his cause ; and for each is invoked the aid of his particular god or saint. The tale of beauty includes a dazzling variety of verse-form, and the conclusion of the whole matter is reached in "The High Song," a poem in which the note of sublimity is not merely sounded but sustained :—

The high song is over. Silent is the lute now.
  They are crowned for ever and discrowned now.
Whether they triumphed or suffered they are mute now.
  Or at the most they are only a sound now.

The high song is over. There is none to complain now.
  No heart for healing, and none to break now.
They have gone, and they will not come again now.
  They are sleeping at last, and they will not wake now.

The high song is over. And we shall not mourn now.
  There was a thing to say, and it is said now.
It is as though all these had been unborn now,
  It is as though the world itself were dead now.

The high song is over. Even the echoes fail now ;
  Winners and losers—they are only a theme now,
Their victory and defeat a half-forgotten tale now ;
  And even the angels are only a dream now.

There is no need for blame, no cause for praise now.
  Nothing to hide, to change, or to discover.
They were men and women. They have gone their ways now,
  As men and women must. The high song is over.

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4th Impression

COMPARATIVE RELIGION

By the late Prof. J. ESTLIN CARPENTER, D.Litt.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

By Prof. C. C. J. WEBB *8th Edition*

FULL LIST OF 132 VOLUMES SENT ON APPLICATION TO

14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2

left, marking an up-line. The leaf slowly recovers from the effect of the shock and again becomes erect, producing the down-curve of recovery. The up- and down-curves together constitute a single pulse of response. The up-curve, representing contraction, is completed in a little over a second, whereas the recovery takes as long as twelve minutes.....After the Mimosa has completed its recovery, we may give it a second shock of the same intensity. If the surrounding conditions are the same as before, the second response is the same, and so are the succeeding ones. Should the plant be depressed in any way the fact is at once revealed by depression in its responses." One example given by the author of a "depressing" circumstance is the passing across the sun of a small cloud.

. . . . .

All this is not a flight of fancy, but a piece of sober observation. The author's attitude to his subject is strictly scientific. Leaving metaphysical questions on one side, he deals solely with experimental facts and their implications. He claims to show that there is no characteristic of the higher animal which has not been foreshadowed in the plant; that all plants, even rigid trees, perceive and visibly respond to stimuli from without; that even spontaneous movement is "actively present" in plant-life; and that many plants possess a nervous system, a sense of direction, and (to sum up)

An interesting book, by Garet Garrett, called *Ouroboros ; or, The Mechanical Extension of Mankind* (Kegan Paul ; 93 pp.; 2s. 6d.), deals with the effect of this age of machines upon civilization. According to Mr. Garrett, the extent to which the machine rules our life and controls our policy is not sufficiently realized, and the perusal of his work leaves one with the haunting idea that present-day civilization follows the machine and rests upon it. It is a fact that we live in a mechanical age—the Great War was strikingly unlike all those that preceded it in being less a war of nations than one of mechanisms, with men as their attendants, reminiscent of that "War of the Worlds" described by Wells, save that the combatants had more control over microbes. These mechanisms have come to their present position rather as the effect of a blind impulse than as the outcome of a rational, deliberate plan, and one wonders whether there was not an instinctive wisdom in the opposition which once arose to mechanical invention. Hence Mr. Garrett treats the machine as obeying laws of its own—a law of growth that is almost terrifying in its menace. Its reaction upon human affairs is demonstrated by the example offered of the watch. Originally a very expensive invention, taking its maker many years to perfect, it became possible to turn watches out by machinery for fifty dollars apiece, capable of satisfying possibly a million people. These supplied, fresh mechanical invention gave twenty million people a ten-dollar article. And so on to the two-dollar watch, which came within the grasp of many more. Such inventions create vast credit companies to lend people money for the purchase of watches, gramophones, radio sets, motor-cars, and a hundred other mechanical products.

* * *

But Mr. Garrett suggests yet vaster influences. National policies become influenced by the fact that the machine must keep on functioning ; thrift is a virtue no longer, and the first duty of every citizen is to become a consumer lest the machines become idle and their "minders" are faced with starvation. Civilization is thus faced with the problem of surplus—in the author's words, "the industrial equipment already existing in the world is so great that if for one year it were worked at ideal capacity the product could not be sold for enough to pay the wages of labour, to say nothing of the cost of material, overhead charges, or profit." The logical outcome is that it is a process which must finally doom man to destruction ; and Mr. Garrett, having followed his argument, suggests that the way out of the difficulty is to replace the principle of gain by that of mutualism : the nations must live together in a state not of parasitism, but of symbiosis. In his opinion commerce will never consciously change its principles ; the world has never had experience of different peoples sustaining one another on a sympathetic plan, and the general mind cannot act upon a mere idea. Nevertheless, he thinks it is possible that some such result may be obtained, but only by a long and painful process of bitter experience. Mr. Garrett's little work deserves wide publicity.

* * *

MACLEOD YEARSLEY.

Book Reviews

THE LIVES OF PHILOSOPHERS

The Story of Philosophy: The Lives and Opinions of the Greater Philosophers. By Will Durant, Ph.D. (Benn.) xiii + 586 pp.; 25s.

THIS book professes to be, not a complete history of philosophy, but "an attempt to humanize knowledge by centring the story of speculative thought around certain dominant personalities." From this point of view the work is interesting both in what it contains and in what it omits. Oriental philosophies are passed over altogether, although Buddhism at least, in view of its revival by Schopenhauer and its genuine affinity with much modern thought, might be held to have deserved attention. Plotinus and the Neo-Platonists are not mentioned at all. Among the moderns, Leibniz receives a few passing references; Reid is alluded to once; Green and Bradley once; Lotze and Von Hartmann not at all. On the other hand, Voltaire receives a whole chapter. It is a very good chapter, and I cannot wish it unwritten. Voltaire's services to humanity and freedom of thought are unsurpassed by any thinker, but he was not a systematic philosopher in the sense that Holbach, for example, was.

ing across the sun of a small cloud.

. . . . .

All this is not a flight of fancy, but a piece of sober observation. The author's attitude to his subject is strictly scientific. Leaving metaphysical questions on one side, he deals solely with experimental facts and their implications. He claims to show that there is no characteristic of the higher animal which has not been foreshadowed in the plant; that all plants, even rigid trees, perceive and visibly respond to stimuli from without; that even spontaneous movement is "actively present" in plant-life; and that many plants possess a nervous system, a sense of direction, and (to sum up)

Ld. Balfour on Art.

"Whether the attribution of an effect like this [emotion from paintings &c] to unthinking causes, or to an artist created & wholly controlled by unthinking causes, would not go far to impair its value", &c.

Theism & Humanism.

Spinoza ... established, not (as with Descartes) an unreconciled dualism of spirit & matter, but a pure Monism of wh. the sole foundation is Substance .... which he calls God .... yet Spinoza's God neither thinks nor creates ... Everything visible is a Mode of God; attribute of extension. God is the 'immanent idea', the One & All, the natura naturans; World, natura naturata, is one complex whole.

His chief doctrines are: The absence of free-will in man - himself only a Modus dependent on causes without .... Will & Liberty belong only to God.

(From "Spinoza" in Chambers's Cyclopædia - an excellent article)

[Old notes]

"A few men & women, with the will & the power to tell in plain words the naked truths of thought & feeling about themselves, their relations to their fellows & the world, to vivisect their souls for the benefit of others, can, we hold, perform the greatest practical service demanded of literature at this time."

The Confession of Mr Wells. Nation. 21.11.00.

[Meth. apply as in "Native Poems"]

"In lyrical poetry more than in any other form of art, it is only the distinctively individual that can outlive its period of fervour. It is the personal cry, in a note that is somewhat, if not entirely, new, for which we ask; this alone is the badge & title deed of the true poetic lyrist: ~~[illegible]~~ it is to this that every cultured nation owes its thanks for the verbal melody which keeps its vitality from gen.n to gen.n. Take the distinctive personality – the mind & attitude & the ego – from Heine, Béranger, Burns, Moore, & the most prominent of our Elizabethan lyrists, & what is there left?"

J. E. P. in the Academy 14.5.10

Spectator (on Swinburne)

His metrical effects were produced by a conscious, or even a mechanical process. This is why his verse.... in the end is apt to weary.... It is the difference between

"On such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand"
(Mer. of Ven. V.1)

and

"Now folded in the flowerless fields of Heaven."

Browning never approached Swinburne in the matter of metrical science, yet S. could never have written the "Toccata of Galuppi's".

"The New Evolution" – "Thought is a function of the Brain" .... Professor James points out that there are two kinds of function – productive & transmissive. The materialist is apt to lose sight of this fact & to think of Thought being – f. of the br. as the thinks of perfume being the function of a flower. The Old Evolutionist looked upon Thought as a productive funct.n of the br.n: the New Evolut.st looks upon it as transmissive. Prof. J. points out that a prism ... has transm.ve function, & then reminds us that science has suggested that the whole universe of material things is but a veil over hidden & genuine realities. He asks us to think of our brains as thin & transp.t places in this material veil, permitting the Infinite Thought to pierce them as white light pierces glass: further, if the glass be stained or blurred the light itself will be distorted; hence the strange imperfections with wh. we are familiar in ourselves & our fellow creatures."

Florence Gay in The Outlook

14.5.'10

The noblest kind of beauty is that which does not ravish by a single stroke, does not deliver ~~stunning~~ violent ~~assaults~~ & intoxicating assaults (~~as~~ which quickly provokes distaste) but which slowly insinuates itself, ~~which~~ which one carries with him almost unconsciously, ~~that~~ which one ~~one~~ day, in a dream, ~~he~~ one sees before him; & which finally, after having held us modestly by the hearth for a long while, takes possession of us completely, filling our eyes with tears, our heart with desire.

Nietzsche

"Machiavelli said that to renew anything we must return to its origins. It is as true in literature as in life."

Fred^k Manning. Pref. to "Scenes & Portraits"

Swinburne [His] way consisted in throwing over whatever subject the poet treated an atmosphere of poetic glamour ... The subject does not exactly disappear, but it ceases to be more than a ~~sor~~ sort of accompaniment to the treatment. Even then, & when the accomp^t itself is most prominent, it is universalized to an extent wh. w^d delight the most Aristotelian of critics ..... The heroine of "Dolores" is every woman of the enchantress kind .... Indirectly sl^d not be looked for first in Mr S.

G. Saintsbury Prefaces

"Symbiogenesis, in Nature, is 'mutual enhancement by continuous mutual effort' .... His distinction between progressive & debased survival ... 'Good' (i.e. symbiogenetic) survival tends more & more towards pacific & equal interchange & increase of the means of life: 'bad' survival is on the downward path of .. despoliation, & is doomed .... to extinction. Cooperation thus begins to approximate to a moral law in Nature.

Times Rev^w of "Symbiogenesis" by Hermann Reinheimer.

10:6:15. (Knapp & Drewett. 10/6)

... who carry with them no prejudgment, who "cherish no idols" a man of this race has no use for an idea but to see it as it is. He has no ... cherished illusion which must be saved at all costs on the principle of tant pis pour les faits.

M. A. R. Tucker. in F.R. May 08

Italian realism & art

We [English] are not a quick-witted people, & we are not an open-minded people; serried ranks of prejudgments prevent the hostile approach of a new idea: but the Italians are the one people

Realities in themselves can be there for anyone, whether Pragmatist or anti-Pragmatist only by being believed; they are believed only by their notions appearing true; & their notions appear true only because they work satisfactorily. Satisfactorily, moreover for the particular thinker's purpose. There is no idea wh. is the true idea, of anything. Whose is the true idea of the Absolute -

W. James "The Meaning of Truth" (1909)

The Claims of French Poetry - J. C. Bailey 1907.

"It is the triumph of modern art to extract interest from the commonplace; to see the ordinary in such novel light that it shall be ordinary no longer. There can be no triumph more real or legitimate. But the method has perhaps been as often a trick as a triumph. Genius, just because it is genius, may for a moment make common daylight seem to rival sunset splendours; but, except for a moment, & apart from the influence of genius, the extraordinary will always be more interesting than the ordinary, the individual than the crowd." 306.

"Perfection of workmanship, not originality of subject ..... the class of poets wh. includes Virgil, Horace, Gray, Tennyson ..... the other class, in whose works wealth of matter over-

whelms the effort after perfect form, as in Shakespeare. Sometimes, generally, in Goethe, almost always in Browning. The ideal is, of course, a harmonious proportion between the two, profound thought finding perfect utterance." ib. 307

Racine .... There are none of those scenes so seemingly apart from the main issue, yet so important in their bearing upon character, which Shakespeare lavished with so prodigal a hand. Instead all is ordered, precise, circumscribed; we are in the presence of the same conflict, the same fundamental situation from the first scene to the last. Another point is that in Racine, as in the Greek drama, there is little preparation, & the tragic tension is maintained from the beginning to the end. "French tragedy," says Goethe, "is a crisis." This is pre-eminently true of Racine. Nation. May 16. 1908

"What we call reason is the disenchantment of life."

Mme. de Staël.

The Nature & function of Poetry.

"Poetry does not mean the making of verses. He who makes beautiful verses is the artist, one for whom no praise can be too great, since he adds to the world's happiness. But the poet is beyond praise; he is something different, something, as I think, far higher, since he adds to the world's consciousness. For not only must he be artist – it may be that the understanding is more than the craft, but the craft is essential – but also he must be prophet: he must have some great new hope to offer, some great new faith to proclaim, some great new message to deliver, that men may pause awhile to listen, & wonder, & be glad." Memoir Browne. Off. & Cath. Rev. Mins. 1908.

"High poetry has got its form, not by chance, but because that is the only form in which the subject-matter of high poetry can be expressed. Beauty of execution, in poetry as in all art, is not an ornament but a means of expression; & where execution lacks beauty it also fails in expression." Times Lit. Sup^t.
25.6.'00

THE ANATOMY OF SCIENCE. By GILBERT N. LEWIS. (Yale University Press. London: Milford. 14s. net.)

By illustrating the same tendency to abstraction in the case of the concepts of space and time Professor Lewis brings us right to the heart of modern physical problems. The space of Euclid is a highly refined concept, although it was for long taken not only as a description of actual physical space, but as an account of the properties of any imaginable space. We now know that it is one abstraction among many, and that it is merely a question of convenience which abstraction we use to describe the actual world. Professor Lewis describes some of the remarkable modern geometries that have been invented, particularly two that have been discussed by himself and Professor Wilson. The more important of these, the geometry of asymptotic rotation, when applied to the real world, gives us the special theory of relativity. It becomes clear that the difficulties of pre-relativity physics were due to the assumption of a less relevant geometry. On Newton's scheme velocities are added together according to the simple rules of arithmetic; the new geometry shows that velocities add together in such a way that, however many be taken, their sum can never exceed a certain limiting velocity—the velocity of light. All this, of course, has been well known since Minkowski first stated it, but Professor Lewis, beginning by giving us, as it were, several geometries to choose from, has brought the purely conventional element in scientific theories into admirable prominence. The more complicated geometry assumed by Einstein in his general theory cannot be so simply described, but Professor Lewis succeeds in giving a clear idea of the theory in its geometrical aspect. He stresses the extreme minuteness of the departures from "flat" geometry which are necessary to explain the phenomena of gravitation. And yet gravitation, although conditioned by such minute changes, is a very important fact about the world.

Having discussed relativity theory, Professor Lewis proceeds to quantum theory, and here, to the scientific reader, is the most fascinating part of his book. It is well known that the "interference" phenomena of light offer extraordinary difficulties to quantum theory. Professor Lewis suggests a solution. The technical account of this solution has already appeared. In this volume Professor Lewis tries to give, in simple language, the gist of the matter. It is nothing less than a complete revision in our notions of time and of cause and effect. We must assume, for instance, that we can affect the course of past events. If we can assume this we shall find that "certain inconsistencies between prevailing physical ideas and the geometry which so admirably interprets the kinematics of relativity are removed." This may seem a large concession to make in order to preserve a geometry. According to this geometry any two objects that exist on the path of the same light ray are in "virtual contact." But, Professor Lewis goes on: "I have spoken of virtual contact as distinguished from ordinary contact, but I do not wish to imply that it is any less a physical contact in the one case than in the other. I claim that my eye touches a star as truly as my finger touches this table." And the eye, which has been in existence only a few years, must be assumed to influence the original emission from the star, which may have occurred thousands of years ago. It is evident that this theory is one of the most startling that even modern physics has propounded. But we cannot say that it is too startling. Our ordinary notion of time comes, as Professor Lewis shows, from our experience of "one-way" time. A moving picture run backwards is ludicrous. But physics, throughout large regions, knows nothing of these irreversible phenomena. Past and future are not essentially different to it. This theory of Professor Lewis's is not so paradoxical when seen in relation to the "time" of physics. And no reader who responds to the imaginative audacity of modern physics can fail to be interested in it. Times Lit. Sup.
3 Feb. 1927

Sometimes we are forced to say that American literature in general lacks depth, dignity, and beauty. There are occasional and startling exceptions; among them this beautiful and recent poem by H. D.:—

LETHE.

Nor skin nor hide nor fleece
Shall cover you,
Nor curtain of crimson nor fine
Shelter of cedar-wood be over you,
Nor the fir-tree
Nor the pine.

Nor sight of whin nor gorse
Nor river yew,
Nor fragrance of flowering bush,
Nor wailing of reed-bird to waken you.
Nor of linnet
Nor of thrush.

Nor word nor touch nor sight
Of lover, you
Shall long through the night but for this:
The roll of the full tide to cover you
Without question,
Without kiss.

Times. Lit. Sup.
Nov. 17. 1921.

J. S. Mill's new propositions –

1. What evidence we possess points to the creation of our universe by an Intelligent Mind, benevolent but not omnipotent.

Mill's religion displaces the idea of providential government by an omnipotent deity, & substitutes 'the idea of the possibility, & in a low degree even the probability,' of a universe governed by a deity with limited powers. – F. W. Hirst (Morley's letters)

The Absolute = "the exhauster, includer, of all possibilities."

Michael Kaye. Journ^l of Phil. Studies. Oct. 1927

"It is impossible that a man should be determined purely by himself; he is always determined by others..... he is they, & they are he..... He derives from the whole universe, & is in a way the whole universe. He is an expression, a moment, of the whole universe; but since he is this he may be regarded as being of one life with the universe, & therefore also, its other expressions." is.

"It may be objected to the theory of volitional determinism that it appears incompatible with the fact of personal responsibility. Yet... [if so] volitional indeterminism is not less incompatible....

II

Facts.

p. 162.

([redacted])

Facts.

from Newspapers, Histories, Biographies, & other chronicles –
(mainly Local)

Condition of Rural England, temp. Hy VIII :—

The landlord leases land more & more frequently to capitalist farmers – the class of yeomen arise – Farmer dependent on his hay & straw for his winter keep – Cattle & sheep were fattened in summer & killed at its close – their flesh being salted for winter use – "Summer is y-cumin in," meant much more in those days than it does in ours on this account. Sheep farming takes the place of agriculture – vast enclosures are made from the common field, it was the chief cause of Ket's rebellion in 1549 – "The 15th cent. & the early years of the 16th were the golden age of the English husbandman, the artisan, & the labourer." It was not till after the Dissolution of monasteries that the roads went out of repair.

From review in Spec. of Thorold Rogers's Hist. of Agriculture. (c.5)

Families of the ancient Saxon & Norman race - either extinct or reduced to lowest fortune - Could one of those illustrious shades return to earth he might behold one of his descendants dancing at the lathe - another tippling with his dark brethren of the apron ... a fifth poaching upon the very manors possessed by his ancestors.

At Landulph - Cornwall - mural monument -

Here lyeth the body of Theodore Paleologus, of Pesaro, in Italy, descended from ye imperial lyne of ye late Christian emperors of Greece, being the sonne of Camillo, ye sonne of Prosper, ye sonne of Theodore, ye sonne of John ye sonne of Thomas second brother of Constantine Paleologus the 8th of that name & last of ye lyne ye reigned in Constantinople until subdued by the Turks; who married wt Mary ye daughter of William Balls of Hadlye in Suffolke Gent. & had issue 5 children ..... & departed this lyfe at Clifton ye 21st of Jan. 1636.

Poet, after much anxiety gets his epic printed - and at great labour to himself calls round on his subscribers - but they

"absolutely swore to my face, when I presented them with their copies that they never subscribed to the work or even heard of it".

Autobiog. of Pennie of E. Lulworth

Louisa Durbach, German prodigy - Whilst watching her cattle she wrote rude verses - in this she was accidentally assisted by a

neighbouring shepherd, who, although they were divided by a river, ~~contrived~~ contrived to lend her his whole library, consisting of R. Crusoe, The Asiatic Banise (German romance) & the Arabian Nights.

Autobiog. of Pennie of L.

B, Smuggler, loved Mary W. – was the happiest of the happy whenever he could obtain, which was but seldom, the hand of Mary in the dances on the village green. But Mary was thoughtless & vain – a jilt. James W. the officer of excise was her favoured beau. (Was this Mr Wallis, who lived at Tower House, & whom g-f^r knew?)

Smuggler was jealous. One evening he found her sitting on J's knee at a little village party to which J. had been invited from stratagem, that he might not be on the lookout to interrupt the landing, or send for the military stationed in the next town for his service. B. entreated M. to quit the knee of W. & come to him; but she obstinately refused. He then frantically exclaimed "Mary, I cannot live to see you in the arms of another – I will end my existence" [Shall I end &c.] The unfeeling maid nodded her head & burst into a fit of laughter. He ran to an adjoining stable. No one attempted to follow him, either through fear or a belief that he intended no violence. Report of a pistol: ran: weltering in blood: expired. Buried by moonlight – no priest. no bell.

The heartless M. went that evening to a merry jinketting in a neighbouring village. Played at forfeits, & b. man's buff, & romped & laughed with the gayest there. On her way home was frightened by something

never went abroad alone again.

Life of Pennie.

Ball from musket passes close to lips of soldier – so close as to take off the skin of from both.

ib.

Girl who committed suicide – was buried on the hill where two roads meet: but few followed to her unblest grave: no coffin: one girl threw flowers on her. Stake driven through her body. Earth heaped round the stake like an ancient tumulus. ib. (This is like Mrs description to me of the similar burial on Hendford Hill, when she was a child)

Birth of a first born child – The running gossip, as she was called, went from house to house to invite the female neighbours to be present. & one stood on the stairs for the purpose of giving notice to another below, who stood tap in hand ready to broach the barrel the moment the child was born. No sooner were the glad tidings announced than the chimney corner blazed from side to side with an immense turf fire – bowl brought forward & filled with toast & strong ale, & spiced & sugared – Dancing over three high, & lighted candles; she who was so unfortunate as to knock either down forfeited the next draught.

Life of Pennie.

The Daily News remarks on the lives of Scotch sheep-farmers in this snowy weather (Dec. 7th 1882), & the loss of their sheep in the snow. A more wretched sight than a bleak Scottish valley, with its sour green hills, & cold steel-gray burn, flowing in early spring, past skeletons, & carcases of dead sheep, can hardly be imagined.....

A weary time, keeping 3 sheep alive at the cost of one. A hard life is that of the sheep farmer in Sutherlandshire or Rossshire, with his long visits, through choked up glens, to the sheep of some starving upland farm..... Scenery of which all the familiar features are obliterated).

Windsor October 3rd 1792

..... Anything so disgusting as the breakfast at Woodgates' Inn [Woodgates] on the way from Weymouth I thank God I never saw before, & never wish to see again - bad butter, Tea, Coffee, bread, &c.; nothing to touch but boil'd eggs which were so hard that I could not eat them. So I returned to the carriage just as I got out, starved." &c

"The Family of Geo III." Percy Fitzgerald. SR. 16.12.82.

At the Criminal Court of Innsbrück yesterday the trial commenced of Baron von Pawel Rammingen..... General Reinhardt..... made an enormous fortune in the service of a native prince in India &c. P.M.G.

16.12.82.

Two brothers Wood, Robert & Edward. Their father bequeaths the estate half to one & half to the other. The younger, Edward, has the half which includes the mansion - the best half. The elder emigrates to the United States in 1834. marries a lady of Philadelphia - dies - leaves an only son & three daughters - Son inherits the estate, the half estate, in England. Figure of King Geo II cut out on his estate. Hutch Osm. II. 505

Perth & Melfort - Earl of. The honours of this family were under attainder from 1746 until reversed in 1853; his lordship's father, who, but for this attainder would have been 13th Earl of Perth was Leon Maurice, son of the 3d Duc de Melfort (in France) - &c see Debrett.)

At Yeovil - man has committed suicide after a week's bout of hard drinking. His papers reveal him to be a temperance lecturer, & letters were found on him congratulating him on the success of the movement in which he was so active. D. News. Dec. 30. 82.

European gentleman treated so successively by American oculist that he left the oculist all his property, leaving his daughter a pauper. She wrote to oculist, who at once took measures to transfer it - going to Europe & placing the whole of the property under her control.

Harper's Bazaar. Dec. 82.

France in 1870. The Republican Opposition powerful - in the plébiscite, & of the standing army (on which so much reliance was placed as an instrument of coercion at home) voted against the Emperor. - An alarming sign - it was decided by the Emperor's unofficial advisers that he must undertake a war in order to recover his authority over the army & be able to cope successfully with the Republican faction. To this scheme M. Emile Ollivier was of course no party, as one of its objects was to dismiss him from office. [he was Prime Minister, & too Republican at bottom for the Court party] The decision was to fight Prussia, the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain, being seized upon as a pretext.

M. Ollivier assured the Chamber with perfect good faith that there would be no war if the Candidate were withdrawn; & on the very day before the war, he, (who knew little of what was passing at St. Cloud between Emperor & his confidants) affirmed that he would resign sooner than be responsible for an "aggression" upon Prussia. However his scruples were overcome by the Empress. War declared.

They saw the prospect of a short sensational campaign, like that against Austria in '59. to be followed by some high handed stroke of home policy. Ollivier was then to be thrown aside "like a squeezed orange. But three weeks after all was changed. Imperial armies beaten - and then the Emperor surrendered at Sedan - At home a revolution. The Empress-Regent deposed, & a Provisional Governmt. formed. (partly from Times, 2. 1. 83.)

Suffocated - At Frome. Mr Randell, who keeps public h. on Corsley Heath, employed a man named Barnes to clear out a large vat used for brewing. R. left for a few minutes, & while he was away - B. got up to the vat to look in. He was overpowered by the gases & fell. R. coming to his assistance also looked into vat, overpowered, & fell in. A man named Mines also went to their assistance - similar fate. The 3 were taken out: R. & M. found to be dead. Barnes is slowly recovering. Times. 4.1.83.

Marriage announcement - Scots Magazine 1772 (Harper's Bazaar) "13 July. At Boston, Lincolnshire. Mr Wm Staines. He was so extremely ill that he was obliged to be carried to the Church in a Sedan Chair. He died on the 16th, was buried on the 17th. & his widow was married again on the 30th.

- Henry Strubling of Hempfield, Pennsylvania, lately visited the Antietam battle-ground, where he had been wounded, & found a gravestone bearing his name, an unknown body having been mistaken for his, as he was reported killed. American Paper - Oct. 20.83

Dramatic case. River Plate Bank Frauds. D. News. Oct. 17.83 (cut) Several striking scenes. Manager of Bank, with confederate ~~passed~~ loses money in speculation - covers losses with securities in bank. ~~And it comes~~ The audit - securities wanted - some of them are ingeniously released by confederate -

passed through the hands of the auditors - taken away by confederate - others released by covering with those already passed &c. In the auditor's evidence he says the securities were brought to him in bundles - then, more being wanted: "When you had ticked the last of the nine lots did Warden (the prisoner) say anything to you?" "He said he would go to the treasury (strong room) & fetch the remainder of the securities - It was about half past one - He went out of the room apparently for the purpose which he mentioned; & he did not return." "You waited some time & he did not return?" "Yes ..... I waited some time ..... communicated with the chief book-keeper ..... Mr. W. never returned. I never saw him again till he was in custody."

Two of Washington Irving's nieces live in Sunnyside - it having been left them on condition that they bequeath it to some good man of the name of Irving.

Am: Paper.

Fraudulent bankrupt - D.C.C. Oct 25. 1882.

Butcher & Cattle dealer. Sundry offences against the Bankruptcy laws & the Debtor's Act of 1869. Gross turning over in the cattle business £40,000 a year. His process was to write down in his books bills as "paid, date so, & so" (after filing his petition for liquidation) so that when the receiver came it was supposed the accounts were closed - Though the money was still owed; Thus should he be successful in purchasing

the business from the trustees, he would be able to collect debts that were the property of the creditors. Entries had been taken out of his book with acid — 12 months hard labour.

On Sunday a gentleman visitor observed a number of gulls hovering over & pitching on something in the bay. With the help of a seaman he took a boat & went to the spot, where he beheld the body of a fine big-framed man in a state of very great decomposition, having probably been brought in by the tide. They towed the body ~~to~~ shore & put it in a store wrapped in a cloth. The parish authorities had a coffin at once made for it, & then had it properly interred. Swanage news. D.C.C. 1.11.83

A boy - an itinerant fiddler - robbed by gipsies & left tied to a tree - the perpetrators discovered, tried - boy assisted by the judge, & now in a respectable position. Life of Baron Martin - Times. Jan 10.83.

Great Robbery. Fifty thousand dollars in gold, Government money which was being sent to the Pacific coast for naval expenses, has been stolen. The coin was packed in a keg, which was dispatched across the isthmus, & stolen from a vault in Panama. Another keg of gold in the vault was left undisturbed. D.C.C. 18. 1. 83.

Dore was in Farringdon market - night - an appalling object

rose before him - rags & bones - croaking "I am a gentleman - a clergyman." Dore took him home, & sketched him, preaching from a pulpit to a congregation of other drunkards. Times - 25. 1. 83.

Vermin. Hawks, jays, stoats, weasels, cats, rats, magpies, &c. Keeper received 3d. or 4d. or 6d. a head for killing them. Field. Jan. 20. 83.

Night - brewer driving home from fair - a flash of lightning revealed that his vehicle was in the midst of a flock of sheep. He & his groom were pitched out of the trap. Driver of sheep was drunk. The defence was that brewer turned a corner suddenly, drove into the flock, killing two ewes, injuring 15: a collie dog in rear of carriage rushed into flock. 8. 2. 83.

A handsome well-educated woman is courted by a young American, son of a millionaire - The latter is ignorant of spelling & grammar - He cannot marry her because of his father, & she lives with him on the understanding that they shall marry in future. She teaches him spelling &c. & in other ways educates him. He deserts her & marries another. (Evidence of plaintiff - Breach of Prom. Miller v. Joy.) 14. 11. 83

An engaged lady ill, is visited by her betrothed - He stays out on landing smoking cigar, & talks to her as she lies in bed through open doorway. ib. id.

Victorious party in lawsuit, hold the will against window pane, in faces of other party driving past, flaunting it victoriously. ~~Whatley~~ Priestman v. Thomas. D.N. Nov 19. 83

"A sack was thrown over my head & I was hustled into a house" Case of a Swiss who was thus robbed of £80, which he had won by betting, & had shown in public house. D. N. Nov. 19. 83

Pencil marks, when apparently erased, will after a time reappear to some extent. Will Case - Priestman v. Thomas. D. N. 23. 11. 83

Housebreaking implements - were displayed in Court, consisting of a rope-ladder, centre-bits, dark lanterns, silent matches, candles, skeleton keys, & other articles of a like description. Housebreakers were Frenchmen - Policeman collared one, & he slipped out of his coat, leaving it in policeman's hands. D. N. Nov 8. 83

Woman obtains child of 7 months from its mother, by telling her that she wanted a baby boy for a rich lady, to adopt & make her heir. Met the mother at rail^y station, paid her £5 - & took child, giving false address. D. N. Nov 8. 83

Man comes into house where woman (in this case his mother) is, sits down, & falls asleep in chair. She does not like to wake him. D. N. case.

Man [stranger] enters house & sits there all day, Sunday, saying he is ashamed to go out in his dirty clothes. Stays till dusk. do.

Remarkable Will case = In which it is alleged that legatee forged will = in this manner. Testator having made will in favour of natural son, slaps breast pocket in presence of forger, in whose house testator lodges, & says his affairs are settled. This will he always carries in a sealed leather case in this pocket. He dies = forger is alone with dead body = goes to where dead mans coat hangs, takes out the envelope, steams it, substitutes for true will a false one which he forger, has written on a pencilled letter signed in ink by testator, & never sent. D. N. Nov 20 - 23. 83

Man seduces young girl: then marries widow who keeps a public-house. [Young girl calls veiled, sits down, &c] Pts D. N.

A Terrible revenge. A man lives with woman; has children by her; treats her brutally; leaves her; she has to keep children, & is reduced nearly to starvation. He marries another woman. They meet in a public house: she asks him what he is going to do for her; he says nothing. She then throws a quantity of vitriol in his face, severely burning him, & takes away the sight of one of his eyes. D. N. 23. 11. 83

In "Horrible London" (D. News) G. R. Sims describes some persons who have recently passed through a common lodging house in one of the most notorious slums in London = Two men who had been college chums at Camb. & met here accidentally. One had succeeded to large fortune & kept pack of hounds. Also

~~A gorgeously dressed dandy, & a man in rags, meet in broad~~
A physician's son, who by day sells fuses in the Strand. Also a clergyman who had taken high honours: last seen in the Borough, drunk, followed by jeering boys. Also a Commerc.l tr.r Also a member of the Stock Exchange, suffering from D.T. – removed to workhouse. &c. D.N. 23.11.83

A Parsee merchant, in the City, sends 100 guineas to L.d Mayors poor box. The merch.t, Mr D.P. Caina, has, with his wife, lived 13 yrs in London. Says that his father has contributed £12,000 to the hospital at Bombay. D.N. 24.11.83

Two men converse across fence, &, their voices being raised, a third overhears
Will Case. D.N. 24.11.83

Signor Agostino Giuliano Susini, aged 60, an Italian by birth, & by occupation an operatic singer, residing at Lambeth Rd. – run over by a hansom. D.N.

Jails cut off a number of a farmer's cattle – house broken into by men with blackened faces. ..... Ireland D.N.

Tragedy in Poole. Danish sailor Larsen, provoked by Poole loiterers &c, idling at 11 p.m. in Poole Street, stabs one of the latter, Tom James, age 22 – height 6 ft 2 in to 4 in. – Dr Vernede gives his evidence..... "He explained that one of the wounds – the one which caused the death had been occasioned by the knife passing through the unfortunate

man's left lung, & penetrating the heart. The doctor at this point searched in his coat-tail pocket & produced a small paper parcel. Unfolding this with calm deliberation he held up to view what appeared to be a dirty piece of chamois leather. This he explained, as a shudder passed through the Court, is the lung of the deceased through which the knife went. Later on in his evidence the doctor again had recourse to his pocket, & this time he produced a still larger parcel. Again quietly opening it, he then presented to the shocked gaze of the Court the heart of the dead man, & pointed out the hole in it where the knife had penetrated. A thrill of horror pervaded the place, one man had to hold on to the rail separating the audience from the Court to prevent himself from falling through faintness, a juryman who had dined but a short time previously, relieved his stomach of its contents, & a general hissing ensued which was only stopped when the Coroner threatened to have the Court cleared. The doctor in the meanwhile calmly held up the heart, & described the injuries with that nonchalance, which as a rule distinguishes the profession in matters of that sort.....

"Frederick James, labourer, living at Perkstone, said: The body which the jury has just seen is that of my son. He was 22 years of age. I last saw him alive last Saturday night at ten minutes to five o'clock. I left him at home when I went out. He was in the habit of drinking too much occasionally, but never saw him quarrelsome in my life."

(Telegram. Nov 30. 83, & D.C.C. Nov 29. 83)

[In Telegram Nov 21. 84: is inquest on sweetheart of the above Tom James - Jane Dare, prostitute - His death seemed to have preyed on her mind - took to drink - drowned herself (after kissing his likeness) in harbour - a couple of moans, a bubbling.]

Onomacritus. "It is night.... The darkness of the temple's inmost shrine is lit by the ray of one earthen lamp.... A venerable man stooping above a coffer.... What is he doing? .. [imitating ~~one of~~ letters of the old prophecies in the coffer on a new sheet].... Suddenly a man's hand is laid on his shoulder! .... It is a rival poet who has caught him. (Herod. VII. 6)

from A. Lang.

Princess Charlotte. The princess was sent to Weymouth under a strong guard of ladies, whose watch never relaxed. [This was some little time before her marriage with Leopold] Mottley's Court life.

The horse Eclipse. Pre eminent – never beaten. mechanism perfect – Yet neither handsome nor well-proportioned. Compared with a table of the geometrical proportions of the horse he measured in height $\frac{1}{7}$ more than he ought – neck $\frac{1}{3}$ too long, &c. Col. O'Kelly, the celebrated owner of Ec.

Hone's Table Book.

— Strong box - Wimborne Minster - 6 locks - keys kept by 6 persons - box carved from solid wood. Hutchins "Wimborne M."

— Body kept ~~[illegible]~~ in clamped coffin on window sill - not buried - ib.
(it was the body of Antony Etricke - a humorsome man - had his tomb made before he died - that he might be sure of not being put underground)

— Etricke had a venture in a ship - it arrived safely in Portland roads - he was persuaded it wd not reach London - sold his venture - his prediction was true - ship was lost. ib. III. 219

Old family. Halgood, tanner, temp. Charles I. founded a charity in Wimborne - [ancestor of the present Halgoods I suppose] ib.

Shaftesbury legend - People in Church during terrific thunderstorm - fell on their knees - a man's wife showed him a cross on her body afterwards - He examined himself, found he was marked in same way - & all the congregation. ib. Shaftesbury.

Town of great interest & importance in mediaeval times - 12 churches - monastery, shrines, pilgrims, mansions, &c - Shaftesbury - ib.

Husband, to induce wife to marry without settlement insists on her drinking some liquid - ceremony of marriage gone through - she does not know what she is doing. Hutchen v. Hutchen - (cut) 29.7.81.

Police lying in wait fall asleep - their treasure gone when they wake - (cut.)

Doors closed up with masonry - - - - - ib.

A clockwork movement to fire infernal machines. "Explosives at Liverpool" (cut)

A colonels pension sequestrated - he in poverty - Snow v. Bolton 29.7.81. cut.

Gent. in boat with ladies - loses an oar - night - burns p. handkerchiefs. (cu
"An unpleasant adventure". 23.7.81.

Boxes of silver plate in cellar - receivers of stolen goods - Cat 26.5.80

Unsound mind when she went through ceremony of marriage - void - cut 28.4.76

First husband alive - second husband in love with another - cut 28.4.76

Back turned - abstraction from a book ——— cut 26.5.80

A night ride through a city ——— large cut. 21.4.76

Man is shot dead by keeper in self defence - drags body into thicket - tells the doctor - thinks of the body: depressed - dog brings in the dead man's glove - Dr. & keeper go out at night to bury the man & read prayers over him - dig grave &c - The sense that (during important scenes in the mansion) a dead man is lying in the park impresses reader -
Woodstock.

Glass painter.

"Before the Reformation", says Aubrey "I believe there was no county or great town in England but had glass painters. Old Harding, of Blandford ... where I went to schoole, was the only country glasse painter that ever I knew. Upon play daies I was wont to visit his shop & furnaces. He dyed about 1643, aged 83".
Hutch. Blandford.

Paste the heads of celebr.d Char.rs into a book - Walpole's let: Vol 1 ib cxi

A christening in a bedroom - —

Craggs caught his death by calling at gate of Lady Marsh, who was ill of the small pox: told so by the porter, went home. fell ill of same distemper & died - ib. cix.

Sir R. W. ~~[illegible]~~ is told that persons meditate his assassination - he laugh

forgets the warning. Man who gave it came next day & tells him that though he scoffed at the warning he had nevertheless followed his advice - Sir R. did not understand - "You did not come last night from the House in your own chariot." Sir R. says he did - calls footman, who informs him that when his carriage was called Col. C.'s came up first, & Sir R. stepped in with Col. C. his own carriage returning empty. The coachman remembered that 3 muffled men had looked into the empty chariot. ib. CXIV.

King (in Hanover) sees a picture of a stranger in the robes & with the regalia of the Sovereigns of England! It is at the house of a German nobleman, who has given the King shelter, the latter's carriage having broken down within view of the house. CXV.

Sir R. Walpole, sitting alone one night with a Jacobite who sometimes furnished him with intelligence: Jacobite suddenly puts hand into bosom & coiner. Widow left with children - did not know how to maintain & educate them. Took to coining: used to buy old pewter pots, out of pots she made 3 pounds worth at a time - indicted her maid as an accomplice 16-17. Duchess of Manchester married a Mr Hussey privately - at last owned. 53

Weymouth Union - woman there: well educated: has been promoted to office of nurse: obliged to be discharged - drunk twice - 1st time forgiven - on doorstep - she goes back to the Union as a common inmate - is the daughter of a late well known naval commander - D.C.C. cut - Aug 11. 81.

De Veres - Earls of Oxford - were once masters almost of this entire county - but quite reduced - the last Earl's son died at a miserable cottage, & another of the sisters besides Lady Mary Vere was forced to live upon her beauty. Walp. Let. Vol III. 110.

The Prince is enamoured of Miss Bellenden - his gallantry not delicate - takes out his purse & counts his money - repeats the enumeration - she loses all patience: "Sir, if you count your money any more I will go out of the room." CXXIV

Miss B. owns to the Prince that she is privately affianced, but tells him the wrong person as her lover. Married her lover privately lest Prince shd. throw any obstacle in her way - He never forgave her the trick - always whispered harsh reproaches in her ear. CXXV

Howard goes into the quadrangle of St James's one night, & vociferously demands his wife (who has become ~~Prince's~~ Princes mistress) [not legally his wife. 1st wife's sister, who has married again] - Husband ~~is~~ determ. to reclaim her - when the Prince removes to Richmond husbd. forms the project of seizing her on the road - she is sent early in morning CXXI

town in England but had glass painters. Old Harding, of Blandford... where I went to School, was the only country glasse painter that ever I knew. Upon play daies I was wont to visit his shop & furnaces. He dyed about 1643, aged 83". Hutch. Blandford.

Paste the heads of celebr. char. into a book - Walpole's let: Vol I ib CXI

A christening in a bedroom -

Craggs caught his death by calling at gate of Lady Marsh, who was ill of the small pox: told so by the porter, went home, fell ill of same distemper & died - ib. CIX.

Sir R. W. ~~H~~ is told that persons meditate his assassination - he laugh

A Princess (widow) has 5 children by her footman – nobody knows it till after her death. 202

Daughter of the King pulled chair from under a countess who was a favourite at court. King roars with laughter. Countess in revenge pulls away his chair: he falls heavily. She is banished. 205.

[illegible]

Interesting character – Lady Sophia Fermor, afterwards Lady Granville Vol. I. passim.

Mysterious man – goes by name of Count St G. Owns that it is not his right name. Sings – plays wonderfully on violin, composes, &c. Is called an Italian, a Span^d. a Pole – a somebody who married a fortune in Mexico – ran away with wife's jewels – a priest – nobleman – &c – 410.

Large parcel – contents unknown – opened – R. C. vestments &c. Vol II. 16.

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Walp. Let. Vol III. 110.

Settlement – The Duchess of Somerset made a settlement of her estate (derived from her own family) in case her sons died without heirs male, on the children of her daughters – 137.

Having to watch a sleeping old man – Dk. of Somerset's youngest daughter – it was feared he wd. leave nothing to her. Two or three years ago he waked after dinner & found himself upon the floor. She used to watch him, had left him, & he had fallen from his couch. He forbade every body to speak to her: but yet to treat her with respect as his daughter. She went about the house for a year, without anybody daring openly to utter a syllable to her. 140

Two young princes (black) of Anamaboe go to the play – the play is so like their own history that they can hardly bear it – one goes out. 14

Drinking & gaming at Newmarket meeting – a bank bill was thrown down & nobody claiming it they agreed to give it to a man who was standing by. 15

Lord B. Ld. R. & half a dozen more of White's Club take a house on Richmond Green & come there every Saturday & Sunday to play at whist –

The family (of Lenau – German poet) settled near Ofen, in a little house that had once been a chapel, & which was situated in a dismal graveyard. These melancholy religious surroundings did not fail to make their mark upon the boy's impressionable mind. & shadows of this churchyard home flit across his poems. Cornhill

Lenau says he is to be married on a certain day – goes mad on that day – Bride & mother, halting at an inn on the way to him hear that the poet L. has been put into a straight waistcoat

it –

Penalties for removing sheep – At Hindon, W. G. summoned for causing the removal of 100 sheep from land in Dorset to the down in the adjoining parish of Tokeen Royal in Wilts without having obtained a removal licence. The shep.d was charged with removing them. P.C. Briant proved the offence. W. G. fined £4 & costs. – Another man, bacon factor, 5 fat pigs from Dilto to Dilto, without a licence, as required by the orders of the Local Authority; his man did it. £5.

D.C.C. 17.1.84

Col. Evans called. Cat came into room, passed behind him, & went out at verandah door. Just as she was passing he turned round, grasped the arm of the chair, & seemed to become quite rigid. I jumped up & shut the doors on the cat, & he just avoided having a fit. He says the antipathy is inherited from his mother, who would faint dead if a cat passed near her. He has done his best – to overcome it by having a kitten & trying to accustom himself to it, but the attempt used so to exhaust him that doctors forbade his continuing it. He says that more than once he has been found in a fit, & that he has no power of keeping cats away. He has tried to hit them with a stick, but his arm is always paralysed, & he can neither hit them nor throw anything at them. C.d not hit one should he fire at it. He always carries strychnine & sugar pills with him, & that is his only protection – he is able to throw down one of these pills & the cat stops to eat it & dies. He always has a dog on his bed at night who wd not allow any cat to come near. This is the second case I have met with. (From Journal lent by Mrs Campbell.)

Murder witnessed by a boy of 9 & his little brother. Father & mother (not married) heard come in late, with a friend, by the children in bed. Heard to dance & sing. Father comes into same room where children are & goes to bed. Friend comes up with him, & goes down again. Friend & mother remain below some time. Friend comes up, cuts the father's throat quietly as he sleeps. The children are afraid. Police report. 21.12.83.

Signing in her nightgown, under compulsion. Husband wants to borrow £30 Wife has separate estate. Lender will not advance except in joint names. husband brings a promissory note for £37 signed by her, stipulating that the money shall be repaid in 8 monthly instalments, "any one of which becoming due made the whole due" (?) £32.10 advanced on it. Cross examn. brings out that wife ill. signed note in nightgown early in morning. threatened to knock head against wall if she refused. to "spill some one's blood". to forge her name. slapped her face. Police. D.N. 21.12.83.

Enticing a man out of doors to murder him. ~~He~~ One of the murderers lets victim's horse out of stable. then goes & shouts outside his door that his horse has got out. When he runs out to catch horse they shoot him

Ireland. Telegram 14.3.84

Similarity of name. François Thurot, roving from home, made the acq^ce of an Irish smuggler bearing Thurot's family name of Farrell. (he had taken his mothers name (his g.f^r being Irish. Capt. Farrell). The Irishman told him he w^d find friends in the O' Farrells, who were still a flourishing house in Connaught. Thurot started for Ireland with his friend – they quarrelled at the Isle of Man, & parted. Thurot never reaching the O'Fs.

Shep^n Mall^t. Aug^st 1803

Dog-fighting. Man owned bull terrier, wh. beat every dog of its size in neighb^d. He fought it with a much stronger dog, wh. it beat after severe struggle. As it lay panting on ground he hounded upon it a young dog, saying his dog still had pluck for another battle. Game & lacerated this dog had for the first time to yield. Owner so enraged at loss of match that he killed his dog.

Old. D.C.C. Jan 5. 1826.

Mail about to start; animals restive; upset coach: a gentleman killed: he was a clerk in the banking house of Jones & Co, Manchester, & had with him £100,000 for the use of the banks there. ib.

Countryman sold woodcock to innkeeper at Barnstaple for 1s. 6d. watched where the bird was deposited in larder: stole it: resold it. ib.

Numbers of Spanish refugees begging in Dorset &c Vol 2. ib.

Yeovil Glove-trade. Its importance – evil conseq^ces anticipated from the measures (i.e. free trade) about to be adopted by His majesty's ministers affecting the admission

of French gloves into this country are already seriously felt. If Ministers persist in such measure ... ruin to honest tradesmen .. deprive thousands of poor of means of subsistence. The trade has of late years much extended. Within last 12 months skins dressed in Yeovil & neighb.d from 27000 to 30,000 by which not less than from £1400 to £1500 per week was distributed in wages to men, women, & children ... extending to villages 25 miles off. The country peasant with 6 or 7/- a week was, as well as the town labourer, exclusively earnings of wife & children in sewing gloves to obtain a comfortable subsistence. The number of skins now dressed does not exceed 15000 or 16000 weekly, in consq. of this anticipated change of commercial policy. Many hands discharged.*

D.C.C. Feb. 1826.

Man, farmer, in his parlour is seen through window by woman in street to pay for what he had from a pocket book of notes. When he comes out she accosts him, accompanies him across ch.-yd. where she thrusts her hand into his breast pocket & takes out notes. ib.

Attempt to poison by mixing arsenic in a parcel of sugar, & putting the parcel among the groceries in cart of intended victims coming home from market. ib.

Waggon returning from fair, full of persons: breaks down: many injured, several being intoxicated. ib.

Wife pushes husband downstairs & kills him, he having come home drunk. ib.

* Later on in the year — "the importers of Fch. gloves do not meet with the encouragem.t they expected" &c. D.C.C.

Abduction – by telling young lady her mother was ill. Then, on journey, telling her that was only an excuse to prevent the schoolmistress, at whose school the girl was, knowing the truth – that her father was in the power of some one, & that by her secret marriage with abductor she will place him in a position to help her father, i.e. by giving abductor power over her property.

Abduction of Miss Turner. Apr. 6. 1826. D.C.C.

Fatal Pugilism – "One of the men planted a right handed lunging blow on the temple of his adversary, who fell & lived but 2 hrs. 1826. D.C.C.

Elopement intercepted – Young lady plans to elope with a young man, her neighbour, to whom her father objects. She goes first, he to follow & meet her in London. Her father misses her – goes to young man, & under threats makes him tell where they are going to meet. Swan with Two necks he says. He is then kept back at home, while her father takes his place & meets dau. at the Swan. ib

Highway robbery. Woman & son driving home. Man asks for a lift. He then knocks son out of cart, & robs woman. ib.

Mechanic walking along road towards Plymouth falls in with "a corporal's guard, escorting a deserter". Walks & talks with corporal – tells him he has been a soldier – (this untrue) – that he was once a sergeant in the 52d, & enjoyed a pension of 15d a day. Soldier asks him for his discharge; he cannot produce it; corpl. handcuffs him, & he is committed to the county gaol till the regt. has been communicated with. ib.

Bankrupt. A meeting of the Commissioners under the bankruptcy of Mr Harvey of Launceston, banker, took place at the White Hart inn there, for the purpose of his final examination. At the close of the proceedings Mr H. laid his gold watch & pocket-money on the table; but they were immediately returned by the unanimous voice of the creditors present. The senior commiss.r Mr Jonkin addressed Mr Harvey & said he had been a commissioner for a number of years but in all his experience he had never yet .... more honourably. His balance sheet was the most satisfactory that he had seen on any similar occ.n & his creditors - a great many of whom were present - ought to feel perfectly well satisfied with his conduct. The other commrs Mr B. & Mr F. concurred & the meeting - full of sympathy for Mr Harvey. Old J.C.C. 1826.

Accident to a team of horses near Sherborne - momentary negligence of the driver who, ploughing near a boggy ditch gave wrong direction to horses, & the fore horse in making a quick turn fell in, dragging with him the remainder of the team. Heads of horses raised above the mire, by which means 3 of them were rescued from suffocation; but the 4th a valuable colt worth 40 gs was taken out dead. it

Exchequer bills stolen - eight for £100 each. Carried by them in his umbrella. Left his umbrella in coffee room of inn when he went to bed. it was supposed to belong to somebody else - examined - bills fell out it

Spring gun - its contents struck knee of trespassing young man - gave him lock-jaw, of which he died. ib.

End of Lotteries in England May 1826. ib.

Four bags of wheat discovered by miller this man outside mill door at 6 a.m. when going to begin work - wonder whose they are - but they grind them. ib.

Lottery.

"Carroll resp^ly inf^s the Public that by act of P. the Lottery to be drawn on Wed^y 3^d May is the very last but one that can ever be submitted. [Twenty thous^d £s. can now be gained for a very few pounds..... In this Scheme all the popular points of late Lotteries are retained.... Six prizes of £21,000 &c.. All to be decided in one day. Wed^y 3^d of May. Tickets & Shares are now on Sale at Carroll's Fortunate offices No 19. Cornhill... A variety of numbers are also selling by the following agents. (Here follows a list of Booksellers, Druggists, Ironmongers, &c. in Dorset towns - e.g. Way^m Blandy^d.)"

Advt. in Old D.C.C. Apl. 20. 1826.

Supposed Dead - & devoured by cannibals on the Coast of New Zealand - but the young man (named Griffiths) arrived home a few days since at Devonport - He belonged to the Ship Countess of Morley, & in an affray with the natives he was left as slain by his comrades, 2 yrs since. It seems that while preparing his body for a sumptuous repast he recovered from their merciless belabouring - which astonished the natives - Chief adopted him as son - was treated with great kindness - escaped by swimming to the ship - ib.

Mistake – Mr A. horsewhips Mr B., mistaking him for Mr C. an Italian gentleman whom he much resembles – Duel – &c ib.

Husband & wife quarrelling – husband aims blow at wife – daughter rushes between – is killed by the blow ib.

Gamekeeper treads upon the wire of a spring gun which he has timely set, & receives about 30 shots in the leg. ib

Young lady engaged to respectable cloth manufr. at Leeds – he calls to see her on his way home – the family have retired – a light in her room – he stands upon a lower window sill to reach & speak to her [tap her wn. with walking stick] She hears something – calls her father – he goes downstairs, & seeing figure of man against sky on wn. sill stabs through the glass at him with a sword & wounds him mortally in abdomen ib.

On Monday last the annual exhibition of the Maypole at Fordington attracted a large concourse of people to the spot – Weather unfavourable – but no lack of merriment – Dancing on the green was kept up till a late hour – ib. 1.6.26

Felo de se. Privately buried at 10 o'clock at night – ib.

Sale of wife. Man at Brighton led a tidy looking young woman up to one

of the stalls in the market, with a halter round her neck, & offered her for sale. A purchaser was soon found, who bought her for £ 30/- which he paid, & went off with his bargain amid the sneers & laughter of the mob, but not before the transaction was regularly entered by the clerk of the market book & the toll of 1 shilling paid. He also paid 1/- for the halter, & another 1/- to the man who performed the office of auctioneer. We understand they were country people, & that the woman has had 2 ch.n by her husband, one of whom he consents to keep, & the other he throws in as a makeweight to the bargain.

ib. 25 May. 1826 - from Brighton Gaz.e

Funeral passing inn. One of the bearers (women) suddenly left her station & ran in to inn - The young lady was intoxicated ib.

House & small cart fall over bridge into stream - on account of the horse, taking fright, becoming restive, & backing against bank - The man, wife, & young woman found themselves in deep water - Cart turned over & overwhelmed them - After sinking & rising two or three times young w. found herself entangled with the horse, clinging round his neck, the poor animal at the same time plunging & endeavouring to regain the land, wh. he so far effected as to enable the young woman to catch hold of a small willow twig, from wh. she was immediately torn by struggles of horse. Seized another - one of the reins entangled round arm - cut the rein with knife - horse fell back & was drowned - Only the y. woman saved. ib.

.6.26

Suicide – Mr Cousins lent a set of swindlers his acceptances to bills amount^g to £89, for wh. in return they gave their acceptance at a shorter date – when they became due, parties had decamped, bills dishonoured. Mr. C. followed them to London – returned dejected, fatigued, borne down by the feelings of having been duped ... advantage of his good nature ... hung himself from tester of bed by his cravat. Wife knew nothing of motive of his journey, or anything of the matter.

ib.

Somerset Election. Ilchester – (Hunt opposed Sir T. Lethbridge.) 1826.
The voice of Mr H. was heard long before he was seen. &c. – At 10 the Sheriff took his seat in the court house – called upon each of the poll-clerks ... B, one of them, objected to by Mr H on ground he kept the P.O.
B. (looking up at Mr H) That's another falsehood .....
Sir T. L. (turning round & looking full in Mr H's face) What is that you say, Sir? .....
A number of voters stood forward & declared their readiness to take the oath
Mr H; Ay, they will do it without quivering the lip. There is not a man in that group (pointing to the Huntites) who is not etc ..... What do you think of that Sir T.? Sir T. smiled, but made no observation ..... Mr H. (looking contemptuously at Sir T.) They are no slaves – they are not like your dependents. Mine are all honest men Voter; We are as honest as Sir Thomas & are ready to take the oath
Mr H. Those are honest faces, Sir T. No quivering here. (Laughter in

which Sir T. joined) It was said yesterday that no honest man would vote for them

A Voter: Any man who says, I am not an honest man is a rogue.....

Sir T.: The conduct of this person is most outrageous...

Sir T. L. looked sternly in Hunt's face, & said, This conduct is not to be endured.

Sir T. L. smiled & turned away his head contemptuously.....

(Here Sir T. L. & Mr H. looked at each other in so ferocious a manner that many of the spectators who were not aware that words may be used long before blows are resorted to, expected immediate violence.)

Sir T. to Mr H. "How dare you direct such language to me?

Mr H.: To you! ye, ye (mimicking Sir T. L.) To you & the other slave-driver.

Sir T. L.: It is useless to address the language which is current among gentlemen to such a person.....

One of the voters: We are as honest as he is. (looking towards Sir T.) &c &c

(ib. June 29. 1826.

Mr H. proposed three groans for Mr W... The groans were loud & long.)

Passion. Young men fight about a young woman. one dies from excessive passion.
ib.

Lady Erskine. Fascinating straw bonnet-makers apprentice. Ld E. fell in love with her. said his name was Mr Thomas. & she consented to be his wife without knowing

anything of his rank & circums. Lived happily – he grew disturbed by her alienations about the children [grew tired of her] – Separation – he dies – she in poverty – wd have been starved to death but for kindness of strangers – – also her youngest child, because she wd not part from him (though a provision for him, as for the other three, if she wd give him, or her, up.) ——— – — – – – – – – it. July 27. 26.

A gentleman bets £1000 agst a well known sporting gentn that he will travel as a wandering minstrel for 6 months, pay recen & expences, & save £100. Has commenced his tour – a number of small bets on both sides.

it.

Window open. Hot weather – 2 ladies go to bed leaving w. open – Thieves.

it.

Dorchester Races – 1826. Aug 15 & 16.

Bread on Waters &c: –

A few years ago (a person) having all the manners of a gentleman but very much reduced in life drew the attention of Mr Finsman by frequently coming to his shop for small bits of meat; from which, he entered into conversation with him .... great distress ..... supplied him & with meat for twelve months & became his friend in other respects .... Man disappeared – six years ago – It now turns out ..... very large property in Devon; at which place he died a few months ago leaving Mr Finsman the estate, worth £500 a year. Mr F. will soon take possession.

ib.

Case of Doe on the demise of the Revd G. Wood v. Revd Morton Colson – in wh. St Peters Ch. is proved to have been a Chapel to Trinity. D.C.C. July 27. 1826.

Men sent to pull down a cottage on moor — woman who lives there says "The first man who enters this house I'll chop down with this hook". Man takes out unloaded pistol to intimidate her — she wounds him — taken into custody — Tried at assizes — His Lp. asked the prisoner if any of her relations wd be bound for her future good behaviour — fortunate wound not fatal — She said she had no friends in court — — — Acquitted — it —

Countryman sells 2 heifers at fair for £14. Coming home loses the notes — those who find them will not let him have them unless he tells numbers — it.

Man to rob another, knocks him off his horse at night with a rail, torn from hedge it

Cobbett in his Register says his right arm was so much pulled & shaken by salutations of the people.. that next morning he wd not lift it to tie his cravat. it.

The Brightonians are in the dumps from absence of his majesty (Geo IV. had decided to live there no more — pavilion sold &c.) many buildings are stopped in their progress — first rate houses let at £20. July 13. 26.

Narrow lane — two horsemen meet — heads of two rival county families. each politely requests the other to go back — neither will. One takes newspaper from pocket — reads it through from the "No." to "printed for &c". Occup.d 3 or 4 hrs sun gets low — "Will you lend paper to me when you have done." (Edin.g Obs.r) it.

A horse – as long as, (or in presence of defdt. pltff handles him according to directions) defendant handles him he is quiet & perfect – directly he is taken away to be managed by plaintiff alone he is incurably vicious.

id. 13 July '26.

Suicide – Climbs tree – along a lateral branch – flings himself off – head is caught in fork –

id.

Advertisement of last lottery: –

~~There~~ "In a few days the Lotteries end for ever! [There will be no opp.ty of getting a large fortune for a small sum after next Tuesday: on that day the very last drawing to be allowed in this kingdom will take place. Six matchless prizes of £30,000 ..... will be drawn the 18th of this month – next Tu. – last & only drawing that will be allowed in this Kingdm after wh. all lotteries prohibd by Act of P. [Tickets & Shares are now on Sale" &c. ... B. Harney, Dorchr." &c.

id 13. July '26.

Advt. –

"Turnpike Tolls to be Let. Notice is hereby given that the tolls arising at the Toll gates upon the T.P.Rs. called or known by the names of Dordington Moor Gate & Longbredy Gate will be let by auc. to the best bidr at the County H. in Dor. on Monday 14th Aug. next betw. hrs 12 & 2 in the manner directed by act passed 3d yr. reign Geo IV ("for regulating T.P.Rs") wh. tolls produced last yr. the foll.g sums (that is to say) [F. M. £621, [L. 386. [above the exp. of collecting them, & will be put up at those sums respectly .... Best bidder ... pay 1 month in advce.

of the rent at wh. such Tolls may be let, & give security with suffic.t sureties to satisf.n of Trustees S.d T.P.R. for payment of rest of money monthly. J. T. King. & Tho.s Coombs. Clks. to Trustees of S.d T.P.Rs. Dor. July 10. '26.

Great Heat — "Hills have caught fire in Scotland" — burning several days" 200 sheep destroyed — forest of Mar on fire. Prayers in Ch.s for rain. Haymakers fall dead — visit.n of God" — boy with.t hat, brain fever — ib.

Assizes — For stealing 3 cows — sentenced to death — Salisbury — ib.

School Adv.ts — The Rev.d ... who has been accustomed to the tuition of youth for many years .... a select number of Pupils ... // Scholastic duties of her establish.m.t // Gent.n designed for mercantile pursuits .... they are parlour boarders ... profession.l gent.n of eminence in the departments of Fch. Dr. Mus. Dancing &c ..... Terms .... Letter of the accomplishments separately 4gs. ... present vacation will terminate .... ib.

Epitaph (Some time since) in Herts — "Rem.br me as you pass by | As you are now so once was I | As I am now so you must be | Therefore prepare to follow me". (Someone wrote under — "To fol. you I'm not content | unless I knew w. way y. went.") ib.

Fortune Teller — Salisbury Assizes — Ann Hill — aged 66, dressed in singular fashion in some of the decayed finery of a century & half back — got a girls clothes entirely away from her: w.d demand flannel petticoat. Threaten to

take from her the power of speech & motion – girl takes it off – another time her apron & shawl, when walking out. Thus all her clothes & money had been obtained under pretence of getting the girl a partner for life.

ib. July 20. 26.

<u>The man made drunk to marry</u> – The King v. Brown, Waters & Masters – ("Salisbury assizes") dispute between rival parishes – the overseers of psh. of Cranborne charging officers of psh. of Gamelan with a conspiracy to shift the maint.ce of a pauper from latter to former psh. The case:–

John Cuidy, pau. of Cranb. was charged by pau. female of Gam. with being father of a child about to become chargeable to psh. Hereupon officers of psh. summoned J.C. before them, talked to him so alarmingly about being sent to jail that partly by threats & partly by persuasion they got his consent to make an honest woman of the girl. Lest he should cool upon his rash promise they never let him out of their hands from that time till the consum.n of the m.ge. They plied him plentifully with ale & good cheer at a pub.h. & were not sparing in their own particip.n, so that the unpot.te pau. was intox. when he took bride to Ch. Conseq. was that both parties became chargeable to psh. of Cranb. & hence the present indictment for a conspiracy. (Proved that J.C. was not a pauper – parish not guilty.)

ib. July 20. 26.

<u>Coach upset.</u>

Crofts v. Waterhouse. Coach leaves Salisbury – hill after crossing Avon. driving down which the c. was upset. Defence – Cottages round which the road turned sharply had been pulled down previous day ("They left S. at 1. a.m.

—road clear—

it was a fine starlight night, & the moon near its full & upset at Harnham Hill") also a fog. Coachman had been accustomed to keep his eye on gable end of cottages - missing them he turned too quickly & went over foundations. The turn was admitted to be dangerous - &c ib.

Wm. Wheatley, "a respectable looking man of 50, with powdered hair &c", charged with...

ib

Whipping a soldier. - "Tiverton" - 2 Batn. 32d Regt. passed through - a court martial was held here on one of the men belonging to the band (before Col. M.) for threatening the life of one of comrades. Sentenced to receive 150 lashes - which was executed ~~fr~~ on him at a short distance from the town.

ib. (last page)

Transportation. "Portsmouth July 29." One hundred convicts were removed from the hulks at this place to on board the Woodford, Chapman, for Van Diemen's Land, also having stores on board for that colony. ib. Aug 3.

Night: threshing wheat. "Hampshire" - 100 sheaves of wheat thrashed in field at midnight [spreading cloth &c] & wheat carried off by thieves. ib.

Returned Soldier - "Exeter Assizes." Wm. Dodd - 35 - Assaulting Sarah German - 21st July. Formerly a soldier in E. Indies - from wh. he returned 6 weeks since. Acquired some property in India, & has succeeded to some patrimony in this country - was married the day after the offence, & was apprehended

as he & his wife were leaving the Ch. Sarah G. pretty girl, apparently innocent & artless, 15. Servant – Got leave from mistress to go to Moreton Hampstead fair – abt. 2 miles distant, her mother living close to the town of M. H., & she was to sleep at mother's, & return to mistress at 7 in morning. At the fair many rooms – with another young woman, who afterwd. left her. At the Bell Inn there was dancing – went into dancing room – About 2 in morning saw prisoner there – asked her in whisper to go with him – she declined also in whisper. Was coming away – prisoner followed – made her drink from tumbler of spirits – He came out with her & sd she shd. not go to mothers but to her master's. Took her arm by force & led her in that direction. They passed by a fairing stall, fair still going on; stopped to purchase a fairing for her master's children. Went onwd. into fields..... Arrived at mistress's in morning. – Witnesses for prisoner called – Mother of his the sweetheart (now wife) her brother, & the waiter of the inn were present, & took no notice of prisoner's conduct – he was drunk... It came out that he had paid his addresses to Sweetht. 16 years ago, before leaving for Indies – She had been faithful to her promise to him during 14 yrs. absence, & on his return arrangemts were made for marriage which took place as above. ib Aug 3. 1826.

<u>Fashions for August, of this period</u> – Morning dress – pelisse robe of jacconot muslin, embroidered – Pelerine cape – sleeves to fit the arm: scalloped embroidered muslin at wrist, turned upwards. Coral necklace: red silk slippers

ib.

Marine Costume for Seaside – India-muslin dress – belt of celestial blue riband round waist – collar cape – Chemisette tucker – Mancherons à la Psyche of muslin edged with lace, to sleeves. gold bracelets clasped by emerald brooch. White gros de Naples hat – crown adorned with large tulips, strings celestial blue – amber necklace & earrings. it

Races. accident – Salisbury – In the last heat a farmer crossed the course as Hongourmont was coming up. Horse struck him, & threw rider to great distance – rider & horse seriously injured. it

A sort of Jimmy ——. "Lopes v Andrews." ("Exeter assizes") The Tavy runs through plaintiffs estate (along the side of it, apparently) – defts. allowed to dig from their side of river under it to other side, for lead ore. But Sir Manasseh Lopes had no idea that they wd dig so far: actually ran their shafts under till he expected them to make appearance under drawing room wws. . . .

Mr Selwyn called upon the jury (for the defts) to lay aside any prejudices in favour of the worthy bart. (!) in justice to his clients: & if any of them had observed the splendid hospitality & munificence at Marlstow House, & had partaken of its festivities, he entreated them at least to endeavour to forget circs so likely to misld their judgt. They might also be influenced by fact that plaintiff had attracted pub. attn as a Senator (!); but ... bound to look at case as between ordinary indivls .... On one occsn the defts took the worthy bart. in boared boat to view works. – In a moment of extravagance he gave 6d to be divided among the 6 who had rowed him ..... – it – Aug 3. 26.

Unworthy manager. "The King v. Wm. Henry Ellis." ("Exeter Assizes")

An indictment, charging prisoner with stealing cheese &c. prop.y Sarah Newman. Had been for sev.l years in employ of Mr N. deceased, a grocer of extensive business in Exeter: since Mr N's death had been in empl. of Mrs N. who carried on business for benefit of self & 9 children. Mr N. had formed so good an op.n of Ellis that he spoke of him in highest terms in his will — & left him gold watch chain as a rememb.ce, observing that any more substant.l prof of rep.n was unnec.y, in conseq. prisoner being good circ.s (is a man of prop.y) Losses discov.d by Mrs N. & eldest son — youth 19. Searching prisoner's mother's house, where he lived, a quantity of property was found. — Guilt.y liable to transp.n for 14 yr.s. [Here it is plain that Mrs N. set aside her own judgm.t entirely, in trust in her trust.d.]

The defence was that there was a conspiracy against Ellis. Some shillings were marked, put into till, prisoner seen to go to till & take out shillings; but he had no intent.n of stealing them. ib. Aug 3. 26.

Horse stealing — Very prevalent at this date — "judges seem determined to check the prevalence of the crime." ib.

Clergyman. said to have been an actor under another name formerly — at Covent Garden. Rev.d Tho.s Snow. ib.

Clergyman's secession — reason he gives is that, having doubts upon Bapt.m he engaged curate — Found that curate had far stronger obj.ns

— "Original notices" ib. July 20. 26.

Blandford Races. August 2. ——— ib.

General Garth. described as "an officer much beloved by the late King" –

"Elopement" Capt. G. (Tom Garth?) son of Genl. Garth; & Lady Astley. Both young. She fled at 1 in morning with^t hat or bonnet. leaving everything, even her purse & money behind her – so high minded was she, in consq. of having brought no fortune to husband. He rich: they poor. ib. Aug 3.

A free-&-easy actor told me he had passed 3 festive days at seat of Marq. & March^ss of — with^t any invit^n; convinced (as proved to be the case) that my L. & my Lady, not being on speaking terms, w^d each suppose the other had invited him. Reynolds's Life & Times. ib. Aug 10

Gipsy – gets a woman to place £100 in notes, in a packet, in family bible, for fortune telling purposes. Calls w^ee it is done. Changes packet for a worthless one. When the woman examines it a long time after, gipsy never reappearing, finds it does not contain her notes ib. Aug 10.

Pugilism. man challenged to fight by a stranger. Is killed by stranger, who is never known – proved that deceased was the aggressor. ib Aug 10.

Dress of this period – Country – brown surtout coat, cord breeches, top boots – ib

Fire – wasp's nest – burning the latter set fire to stubble field – ran to hedge – thence to stacks – all the produce of farm for that year burnt – ib.

"Horse stealing." The horse fair at Winchcomb, nr Cheltenham — desperate gangs of these ruffians — An experienced farmer suffered an apparently respectable young man to jump into the saddle of his horse on pretence of making trial of his paces, while he took charge of a showy but worthless animal which was offered him in exchange — thief galloped off.

Mr Jones took a valuable cob to sell — surrounded by a party of confederates — Their stratagem to have the horse led down a lane to try paces having failed, Jones was induced by a pretended purchaser to enter the Inn on the pretext that it was not prudent to expose money in fair ..... Jones running back to the Inn door found the horse ~~go~~ had been ridden off by the "purchaser". He ran after — was beset by a crowd of the thief's accomplices offering to purchase — Breaking through he came within sight of ~~a~~ the stolen horse & rider. He overtook Mr Smith surgeon (M.S.) riding home, who assisted him in pursuit; just as he had seized the bridle, & was about to secure the culprit, an accomplice galloped up from a wood, & struck him such a blow with a bludgeon as to fling him from his horse & split his hat completely. Nothing daunted Mr Smith, having recovered, intrepidly resumed pursuit on horseback; & aided by Mr Slater, accompanied by Jones (on foot) & two young farmers. Thieves were so closely followed that their pursuers had them frequently in view ~~in which~~ until they reached Whichwood Forest — lost them. (Caverns there, it is said). (Quot from Cheltenham Chronicle) 16 Aug/10. 1826.

Plantations on fire – 10 acres of firs destroyed – sudden shifting of the wind saved the owner's residence – supposed to be the work of an incendiary from being fired in 3 places. (It was a time of drought) ib.

Man accidentally kills his son when chastising him. ib.

Cuckoo – cuckoo! Some miners were employed in blasting rocks on the banks of the Tarn when a cuckoo approached them & gave forth his monotonous note. "For whom does he sing?" said one of the miners. – "[For you probably [That can't be, as I am not married: but it is pps. for Peter" [I defy him, s^d Peter for I know my wife to be virtuous. It is Brant that he is singing to. [Why sh^d you think so? s^d B. [Because every one says that Cavalie is on very good terms with y^r wife... It is probable that they are now together for you see he has not come to his work this morning. B. on hearing this [s^d nothing but presently] returned to village, & found door shut. Knocked, but got no answer. Then climbed up to a window, & on getting into his room saw C. & his wife jumping in terror from bed. Seized knife; stabbed C. Guilty wife tore her hair, beat her breast, & called on her h. to give her the same death. [But] Brant molested her not. Gave himself up. ib Aug 10.26.

Bather, on returning to dress, finds his pockets have been picked by a gent^n who sat near his clothes reading ib. Aug 17.

Theatre Royal Weymouth. A melancholy charm attaches to it — when we enter it our eyes are involuntarily directed to the once regal box: we reflect how often that revered & almost idolized father of his people, the late King has sat on that spot ... wept at the fictitious sorrows of a Siddons, laughed at the humours of a Quick ... the whole of the dingy & tattered drapery of cobwebs, which hung in such festoons, are entirely swept away — no spiders dancing on their tight & slack ropes ... as formerly. ib. Aug 17. /26.

Travelling by kites. Bath to London: a large K. & a pilot: 18 or 20 miles an h. ib. Aug 24. /26

Returned husb^d. 27 years absent native village: met wife with 2^d husb^d.: would not interfere: preferred single blessed^s & lived on (apparently) alone in same place. ib Aug 24/26

Identity concealed ~~Abduction — Ruse~~ Street to the Court so crowded with persons waiting to see the lady as to be dangerous for her: four ladies were therefore dressed like her in every respect — mourning & thick veil — & when the four came out nobody c^d say wh. was the real one — the 4 going in diff^t directions. ib.

Arrest hindered — A writ against a person had been lodged with T., one of the Sheriffs officers, & had by him been transferred to one of his men for execution. Man accord^ly repaired to residence of party, knocked, was admitted. Advanced to object of his pursuit: in act of making his caption with usual famil^r tap on shoul^r he dropped down dead. Debtor made good his escape — — ib.

Gambling — A servant loses £150 at a gaming table on the race course: then pledged watch; lost: returned home & hung himself. Savings of years. it Aug 24/26

Flight of defend.t on bail. "Flight of Wm Wakefield" (abduction of Miss Turner ante p. 29) Lancaster. Aug 21. At half past 9 Mr Justice Park took seat on bench, & directed that the learn.d counsl. engaged for the prosec.n, & the deft. shd. informed arrival. 5 min. aft.ds Mr Brougham came into court & moved that Wm W. shd be called upon his recognizances.

Mr R. the Crier called deft. 3 times upon his recognizce of £2,000, but he did not appear. The sureties, D. Davies of Macclesfield, Doctor of Durham, & Jno Cuthbert, of S., Kent, were called upon 3 times to produce body of W. W., wh. they had undert.n to have here this day, or to forfeit their recogs.ces of £1,500.

Mr Justice P.: Is there any reason suppose deft. not in court? Probably he is prevented appearing by the crowd.

Mr Brougham: Mr Denison, attorney for deft. says, my lord, that deft. is not forthcoming

Mr Just. P. (to Mr D.) Have you any reason to believe that deft. not be forthcoming?

Mr D. He will not appear my lord.

Mr J.ce P.: Let the recogs.ces of W. W. & of his sureties Dr D. & Mr C. be estreated.

Mr B. The deft. W. W. having absconded I have humbly to move yr Lp. for a bench warrant against him.

Mr J. P. Let the warrant be prepared..... Warrant made out.

it. Aug 24. 1826.

Great distress & poverty in the country at this period (1826). Suicides: horse-stealing: highway robbery frequent. Talk of grant of pub. money necessary.

Fall of Tousmen. "Somersetshire": At Frome - several persons - formerly considerable business - clothiers, & ranked among most respect^le tradesmen of town - subsisting on parish allowance, wh. they obtain by breaking stones on the road. We are sorry that no hopes yet present themselves of improvt. in the commerce of this once active & thriving town. Those who wish to engage in the woollen manufre. wd. do well in engaging in that business at Frome, as there are now upwds. of 5000 out of regular employ - poor rates exceed £1000 a month - Qrly. Bath Journal. ib.
(see also p. 53)

"Cheddar": ~~Fair~~ Priddy Fair: Desperate Assaults & robberies: gangs of gipsies from Bristol: women related to them are employed in the Conduct of E.O. tables, or other low species of gambling. After nightfall resp^ble people who had been dining in booths cd. not go outside - obliged to remain - &c. ib. Aug 31.

Depôt of stolen horses. ("Horse Stealing") At a p. house kept by a female - the ostler concerned: the chief delinquent not yet caught. ib.

Pugilism. Fatal - by striking under ear - also a case where the beaten man seizes a shovel & kills the victor by a blow on temple - ib.

Gentleman strolling musician. The Scotch military gent^n. who is playing

the bagpipes about the country for a wager of 1000 £ was at Lincoln on Mon. said to be a Col. Macdonell: servant takes money; or as the paper says "receives the largess of the public" 6ft high: air of gent: spectacles: like Lord C.: number of ladies interested & anxious to see: liberal tips: jean or fustian dress – is it a trick? ib Oct 5. 26.

Jealousy &c. Mr M. suspects improper intimacy between his wife & Mr. H. The wife's brother suggests that Mr H. call on Mr M. to assure & prove to him that his suspicions are groundless, at an interview at wh. are to be present Mr & Mrs M., with mutual friends, &c. Mr H. goes down from London to Birmingham accordingly. On the approach of Mr M. however, Mr H. conceals himself in closet – Mr. M. discovering him pulls a pistol from pocket. &c – & is only just prevented murdering Mr H. ib.

Decapitation – Head of boy squeezed off by mill – father enters & sees his son's body jumping about without a head! quot. fr. Tyne Mercury. ib.

False sweetheart. Young lady staying at the house of her intended, near Stroud, to be married to him, after a courtship of 3 years. On the morning of the wedding she was missing from her room. Window close to canal: it was thought she had drowned herself; young man distracted; canal dragged: To the surprise of all at 9 o'clock no Ch. bells rang out a merry peal, & a messenger arrived to state that young lady was safely united to a cousin of her intended, after a courtship in secret of 10 days (while staying here) ib.

Stolen property returned – The suspected man, a neighbour, being addressed as "Tom", &c; "now didst'n' thee take my spoons" &c. by fellow-townspeople – notably Mrs —. after inward struggle – says he did – "and thee sh't have 'em again". It gives all the property back to his neighbours. seems greatly relieved ib.

Singer.
~~Actress~~ - mistress of Calcraft of Wareham. Miss Bride: she succeeded Mrs Bellamy as his mistress. He leaves sums of from £5000 to £10,000 to his children by these ladies. to Miss B. an annuity of £1,000. a sum of £3,000. & another sum to expire on her death or marriage. She married, & became Mrs Lefevre. ib. Sept 14. 26.

Elusion. Gent. enters silversmith's - buys spoons, salt cellars &c - his elegant gig waiting outside - asks shopkeeper to allow his boy to accompany him to his chambers, & he will pay the bill. Gent. drives boy up obscure street - gets out with the silver, telling boy to wait in gig. Does not return. Gig hired. ib.

Soldier. M. Quin, 65th, private; a party ordered out at 4. a.m. to fire at a target in a field near the town (Kilkenny, where regt. quartered). ~~Quin~~ ~~[illegible]~~ On the ground 2. found opp.t to load his musket - muzzle to right breast & naked toe to trigger. "I can endure this no longer:" died of the shot. ib.

Horse dealers. one of Westbury, other of Wells. Agree to change horses i.e. "chop" next morning the Wy mans was found dead. He goes to Wells, & says he has

altered his mind: asks him to change again. After some cons^n the other agrees, on cond^n he be paid 10^s/- w boot. It is done. W^d man then finds delivered to him the dead body of his own horse, wh. has also died. ib.

Tied to a Gatepost by robbers, (money being taken) - found by a waggoner. ib.

Frome: does not recover from the depression like the towns in the north. 400 weavers & shearmen are at work on t.p. roads, widening & levelling, a great improvem^t, paid by fund, partly contrib^d by London com^ee, partly by opulent inhab^ts, partly by ratepayers. They hope the posts will soon be open for all descriptions of grain.. Population of this once flourishing town consists about 13,000, 8000 of whom dep^t on cloth manufacture. ib Sept 21/26.

Sherborne Annual Diversions - cudgel playing &c - terminated in favour of the Dorset players - band on the stage played select pieces. ib.

The body of a rich Jew, who died at hotel in Cheltenham, taken to London neatly encased in lead on roof of one of our stage coaches at the contract price of 3^s/- a pound ib

Horse painting - Farmer loses his horse - finds him in a field so painted as to make it difficult to recognise him - black legs were white, & marks put on forehead & other part. ib.

Yellham Hill cutting made – 1826. it – 28 Sept.

Game plentiful this year (1826) Exeter coach via Basingstoke brings to town each journey from 200 to 300 head of game: on one 60 hares, 150 partridges &c – it.

Dead – Woman comes on a visit to friend – finds her dead & buried. it

Cornish Wrestling – 2000 persons assemb.d bowling green ~~City~~ Eagle tavern City R.d to witness the Cornish wrestling. The sport was finished by Warren a Cornish man & ab.t Cann the Devonshire Champion, who contended for 1.st prize – 10 sovs. won by Cann – ~~very~~ muscular, ab.t 30. 2.d prize, 6 sovs. to Warren – it.

Transported – Allen, convd. manslaughter, Bucks assizes, 1825, has written home from V. Diemen's L. States that he has (1826) £65 a year & board for managing a farm. it.

Coach robbed – of parcel containing £1000 country bank notes – it

Gone down. Hindon market (Wills – old clock) some years ago an important one – now on Thursday exhibited 42 pigs 2 baskets of butter 3 butchers stalls. The rates on small houses are more than the rent! it Oct 12. 26

The "Lady of a Noble Lord". Closes windows of house during day: night throws them open – house illuminated – apart from husb.d – deranged – it

A Drover – puts cattle into field close to inn he is going to stay at for the night – swears at them because they won't go in: innkeeper reproaches, &c – ib

Wonderful sketches on a wall, when the people get up one morning at Turnham Green. (skeletons &c, it seems; called Death's Doings]: done by a young man out of employ, at a very early hour, to divert his mind for dwelling on his wretched situation [& to prevent suicide] ib Oct 10. 26.

Coffin used to convey smuggled liquor across public bridge, Aberdeen – barrier, "a few decent looking men". [also in Dorset] ib.

Scarcity of news. – 1750 Leicester Journal – editor compelled to have the Bible "to help him out", so great was the dearth of news. Began with 1st Gen. & got to 10th Ex. before anything happened. ib.

Treasure. Woman begs man to meet her at 11. p.m. on down, with box & pickaxe – there is buried treasure, [& she is not strong enough to dig] ib.

Honest principle – Mr Everett of Crockerton, Wilts, failed in 1815 as a clothier, paying 5/- in pound; died shortly after leaving widow & children. Recently (1826) the widow's brother died, leaving £20,000 between the 2 sons & the dau. of w. [– interest of dau's share to m. for life –] The two sons have paid their father's debt in full, leaving themselves only a few hundred pounds. ib

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Man addressed in Dartmouth street by police - (private clothes at this date) - draws sword from cane - (night): it seems that he had been cautioned by slip of paper through keyhole against attack, & this was his reason for carrying sword stick (29. who was going to attack?) ib

Next door neighbours - put up tickets in their w^ns each defaming other - ib.

Resurrection-men. Barrels of bodies, supposed to be buried, found on board vessel going to Scotland. They were for the anatomical schools: salted in. (reason of these doings was that at this date medical schools were not supplied from hospitals, as in France.) ib.

Smokers' [song] quaint lines.

All daintie meats I doe decrie [which feed men fat as swine [Who lives more frugally than I [that on a leaf can dine! [need no dripping-pans or crocks [Have no greased hands to wipe [my larder is a littel box, [my kitchen is a pipe! ib

Dead Passenger - Methodist preacher on journey to chapel to preach - is taken ill on hill near Sherborne - sits down - asks driver of cart to let him ride - gets up - when driver turns to ask him how he feels he is dead.

ib Oct 26.26.

Capt. Begg - shot sheriffs officer about to arrest him: escaped; & lived about England in disguise, & in privation: has at last called at army agents, & been taken ib.

open - house illuminated - apart from husb^d - deranged - ib

Cross-road burial ... a recent alteration in the law has abolished the practice of burying in the high road in cases of felo de se. The body is now allowed to be consigned to Ch. yd. .... An verdict of Suicide committed in a sound state of mind" was returned, & an order issued for her interment the same night ... But the hurried interment & the omission of the funeral service together with the hour at which it must take place (between 10 & 12 at night) are circumstances sufficiently appealing to the country people. (The girl was a young man's sweetheart, who sent him for arsenic, for no apparent reason). it.

Floating Candle – Woman's child falls into river (Tamar), & is washed away: she is told by neighbours that if she sticks a candle in a wooden bowl & sets it afloat, with a recommendatory prayer to St Nicholas, the bowl will stop over the corpse. The candle drifted against a boat load of hay & set it on fire, the flames of which communicated the fire to her house, & it was burnt to ashes. it.

Drowned – another pulled out – Child drowned in sea near Christchurch – In drawing for body of child the body of a man was brought ashore. it.

Public houses – late at night. Whereas ... P. Houses in the town (Weyth.) are kept open at late hours in the night or early in the morning .. Notice .. that ... after 11 at night for any other purpose than reception of travellers ... &c – it.
Nov 2. 26.

Bank Notes. ("Snow & others") – action of S s, Fleet St. bankers against

Ls, Doncaster bankers, to recover value of £200 £100 & £50. B of E. notes. Ls, in conseq. of illness of a clerk, sent porter to collect money amounting to £3000 in various sums, in London. Returning from B. of E. was hustled & robbed. Loss advertised: as Doncaster races were about to commence it was conjectured that an attempt might be made to get rid of such property there: banks of the town apprized by letter & handbills. But defts received the notes. Mr G. clerk in defts bank stated that they in daily habit of receiving several £20 B.E. notes. If they did not know the name of the party, the course was to enter in a book "received of strange gentn." Sometimes the name is asked. The practice is to take nos. of notes when they are remitted to London. During the race time there is no time for taking such minute particrs of as gentns names.... The notice respecting the stolen notes was on a table in the office: the nos of them were not entered.

Another clerk states that in his bank they do not take names of parties paying in notes provided they take the local notes in Exchange.

B. of E. clerks says, ~~might~~ not be 2 notes same no. & amt. but diffn dates. nos. run from 1 to 20,000 – then begin again. Verd. Plaintiff. at Nov 2. 26.

<u>Fraudulent Bills of Ex</u>: ("Savage v. Rich") Savage accepts bill for £1000. ... The defence set up was that deft. having occn. abt. 3 yrs since to raise money, a sum of £2,500, consented to accept bills to amt. of £15,000 in 15 bills of £1000 ea. These bills were to be accepted by him for benefit of a man named Rowe in Cornwall: they were negotiated by Mr Beare

of London, on cond.: that he sh.d receive 5 p.c per ann as commission for the trouble he had taken. This was stated by Beare himself, who gave evidence.

L.d C. J. s.d it was an infamous transaction. — [Beare s.d he had lost & not gained by it. [Deft. had accep.d 8 only of them; disposed of them with Rowe — afterwards sent to get them returned as he had received nothing for them. Rowe how.r made various excuses, & the bills were finally put in ag.st deft. [It then appeared they had passed through house of Hobson, (who had failed) & had come to Savage, who claimed to recover on it. [It was contended for deft. that bill been obt.d fraud.ly & that Hobson ought to have known, & that if pl.ff. did not know ~~the~~ he sh.d have inquired. Plaintiff s.d he had been ignorant of manner in wh. bill had been drawn. Verd. Pl.ff. it.

Blind Giant — His dimensions had attracted cupidity of an exhibitor, who had barely allowed him necessaries & kept him a sort of prisoner. age 19. it.

"Bligh v. Wellesley" — adultery — Naples, Genoa, Paris, &c — Nov 9. 26.
Dog wh. barked at visitors, banished from Mrs Bligh's room (she slept apart) it.
Pin stuck in shutter by l. maid — found next morning on ground: boot track. it.
Night dress — plain one, an ornamental one substituted by Mrs Bligh — — — — it.
(vide post. p. 93 & after)

Soldier ("Accid.ts & offences") Lisbon — condemned to be shot — reprieve comes to officer morning of execution — with a view to a salutary effect officer says nothing — when cap over victim's face officer turns to take reprieve from pocket: the poor fellow dropped his handk.f wh. the shooting party understood as a signal to fire: & fired — it.

[illegible] - it.

Sets fire to his house to defraud insurance Co.: had increased his insurance from £600 to £3000 - sentenced to death. it.

Escape from jail. ("Accid.s & Offces") Four notorious offrs escaped Glasgow jail. Blacksmith, one of them. by means of an implement like a military screw-key, wh. he had got in a W.C. had at his leisure taken off plate from lock inside, & removed a spring, so that he cd. remove bolt. But as the door opened & locked in such way the turnkey had no suspn. Another in same cell; & they began oprns by breaking away a portion of stone by wh. they got a strong iron bar from door head. With this they opened door of their cell ..... found way from cell to day room - mounted table - thence to roof of prison - bound their blankets & sheeting to lightning rods, descended, & made escape: came down opposte Market Inn - watchmen had gone home.

is Jan 18. 27

Farmer's Will not as he intended - ("Game v. Fryer") Farmer at Shapwick wrote to his lawyer two days before he died "Mr F. I have been looking into my will & am very uneasy: I hope it is an error of my reading: my will is that my bro. James shall have my property. If please God I live till Monday I will

Wimborne. I promised James, & he has worked with me. None of the rest are entitled to it. If he will do say that the property is to be parted it is not my will: it is a mistake." He died Monday morning, & did not go. (Fryer the lawyer was joint executor). The admission of these papers (the letter & codicil) would revive an antecedent will in favour of James. The other brothers contended that the letter & cod. were a fabrication. But the judge pronounced for them

it Feb 1. 1827

Body snatching on large scale – Man takes house the back wdws of which open over one of the largest chyds of Bath – & carries on his operations at night – £12 per head paid him by anatomists – it Feb 7.

Robbery of Dover Mail – A regular gang ... learned that a large quantty of diamds were expected from Paris. They endeavoured to secure all places inside & outside the mail, but there were two inside places otherwise engaged. They, however, placed some of the most active of the gang outside; & at Canterbury the best opprty of getting hold of the d. presented itself. The Paris bag was, as is the custom, on the top of the coach (wh. contd no diams & it was this they pitched upon. Feb 15. 27.) & it contained the diamonds .. great value. There was however another bag, no Neapolitan, Gretna Green blacksmith verbatim – – it March 29. 27

The Naval Officer. ("Devon & Cornwall – Exeter assizes") action brought by naval officer to recover £30 pr. overseers of parish in Devonport, unjustly appropriated by them to their own use. Landing at that port from a cruise took up quarters with a female who, proving enceinte he laid to his account by anticipation a bastard

[illegible] – it.

Sets fire to his house to defraud insurance Co.: had increased his insurance from £600 to £3000 – sentenced to death. it.

Escape from jail. ("Accid.s & Offces") Four notorious offrs escaped Glasgow jail. Blacksmith, one of them. by means of an implement like a military screw-key, wh. he had got in a W.C. had at his leisure taken off plate from lock inside, & removed a spring, so that he cd. remove bolt. But as the door opened & locked in such way the turnkey had no suspn. Another in same cell; & they began operns by breaking away a portion of stone by wh. they got a strong iron bar from door head. With this they opened door of their cell ..... found way from cell to day room – mounted table – thence to roof of prison – bound their blankets & sheeting to lightning rods, descended, & made escape: came down opposte Market Inn – watchmen had gone home.

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Thieves – in tree overhanging road, with hook attached to rope – fling hook on sack of wheat in waggons passing in early winter mornⁿ to wheat market – Devizes. – waggoner half asleep – 22. 2. 27

Waxwork show. Dk of York lying in state: negroes, &c. Caught fire by people pressing. ib.

Bideford Fair. (Feb^y). Cattle numerous: full of pleasure hunters: a ball at the rooms. ib.

Fight at Andover £100 a side. Town crowded by the attendance of a numerous train of the fancy & patrons of the ring. Men arrived evening previous: spot selected a mile from town. Stage erected 6 ft high, 24 ft square, ring formed by placing 60 waggons, wh. afforded an excellent view for spectrs. Fine science displayed. B. thrown over the ropes, but he descended in a waggon beneath: 10th round a heavy blow dealt by C. on right of B.'s neck, stunned him prostrate. Another fight on same stage afterwds. 10,000 persons present, highest satisfaction – ib.

ib. ~~28. 2.~~ March 1. 27

Timber sale, very large, in New Forest (Lyndhurst) March 8. 27

ib Jan 18. 27

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Stolen – out of the Stable of Mr. John Bennett, Basket-maker in the Parish of Ruishton, near Taunton, on Saturday night, or early on Sunday morning, the 25th of February, A Bright Bay Pony Horse, about thirteen hands high, white face, blind in the right eye, has a long gray hog mane and short tail two white feet behind, collar mark on the neck, saddle marks on the back, halter mark behind the ears, & a D burnt in the near shoulder. Whoever will bring the same to the said John Bennett shall receive Ten Guineas Reward on conviction of the offender; but if found in any persons possession, after this public notice, they will be prosecuted according to law. Feb. 27th 1827.

Hoped to win mistress's daughter – Man in service of lady 11yrs saved £200 with a view to win the dau. whom he loved. She rejected him, & he then murdered her. [eve of her wedding day] it March 29. 27

Abduction. Trial of Wakefields for abdn. of Miss Turner – Evidence of the Gretna Green blacksmith verbatim – – it March 29. 27

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child. As he was a "stranger" the parish officers "took him in" – in other words agreed to take £30 to cover the expenses of maintenance &c, wh. being assented to by plaintiff the £30 was paid to the overseer. When the lady was confined however the child proved to be dead born, thereby parish saved all expes the lady having paid the accoucheur herself. Action brought to get back money

ib Apl. 5. 27

Husband & Wife – In 1770 Mr Morris married. In 1788 he & his wife separated, he being quiet & rather parsimonious; she being gay & extravagant, & both having property. When separated they became better friends than when they lived together: he sent her presents, & they frequently visited. In 1793 Mrs M. had a son – & since it was possible her husband cd be the father he was assumed to be, notwithstanding a favourite footman, who became a Captain in Army.

ib Apl. 12. 27

Dozing – Man has desk put on table before fire at inn, to sort his papers. Falls half asleep – has an indistinct sense that somebody came in & took notes from desk

ib Ap. 19.

Boy stolen, & sold to a sweep for 1/6 (to be used as climbing boy. ib 24

Notorious Horse stealer – "Blue Jemmy" – at Ilchester (executed) – had stolen more than 100 horses. Came to Crown & Anchor Misterton, with a horse. Landlord having heard his fame as a horsestealer went & looked at horse – was offered him

at £25, afterwd. £19 - much less than value - Landld. did not beg, but privately cut 3 notches in mane of mare - Following day a handbill was left at house, offering reward for the recovery of a mare that had been stolen - Landld. pointed out direction in wh. the prisoner went. Finding himself pursued prisoner left horse concealed in a pit .... Prisoner has been brought to bar 19 times - 16 May 3. 27
(He stole a horse belonging to W. Kent's father, grazing in Boch. Lane -)

The Burning Cliff - A long description of it in the papers about this time (Spring '27 & Aug. '27)

Mrs Coutts's maiden name was not Mellon, but Entwiesel: her father kept the post-office at Cheltenham for many years - quot. fr. Morning Herald. June 28. 27

Nightingale - at Lincoln - people assembled night after night to listen to the bird as it sang in an adjoining garden. Owner of garden shot it on its perch, disliking trespassers 17. May 27.

Putting on Clock - on fast day, in France, that he might eat sausages an hour sooner - ib.

At public house nr Crewkerne - Daughter of the late Baker, the well known Somersetshire conjurer - has been staying there a fortnight in course of her travelling through the Western counties; with a male compan. She affects to cure halt lame & blind by a charm - & to counteract effects of witchcraft.
May 24. 27

Man of 50 christened - preparatorily to being married - at Burton Bradstock. Feb 15. 27

Inquest – clergyman enters, & shows Coroner a bill for 40 quarts of ale, furnished the deceased between Thurs. morn. & Sat. evenf. Landlord & wife reprimanded: (the man was drowned through returning home intoxic.d. ib.

Auction. In Dorchester market-pl. Seven cast troop horses belonging to H.M's 4th Reg.t Gards. Apply Regm.t Serj. Maj. at Barracks – May 31. 27

Old woman who kept a small shop, & always pleaded extreme poverty – asked to subscribe for relief of ... Surprised, she s.d, that they sh.d think of calling upon her, when she was almost starving. Such was the effect upon her of the idea that people supposed her to be possessed of money that she was taken ill, & died. On removing a stone in shop ... upwards of £1000 in floor. ~~June 14.~~ May 31 27

One days courtship – First saw e. other Sat. morn.g. married Sun morn.g ib

Grocers, Butter factors &c. of Weymouth, Dorchester &c. obtain their goods from London by Smacks wh. sail fr. Carpenter Smith's wharf, London every ten days, & every ten days from Weym.th. A commodious cellar at the old bridge foot for accomodation of gale goods. (adv.) June 14. 27

Wanted a number of Tailors .... 6 months certain. Regim.t L. M.r D. Barracks. ib.

Packets from Southampton to Havre once a week – ib.

Road Waggon of Messrs W. & C. carriers, of Sherborne left the office on its way to London on Tuesday evening with two female passengers. On Pontington Down it suddenly stopped; & the women missed the waggoner. Supposing him to have gone into some p.h. & in momentary expectn of his return they remained till daybk when they determined to return to Sherborne - distance of 4 miles they perceived waggoner across road dead, wheel passed over him. ib.

Cudgelling, wrestling, &c, at Lambert's Castle fair as usual - ib.

Sea Mark Fair - On Horn Hill, Wn Beaminster - 1st Tu in Aug. Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Cheese &c - Diversions in Handbills. July 19. 27

"Returning home she met a young man of her acquaintance who made her intoxicated, & took her to a brothel, where she passed the night with him. On her return home she seemed in very low spirits, & declared she would never see her father again ---- ib. Aug 2. 1827

Summit & lowering himself by a similar process on the other side into the adjoining Bridewell garden & thence into the high road. He has not yet been retaken. (This occurred at Exeter) ib Oct 11. 27

Lover - gets over wall one evening to meet sweetht in her garden: drops into water butt up to neck - &c ib. Oct 18

Stone thrown by boy: strikes another in forehead: not expected to live. ib.

Howarth the Burglar (see post) – at large in the extensive woods around Pen Pits, near Bourton. Called at a lonely cottage near the wood last Wedy... horseman passed – he immed.ly fell flat in ditch... cottage woman alarmed at his extraord.y appce... placed a jug of water within a short distance of him (retired & watched – he came out from bushes) & she then had an opp.y of observing him particularly... He continues with.t hat, coat or shoes... black plaster across nose... handbills 100 gs. reward. ib. Aug 23.27

Cranborne Chase – particulars concerning – extent – deer – habits of villagers – plan for disfranchisement – ib. Aug 23.27

Blandford Races – Dk of Wellington present – balls, &c – ib.

Gaming-table at Haldon Races, nr. Exeter. Handsome marquee. 39 chances to 1 in favour of the table-keeper (?) Wine & porter handed about free of expense days from Wayp.s A commodious cellar at the old bridge foot for accommodation of all goods. (adv.) June 14.27

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Howarths, burglars, of Frome - carried it on for 16 yrs. Gave capital entert to their neighbours - were very generous - prayer-meetings at their house - Sheep & calves innumerable have been stolen by them - No suspicion as to how they had the means to live so comfortably - Robbed churches - wife of one had a silk dress made out of clergymans gown, & passed him wearing it. She also had a bonnet made from the velvet of the pulpit cushion - Drank Sacrament wine, & used the chalice as utensil. ib. Sept 20. 27

Dorchester races — Ball in evening, attended by elite of neighbd. ib Oct 4.

Escape from prison - at locking up time in event the turnkey looked into P's cell & saw him, as he supposed, sitting on side of bed; but the prisoner had conceived a successful plan of deceit, by dressing up a brush with his pillow, cap, & outer garments, while he himself was concealed in one of the outhouses; he had also diverted the bed of his blankets, & during the day had worn them round his body; with these he formed a rope, & attaching a heavy weight of stones to one end, he slung it over the wall, & the counterbalance being sufficient, he had no difficulty in gaining the summit & lowering himself by a similar process on the other side into the adjoining Bridewell garden & thence into the high road. He has not yet been retaken. (This occurred at Exeter) ib Oct 11. 27

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Gov.r of Preston Prison discharged for intoxication, serving out raw beef to prisoners, & playing at cards with a convicted prisoner. ib

Man transported for life reappears in village in Hampshire - having returned from Botany Bay in an unknown way. Was retaken - ib Oct 18.

Coaches. Kings Arms Dorchester - (by W. Oliver) - Times: "Royal Mail" from London ¼ past 9 morn. (to Exeter). to London (fr. Exeter) 4½ p.m. (½ hr. stoppage each way at Dor.) "Royal Clarence" from Swan with 2 necks Lad. Lane London every morning at 7: arrives at 12 at night at Dor., on way to Exeter. Passes through D. on return journey at 11. p.m. "Magnet" London & Weymouth. up: ¼ before 6 every morning through Dor.; down: 8. p.m. through D.
"Southampton & Plymouth" 3 times a week: through D. about 1, up & down.
"Commercial". South.n & Weym.th 3 times a week. down 6 p.m. up. 9. am.
"Royal Dorset". Weym.th & Bristol (through Yeovil &c) Mon. Wed. Fri. ½ past 8. a.m. to B. Tu. Th. Sat. 6. p.m to W.
"Royal Regulator" Dor. & Weym.th leaves Dor on arrival of London mail - & returns in time to catch it.
Also "Duke of Wellington". Weym.th to Bath - via Cerne & Sherborne

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Count D'orsay. Lady Anne Harriet, youngest dau of Earl Blessington was married last week at Paris to young Count D'orsay. in Dec 24. 27

Abduction of a man's 3 daughters successively 29. by the same man? - one marries - one dies - one is recovered. ib.

Coach Robbery. Brookes v. Pickwick & others.

Mr Erskine opened the pleadings. This was an action brought by Dr Brookes against the proprietors of a coach running from Bath to Exeter, for the recovery of the value of a trunk lost on defendant's coach.

Mr Sergeant Wilde stated the case. In the month of September last plaintiff & his family booked themselves to go from Bath to Exeter by the Regulator coach; after the coach had arrived at Taunton. the coachman was asked by Dr Brookes if his luggage was all safe; the coachman said it was; but on arriving at the New London Inn, at Exeter the largest trunk containing goods to the value of nearly £200, was missing. He would call witnesses to prove that it was owing to gross negligence on the part of the proprietors, which occasioned this loss.

Isabella Frances Brookes, the daughter of the plaintiff. deposed that her father was Rector of Horton, in the county of Gloucester; was at Bath on the 12th of September last with her Father, was booked by him to go by the Regulator Coach to Exeter; her father took three places inside; went to the White Hart, Bath on Wednesday Sep. 13. paid the fare & went by the coach; they had three trunks & some other small packages, recollected the largest of the trunks contained linen & jewellery; started from Bath at 8 o'clock in the morning & reached Taunton at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; the passengers stayed & dined there, the coachman came in & said the coach was changed there, her father requested the coachman to see the luggage changed from one coach to the other, as the coachman said he would, took some refreshment & returned to the Coach, & the coachman then said that

the luggage was secured, viz, three trunks, on the top of the coach; the coachman said the boot was not large enough to contain them. A porter brought up two trunks into the room at the New London Inn; they did not get the large trunk for five weeks after, in Bath; it was then empty. After her father had arrived in Cornwall some days, he returned to look after the trunk which had been lost.

Cross-exam: by Mr Merewether: The luggage was taken in at the Castle & Ball Bath; did not look up to see if the trunks were on the coach; did not look up at all; did not know that the porter. etc.

Re-exam: Before they went from Bath they were staying at the Castle Ball.

Thomas Braddick exam: by Mr Serj: W: Was employed at the C. & B. as porter; remembered Dr B's family being there in September last; they were going by the Exeter coach; assisted in putting the luggage into the boot; to the best of his recollection there were a portmanteau & two trunks; believed the one produced to be one of them, the three trunks were the first things put into the boot.

Miss B. re-exam: The trunk produced was the one put into the boot.

T. B. cross exam: Had been sent once or twice before by Dr B's family to the White Hart; went to the W. H. & desired the coach might go down to the C. & B.; the coach went down; there were eight articles of luggage which filled up the boot. Dr & his family got in at the W. H. the horse keeper drove the coach down; had often been at the W. H. had seen notices but never examined them, had received bills of the clerk; had read about

the coaches, but did not take particular notice of the bottom; had examined the notices since, when he was examined at the W. H. but did not before understand them as he was but a poor scholar.

Mary Taunton exam: Found the trunk about a mile from Taunton on the Exeter road empty in Sep. last.

Mr M. said the defendants were individuals who were not over-fastidious to resist any legal claims arising out of the general discharge of the duty they owed to the public; but on some occasions they would not do justice to themselves if they did not resist the demands made upon them, & this case was a great hardship upon them. His learned friend had endeavoured to give a complexion to that case which the sober judgment of the Jury would not warrant, when he stated that there was a gross negligence on the part of the defendants, or the persons who belonged to them. The luggage was stated to have been put on the coach; but no one that belonged to the coach saw it; & somehow or other it was lost. What were the circumstances of the case? Dr B. occupied the whole of the boot &.....

John Hobbert exam: Was bookkeeper at the W. H. in Sep. last: knew Dr B. the plaintiff: remembered his coming to the W. H on the 12th Sep: he took three places at the time; the plaintiff was in the office five minutes there was a painted board in the office [The board was here produced; it was about 4 ft. square] The board had on it, "Take notice. the proprietors of this coach will not be answerable for any package above the value of £5 if lost or damaged, unless as such & paid for accordingly." That

notice was in a conspicuous place, & it was almost impossible to avoid seeing it. Did not know that parcels of any particular value were ~~not~~ put by themselves; considered luggage under the care of passengers themselves

Mr Justice B. Are you in the habit of taking up passengers at other places?

Yes, sometimes

Do you always act up to the notice, as it respects the value of luggage, without being paid extra for it? I never recollect its being done but once.

James Batt. attended at the coach at Exeter at the New London Inn; recollected Dr B. & his daughter coming; he said his trunk contained linen; did not say anything of jewels. Dr B. sent on a note by the Bath Mail guard the next morning, saying that the trunk was lost....

Verdict for plaintiff

ib. Apr 12th 27.

An artificial hand, which can be made to open, close &c, & wear glove.

ib.

Selling wife. At Buckland, nr. Frome, a labring man named Charles Pearce sold wife to shoemaker named Elton for £5, & delivered her in a halter in the public street. She seemed very willing. Bells rang.

ib. Dec 6. 27

Soldier's wife. Wife of private in 3d regt. Foot guards residing in York Street Westminster, hung herself in her own apartmt. She & her husb. in great distress, receiving parochial relief for their two children; but being informed that it would cease, & that she would be sent to Nottingham her native

place, which would cause separation from husband, she became melancholy. During her husband's absence, who left home that morning dejected & pennyless to go on duty, she committed this act. id. Dec 13. 1827

Horse stealing extra. Auctioneer's man of Shepton Mallett was riding along Polden hills: met by a man who begged to be allowed to ride behind him, a request which was kindly complied with. Fellow no sooner got up than he pushed the man off, & rode pony away. But the horse belonged to a blind man, & was seen in Bridgwater; & restored to owner id. 20.7

Deaf & dumb. the whole family, 5, of a poor labouring man. id.

Coining. Masons pulling down house find moulds of coiners. unknown. id

Load Bridge. & Ilchester. "At these two places the river Parret is navigable where water carriage may be procured to the several ports in the Brist. Chan.l. Halstock is also distant 12 m. fr. Bridp.t Hard. whence the timber may be shipped to the several ports & building yards in the British Channel."
Extract from Adv.t of Sale of Oak Timber at Halstock. id. Dec 20. 1827

Babies mixed ("Curious mistake") Day or two ago a lady named Harman, residing Hackney Rd. next door to estab.t for of the Refuge for the Destitute called on a friend Mrs Elbrick of Cornhill & stopped to dinner.

after wh. her friend endeav.d to persuade her stay tea but she refused on ac. of child being left at home. Mrs H. suggested sending maid servant for the infant, & she was sent. But instead of knocking at Mrs H's door, knocked at door of Refuge; & on the serv.t coming down the girl only asked for child to take to its mother. The matron of the estab.t had gone out to a friends, & girl at once thought she had sent for her child – gave it to applicant, who took it to Mrs H. On Mrs H. putting infant to her breast she gave a violent shriek, & declared that the child did not belong to her, & that it must have been changed during her absence from home. During the interval the mother of the little creature had returned home, & on being told her baby had been sent ~~for~~ to her by the girl who had called for it she ran about in state of distraction. Mrs H. acc.pd by servant hastened back – girl pointed out where she had brought baby from, Mrs H. restored little creature to broken hearted mother. ib. Dec 27. 1827

Horse Stealing – trouble & expense if the laws are appealed to. Two farmers lost two horses – stolen out of fields – tracked to main road – inferred they had been conveyed to London. Went to L. made inquiries at stables, inns &c – left descript.ns at police offices – received inform.n that the horses had been stopped. Had to attend twice in L. at trials of thieves – altogether 4 times to L. (£10 to £15 each journey), then attorney's bill of £34, horses' keep 25 gs. Expenses altog.r £200. One horse worth £15 the other £20. ib.

Small pox very prevalent in Sherborne, & in Bodmin jail – ib. Hater.

Weippert's & Harts sets of Quad.s performed at Hall, Weym.th ib.

Woman gets her living by finding fossils at Lyme - grand specimens of the lizard tribe - sends them everywhere - to America, having many orders thence - ib.

400 gs. found behind mantel-piece, pulling down house - ib.

Two strangers arrive at inn - eat their supper, & retire to same bedroom early. Presently one comes down, & leaves house - the other is found to be murdered.
ib. Jan 3. 28.

Guard of coach & poachers :- He desired them to get him large basket of game, wh. they did, & charged him £1 for it: he paid them & they divided money. When he reached London (from Mere) he found it packed only with hay &c - ib.

Father scolds newly-returned-home daughter, 21, handsome, virtuous, for remaining so late in bed: a quarrel at breakfast, & he strikes her with his open hand. She immed. left the house, & hastened to Harnham Bridge (Salisbury) where she jumped into river - young man saw her, tried to save her, but cd. not ib.

Workmen & master - he discharges all except one: jealousy of the rest, & hate, {leading to his murder} ib.

Man (soldr.) (at Navarino) loses both arms - after amputation is heard singing - asked why. says he is trying what he can do at ballads - no other means left for a living. ib.

Impostor in blue pock coat, speaking in feigned voice & pock-marked. Carries a book, "allowing him to solicit the benevolence of any of the inhab.ts of this Kingdom for 90 days in conseq.ce of the loss of all his property amounting to £3500, the vessel of wh. he was supercargo having foundered at sea on her passge from St. Johns, New Brunswick, in Aug. last." &c. In the book are the names of many ladies & gent.n with sums attached it

Method of setting house on fire, after an interval - left candle touching wainscot - it.

Forger writes to Mr Martin the lithographic engraver & printer in Holborn, to induce him to assist in producing forged notes - Jan 10. 28.

Floods. Salisbury cath.l & Wells, floors overflown - Cl. Lane no service - it

Miner in debt leaves village in Cornwall. Returns 17 years after, & pays all his debts: does not tell how he has acquired the money. it

Lad, apprentice, in surgery, of 14 - steady - then goes to bad, associating with improper females of the town - drowns himself - it

Brothers - "Kings Arms Inn, Doch.r - Wm Oliver, deeply impressed with the most grateful feelings for the firm & liberal support he has so long received at the above Inn begs to inform the nobility, gent.n, com.l trav.r & pub. gently that in conseq. of frequent

indisposition he has taken his brother Francis Oliver, (for several years maitre d'hôtel to the Earl of Liverpool & Ld. Rivers) as a partner in his business; & Wm. & Fr. O. join in respectfully soliciting &c

ib. Adv. Jan 17. 28.

Elopement - Heiress of 19, Gloucester, with lad same age, son of respble boarding h. keeper. ib.
very handsome lad, living near her fathers house.

Quarter Sessions (Borough) Thos. Amey was indicted for an assault on John H. It appeared from the evidence adduced that on Christmas eve (1827), H., who belongs to the B. band, was in the kitchen of the Phoenix Inn with the remainder of the band. Whilst there a set of mummers from Nordington came to the door, & one of them knocked the drum-stick out of the hand of H., who was then standing outside the door. As he stooped down to pick up the drum stick he was struck on the head by A. with a wooden sword with such violence as to knock him down. He then went into the street where he was knocked down several times & much bruised. A. denied positively that it was he who had struck H. ... In consid. ... good char. for sobriety.

ib.

The 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards - very popular in D... Balls &c. Mrs .... gives a grand ball & supper to the officers, & other ladies & gentn. The band serenade the officers at their lodgings in the town New years morn. ib. passim.

On highway. Mr B. of Bridgwater attacked - evening - 2 fellows - one seized h. by bridle - other laid hold of stirrup-leather & with many imprecns. demanded money.

Mr B. freed himself fr. former by striking him across arm – then spurring his horse dragged latter considble distce until disengaged by stirrup giving way... id.

Man walking home at night falls over a man lying across road: the latter turns out to be drunk: the former, having dislocated shoulder by fall, lies there. id.

Coaches at Telegr., Dor. "Royal Clarence". "Magnet" – London. "Tom's of the Wellington" Bath & Weymth. Tu. Th. & Sat 9 a.m. to B. Mon. W. Sat. 5 p.m. to W.
"John Bull" Bath & Weymth. M. W. F. 9½ a.m. to B.: ret. Tu W. & Sat. 5 p.m.
via "Independent" South'n & Weymth. M. W. F. 9 a.m. up (via Wareham &c) T. Th. S. 5½ p.m. down. id.

Fast Coach. said to have changed horses in 34 seconds – no less than 7 persons engaged in the operation – id.

Coach – Action by coach proprietor, residing at & keeping the Kings Head, Thatcham, on road Bath to London. Deft. is proprietor of York House Bath. He also coach proprietor. Plff has stable behind inn for 100 horses, & being abt. retire fr. business he disposed of his shares in the Regulator, Express, Defiance & Marlbh. coaches for the consdn. of £2250, with the condn. that the coaches shd. stop as heretofore at Kings Hd. & give time to passrs. to breakfast dine or sup. Breach of contct. was that – no longer stopped – inn & stable greatly reduced in value. Defence, accomn. bad. Verd. plff d. £800

Ring, containing watch – wh. struck hours on finger of wearer – worn by Anne of Denmk.
Feb 21. id.

Lady escapes Detectives - "Bow St. officers outwitted" - they come down to country village where she has taken cottage - she sees them from W^m - answers door / slipping on cap / saying that the lady is not at home - slips out at back, leaving them in parlour --- they see her in street - she slips into a boarding h. where unk^n & says she is followed by two suspicious looking men - shelter her - they are shown in when they inquire for her describing dress - room empty. it. Jan 24. 28.

Bock^n Band - Ford^n mummers. Jno Lock Joseph Luces Jas Burt & Geo Burt were indicted (Dorset Epiphany Sess^ns) for creating a riot on 24th Dec (1827) & assaulting James Keats & Wm Keats. Hostility between Fording^n mummers & B. Band because the latter had sprung up as rivals to former, & plucked from them a portion of their laurels, & profits. This hostility ripened till on Xmas Eve it reached what may be termed a "battle royal"

Jas. Keats sworn: Is one of the B. band: knows Luces & Gy. B.: they were with the mummers on Xmas Eve. J. L. & Jas B. are Ford^n mummers. About 10, witness was passing between Swan B^ge & Grays B^ge with rest of band, quietly homewards: followed by prisoners & a dozen others. Witness & a man named H. were carrying the drum when L. came up, s^d he w^d break drum & pulled off coat - wanting to fight. G. B. also wanted to fight H. Witness & H. attempted to get away, but foll^d by whole of mum^s & others, amounting then to about 100 who came up & surrounded the band. Witness received a severe blow on body, one on back of head, gash in forehd with sword - &c.

W. Keats, Chas K. & John H. corroborated, & proved assault on W. K.

Guilty of riot & assault - J. B. 6 m. hard. G. B. J. L^k & J. Lu. 3 m. hard.

it Jan 24. 28.

Admiston Hall. Jas. G. Balston Esq. x 100 persons from neighbg villages sitting round his hospitable board ... country dancing kept up ... fine old fashioned hall in wh. they were assembled ... Repast over, music's strains again summoned the happy villagers to join the merry dance ... late hour. ib Jan 31. 28.

New Year.

J. G. B. kept mistress & children at New Mill college. Mrs Beasant was one - she had "a fortune" from her father - (— Dibbin by name)

Whipped - Ambrose Whitmarsh, Shaftesbury - stealing quantity of potatoes - one month (at Epiphany sessions) & once whipped. Was whipped in the Park at Shaftesbury, 2000 spectators being present. ib. Feb 6. 28.

New Theatre (built by Carme) opened [in North Square Dorchester?] Feb 25. 28 on a Monday, by Mr Lee, with the play of "John Bull" — ib. Feb 28. 28.

"The celebrated Miss Foote" engaged during March - she plays the part of Letitia Hardy in the Belle's Stratagem - Rosalind - &c - ib March.

Wrestling - Wrestlers from all parts - Commence Easter Tu. & continue 3 days - Devonshire against the northern counties (the matches to take place at Leeds.) Among the Devon men are the giant Jordan, & Cann the Champion. Wrestling with t. place on stage 5½ ft from ground & covered with turf. Restaurateurs with pitch tents &c. ib. ap. 3. 28

Long engagemt. Scotch youth Hamnel (Elgin) - attachment - 1794. Separated, & marriage forbidden by their relations. Ten years passed; union again nearly achieved, when doomed to disappt. Twenty more years - mutually constant, & in uninterrupted corresp^ce. Then married. W^d it not have been better to wait till death &c. ib. 10.

Women's War – Miss Hamerton, milln. & dressr. Cheltenham charged with robbing Miss Davis her lodger. Asserted her innocence, & made counter-charge – in conseq. latter committed House of Correction. Subsq. informn. lowr. induced police to apprehend Miss H. again. Tried for robbery of her old lodger – 7 years. During trial pleaded her innocence, but in vain: hung heavily in Gaol night after trial. She was an interesting young woman, considerable beauty – & respectably connected. (vide post) ib. Apl. 17. 28

Turning out of house. Village of Littleton Drew. Wilts. – Robt. Browne had lived in house more than 9 yrs. & only paid landd. £6 – yearly rent being £10. Landld. wished naturally to get him out – told him if he wd. pay 1 yr's r. & leave he wd. give him remaining. B. wd. not: then l. offered to cancel the whole if wd. quit within a week; rejected by B. Landd. then took legal measures to eject him, & after proceedings were instituted constable parish called assist in execn. of ejectment. Knowing his man, c. took 2 Men: entering premises B. met them with dagger – stabbed both men employed. ib.
[It transpires at trial that B. was enraged at seeing his wife put out of the house]

Cider trade 12,00 hhds. Cider shipped last week at Torquay for London Dublin, Brighton, Southd. & Yarmouth.

Enmity – A young man's term as tenant comes to an end – he finds that his enemy has taken leave of property to succeed him: on that account he will not turn out – & a scuffle ensues – June 5. ib

The farmer. – Honest Essex farmer attended Romford market – met person who claimed his acq.ce & mentioned circ.s that convinced farmer must have met before. The farmer sold his beasts, retired with his old acq.ce to a house drank freely tog.r & both proceeded on their respective horses to wd. Chelmsf.d. On road stopped to bait horses – more to drink – farmer too much inebriated to proceed further that night. Slept in a double bedded room. early in morning, farmer still asleep, friend dressed himself in his clothes, in the pockets of wh. was his money, paid expenses, proceeded to stable, & was ready to mount farmer's horse, with 40gs. leaving his own old animal. Just as leaving f. awoke, finding friend, money & clothes gone, got hastily up in clothes left for him, & came down to prevent escape of other. Knave succeeded in convincing landlord & servants that the f. was impostor (both being strangers.) The villain proposed they sh.d ride together to Chelmsf.d where his identity c.d be proved. Farmer perforce agreed. & mounted knave's old horse. On way it became so lame (the thief having driven nail in foot). that it c.d scarcely walk, they applied spur – & escaped – ib. Apl. 24. 28

Winning horse, or favourite, roasted alive – Stable-night before race – doing up the horses the boy had ignited straw with candle – horse seen enveloped in flames on opening stable door. ib.

Eccentric farmer. Friend to vermin: 60 rats seen feeding at his pig-troughs: & he kept up a hot-bed of manure for snakes. ib. May 1. 28

Cider – Prospect of a poor crop of apples – price of cider rapidly advancing – it. 1000 hhds retailed in Yeovil in 6 weeks.

Murder of Marie Marten – Corder, with whom she had been intimate, induced her to meet him, in male attire, at a barn of his, called the red barn – that they might go on to Ipswich & he married. She went, & was never afterwards seen. Her mother had a dream that the girl was buried in the barn – search, & the body was found. Corder was apprehended at his house at Ealing, W. London – had married a young wife whom he obtained by adv. They kept a ladies boarding school. On officers arrival he was found in parlour with 4 ladies at breakfast, in dressing gown, & had a watch before him by which he was ~~timing~~ minuting the boiling of some eggs.

Fire – merry making of villagers in a barn, Cornwall – Candle falls unobserved through chink in floor – barn burnt down &c – it. May 8. 28

22 Uncles – Young man's funeral attended by, – – – it.

Wife drowned in a brook, quite near her husband, who, however, was unconscious of her danger until ~~too~~ too late. Nevertheless he is looked on with suspicion – which preyed so much upon his mind that he destroyed himself. it June 5. 28.

Guilty wife – White, baker, Southampton, 40: informed that his friend Dr. Macdonald, 23, is too intimate with his wife, 35. Doubting the fact, get unhappy

at the report, he determined if possible to ascertain truth. Told wife he was going some distance, & wd. not return till late. Went out, privately got back secreted himself in lumber room behind parlour, boring hole through partn. with gimlet. Here he remained 3 hrs. & was witness to his worst suspts. As Mr. Lept. W. stabbed him in neck, he died. Manslaughter. Heavy Rain at Mr's funeral. but 1000 spectrs., his mother fell in a fit. The woman least concerned, occasionally showing levity at shop door. ib. July 3.28.

<u>At a party</u> – Ann Morris, fine young woman of 18, at wedding party at the Castle Inn Blackburn – remained till 3 in morning dancing, music being rendered by Hughes, 67th. foot, who played on his bugle, having obtained permission of commanding officer. It is not known if he became acquainted with her during the evening. She left the Castle, accomp. by 2 other y. women (they were all factory girls) & went towards her lodgings. They agreed that as it was late they wd. not go to bed, but wd. change clothes, & then wd. be ready begin work in factory: the two having done this went to Anns lodgings; but she had not changed her clothes, & they found her crying in yard. Inquired cause of her grief, but she did not return satisf.y answer. All three then went out togr. to have a walk before they began work, & as they passed through the street they met the bugleman, who spoke to Ann, & after some convn. walked with her into the fields, leaving the other two, who saw no more of her. he & she were afterwd. seen by canal by other persons. he with arm round her neck, she struggling to get away: seen floating in canal, he running off: took his red jacket off.....

ib. July 31.28

Magistrates 1828. Sir J. W. Smith: Sir R. C. Glyn: Sir M. H. Nepean: Archdeacon England: H. Bankes: W. J. Bankes: F. J. Browne: J. H. Browne: J. B. Bower: J. Bragge: J. H. Bastard: J. B. Garland: R. P. Glyn: G. T. Jacob: B. L. Lester: J. Michell: W. M. Pitt: E. M. Playdell: W. Pitt: H. Seymer: C. B. Wollaston: R. Williams: Revd. H. F. Yeatman:

Grand Jury - most of the above. & C. Spurrier: T. Banger: Augs. Foster.

The bay gelding - white streak on face & one white leg. Saw him in stable at ½ p. 10 at night, missed him next morning about ½ p. 4. (Farmer Dean's evidence). Carrier Grayer says he met prisoner leading a horse, & bought it of him in p. house near Salisbury. Good char. given prisoner - sentence of death recorded. ib. July 31. 28

Going to Hang-fair - Three young men of Bridport walk to Dor. to see man hanged, & steal money from warehouse of sack manufrs. to pay expenses. A great deal of it is in copper, & they bury it. ib

Cutting out panel of door - to effect entry. ib.

Imposture - well done. "Bath. 21 Feb 1828 / The bearer, Lieut Henry Tremayne a retired officer was with his wife & 6 ch. late occups. apartts. at Mr K's, broker, when the melancholy fire at 3 o'c. on mornf. Xmas day ch. commenced at York House & included in its destve. career the adj. premises, whereby Lieut. Tremayne lost the whole of his furniture, & all the wearing apparl. of his helpless fam., wh., together with

a large sum in bills wh. he had withdrawn from the funds to fulfil his agreement for purchase of small freehold mansion in this neighd. On Thursday following which the whole of his losses exceeded five thousand pounds – [We undersigned being 2 of H.M's J. of the peace for City of Bath & C. of Somerset have investgd. the above case, wh. proves beyond remarque perfly correct: we therefore strongly recommend his importte situn. to those who may be humanely inclined to assist the really deserving & importunate C. H. T. / Chas. C. ..

The bearer of the above called on gentlemen in adjoining county – & obtained money ... 14 yrs transp. (for this & another offence) – July 31. 28.

Poor Law – Agric. servants &c, who live 12 months with a master, if single must almost for certain gain a settlement, whether born there or not, or else the farmer must be under the necessity of discharging before the end of year, or resort to some subterfuge .... ib.

Coach struck by lightning. Burton-in-Kendal – Scene awful – gentn. sitting on hind part of coach opposite a lady, whom he asked to lower her umbrella (probably the object of attraction) On recovering from shock, wh. threw him from seat, the first object .. view .. was lady hanging backwards, countenance livid, no animation. bonnet, cap, gown &c. burnt – umbrella shivered to atoms. flesh torn from her thighs – no hope of her recovery. 2 wheel horses & off-side leader killed – driver & guard unhurt. from Kendal Chron. ib. Aug 21. 28.

Horse-purchase – Bristol fair – saw a delightful animal £40 ... ~~of horse~~ an hour or so after. One said "look at his hock, sir; there's something like a pudding." another "Why look sir, his hock is as big as his head sh^d be." Reaching Somerton on way home & being anxious to have the opinion of the ostler, asked him what he thought of his horse "Oh, sir," s^d ostler looking at him knowingly "there's only a screw loose." Others told him it w^d not last above 3 months. it.

Poisoned by mushrooms – gathered in a shady lane under trees – father & son ate heartily – 5 hrs after, sick & uncomfortable, then vomiting & purging – convulsions – death, former in 46 latter in 36 hrs. – medical aid not called in till the poison had taken effect it.

Finding Bank note – journeyman bricklr passing along road to Sydenham fr. Greenwich – piece of paper on some road stuff beside path. Two persons ahead must have passed the spot. To his utter astonr £1000 B. of E. note, nearly new, & withr endorsement or other mark upon it. Went to work with the treasure in pocket; in evenf mentioned it to some respectable persons; who advised him to take it to the Bank – did so next day – explained how he came possessed of it. He was desired to leave note with cashier, that necessary steps might be taken to find owner: if identified he w^d be entitled to a salvage of $\frac{1}{8}$th if not claimed in 12 months he would have it returned. No claimant has yet come forw^d. Meanwhile a defaulter clerk at Greenwich Hospital is missing – He has been in habit of lending money to various persons &c it. Sept. 4. 28.

Regent Street beauty – Miss Verrey, the Swiss Confectioner's daughter, whose personal attractions have been so mischievously exaggerated, died of fever on Th. evening, brought on by the annoyance she had been for some time subject to – Only 17. – Buried at St Georges burying-ground, Bayswater – body attempted by resurrectionists – it. Oct 16. 28

Multitudinous murders – There is in one of the prisons at Bremen a female in bloom of youth & very handsome, charged with having poisoned 65 persons amongst whom were three husbands & five lovers. The motives of these crimes were love jealousy ambn. or avarice. One was a physician, who having pronounced the cause of death in victim was himself poisoned next day. Poison found concealed in the hair papers of her head – Courrier des Tribunaux – it.

Silk Cloak stolen – Mrs Bridge calls on J. J. Lambert Esq. Dorchester, & leaves her silk cloak in the hall. Man steals it, & takes it to Reynolds the pawnbroker to be pledged – it –

Book Hawker – carries a pack: at Beaminster offers books for sale at the Greyhound – man does not want the books he shows, but a Ready Reckoner – Hawker produces the R. R. – he was from Exeter – it

Illicit cider shops – (in out of the way villages) – selling cider without licence – £10 fine it

Wife deserts husband for another man – is, in turn, abandoned by him – poisons herself – was wife of resp.ble stonemason of Colchester – Nov 6. 28.

A General robbed by 2 nephews of his wife, of gold coins — ib.

Field of Waterloo, few days after battle — desc. by Revd Dr Rudge, F.R.S. Rector of Hawkchurch. ib. Nov 6. 28.

J. Abbott, labouring under impression of his wife's inconstancy, cuts her throat; but she does not die. At his trial she comes forwd & with great earnestness, pleads for mercy for him. He faints in court. ib.

Mail — accident to — soon after changing horses at Bagshot on way from L. to Dor. Morning extremely foggy & dark — horses bolted — ran away at full speed for nearly 3 miles — no outside passenger — coach full inside — the glasses were let down, & everyone kept his place expecting momentary destruction, as the coach was frequently on 2 wheels for many yds together. Coachman, with presence of mind, ran the 2 leaders against one of the large waggons going the same way: they fell: completely separated themselves from coach, wh. went over one of them — other was mutilated much blood on ground: left them there, & coach proceeded with a pair. All night coaches liable to accident — reins broken in effort to stop. ib Nov 13. 28.

Group of pedestrians, seemingly tramps, stop a carrier & ask if he carries passengers — he refuses — they strike him, rob van &c — ib.

Double-bedded room — China-dealer retired to bed in room he shared with an

itinerant corn-extractor, at Half Moon Inn Sherborne. The latter did not retire till between 12 & 1 – in the morning it was discovered that he had decamped soon after retiring, leaving the house doors open, taking watch, seals, £16, & the property of his fellow lodger. The fellow is about 5/6 in height, with dark hair, & has lost 2 teeth in front. ib.

"The King, & God bless him" was drunk with enthusiasm, *4 times 4. (Dinner)

Cheese impostors – Two fellows on Monday offered for sale some worthless cheese out of wh. they pretended to have a sample, but substituted some of better quality. They were all "young men with frocks, & travelled in a light green spring cart, with a fierce bull dog." ib.

Burglar – Cowley Pound Inn, nr. Wells – stage waggon arrived at ¼ past 4. a.m. Driver rapped at door to arouse ostler for the purpose of taking the horses from the waggon. The burglar, hearing the noise looked from the window, & was questioned by the waggoner's lad if he was the ostler. He replied 'Yes', & adroitly added that if the boy wd. proceed to take out the horses he wd. come to his assistance immediately. The boy proceeded to do this; the burglar jumped out of the window [at back] to escape; tearing off a piece of the tail of his coat, & dropping a tankard, silver, & taking another, with wh. he decamped. ib.

Bligh v. Wellesley. (ante p. 59) A letter from Paris states that Capt Bligh, the late husband of Mrs Helena Bligh (now Wellesley) died on the 15th ult. at Valence, on his way to Nice. it Nov. 20. 28.

[N.B. Capt. Bligh was an inveterate wife & he occupied separate rooms after they had been married some little time - but were fairly happy till (abroad) W. met her at a friends house & an intimacy arose - he entering her room at night by wd. - She divorced.] (vide post. p. 120)

Women's War. (vide ante p. 83) Mary Davis v. Capper - Action brought against a magistrate of County of Gloucester for false imprisonment.... M. Davis, plff., was a woman in a decent situation in life: she boarded with a young woman of the name of Hammerton in Cheltenham. She was in receipt of a small income, & on the 20th Nov. last, had shown her annuity in a box to Miss H. The next night an alarm was given that the house had been robbed & her box, containing notes & cash, stolen. No suspicion was entertained of Miss H. until some days after, when part of the property stolen from the plff. was seen in her possession. Davis then brought a charge against her before Mr Capper the magistrate, & was bound over to appear at the sessions. Miss H. was committed, & the same night hanged herself. Mary Davis soon after went to reside at house of a tradesman in Cheltenham; & the same evening Russel, a police officer, took her in custody upon a charge of robbery preferred by Miss Hammerton some time before the latter was found guilty. When taken before the defendant (magistrate) it appeared that H. had

supported her charge by the production of a letter purporting to be written to Mary Davis by an accomplice in the imputed robbery (of Miss Hamerton) It turned out to be a petitions letter, & was supposed to be the invention of Miss H. Mr Capper asked the plff. who it came from: the old lady said she did not know. The magistrate then observed that her memory would be repaired by a short residence in prison, & commt.ed her for further examn. for 14 days..... Cetera desunt &c — ib. Nov. 20. 28.

Going to draw water by candlelight &c — ib.

Lady returning to Cheltenham from Bath stopped at village of Dulpen- her carriage being placed in a barn for security. In morning, door found wrenched open, & the imperial of the carriage taken away, containing jewellery &c. to the amount of £2000 - Imperial found in a wood, rifled of its contents ... In the boot of the carriage was £1000 worth of plate wh. escaped notice of the depredators. ib. Nov 20: 28

Great Fire at Cerne: Man whipped at Sturmr. Newton for stealing pigs: trees planted from bottom of Dor. to G. Bridge & T. P. G. ib.

Dorchester Tradesmen's dinner. Kings Arms (annually). Thos. Gould Read Esq. in chair & Present Revd. G. Wood. W. Elliot. J. Stone Cols Halyburton & Bower - Maj. Garland. &c & Toasted a native of the town who had greatly distingd. himself at Bat. of Waterloo where he was severely wounded - Major Garland. Also Col. Bower who came ~~to Dec 1 p 28~~ forwd. in time of danger, at head of Dorchr. Volunteers - The gallt. Col.: Retd. thanks: 5d honour conferred upon them by late Maj.y when at Weymth. by attending in person with mem.rs of R. Fam. at Consecration of their colours - a greater hon.r than had been conferred on any other vol. corps in kingdom

Advertisement - "A Blakeman, with feelings of gratitude, returns her sincere thanks to the Ladies of Weymouth & its vicinities, who have so very liberally countenanced her since her first soliciting their Favours & begs to assure them nothing shall be wanting on her part towards the continuance of that Patronage which it will be her constant pride to merit. A B. at the same time begs to say, she will be ready on Tuesday - Nov. 25, with a Fashionable Selection of Parisian & London Millinery Dress Cloak Models, &c. She would also particularly direct the attention of Ladies to the last new mode in Velvet Hats, likewise an elegant new style of walking Bonnet, peculiarly adapted for Morning Calls, &c.

Wanted immediately, an Improver & Indoor Apprentice. Four or five respectable young persons could also be taken as out-door Apprentices."

A Revd. Gentleman of pugnacity. Charged with an attempt to extort £2000 by suppressing a work in the press, in wh. the amours of Ld. Plymouth were treated of. &c. The Earl procured a warrant for apprehn. of Revd Gent. - he was secured - conveyed in chaise - allowed to walk some distance with constable, arm in arm. Knocked down constable, swam the canal, &c. ib. Dec 18. 28.

Lunatic who continually escaped - a flat ring of iron prepared for him, 6½" across the outside, & 3½" in internal diameter - "Bodmin Lunatic asylum" deeply engraved on it: it was case-hardened, & secured with 4 counter sunk rivets on his right ancle. With this on his leg he escaped - ib Jan 29. 29

Hoard – Eliz^th Warner, head chambermaid, King's Arms, Dor. having been of economical habits, had amassed £200 in gold, wh. she kept in a small box in her bedroom. Went to her hoard to change a ten-pound note, when ⊗ her consternation money had disap^d. Fellow. man had married a private 5th Drag. gd. lately, now stationed here – had slept in same room the Feb 5.29

v. post. p. 111.

Son of a farmer marries widow of a labourer. He takes a dislike to her, & she goes to service. He calls on her one evening to arrange matters --- she accompanied him into the grounds -- he shot her. (Ireland) (It was deliberately done – he decoying her out on purpose) Feb 26. 29.

Stranger in a white hat enters tap-room of inn, sits down. & remains there all day without calling for anything to eat or drink. He has no money. it

"Died.... At Swanwich, on the 15th, Dairyman Masters, aged 88 yrs. leaving behind him a numerous propeny, viz 9 sons & dau's; 8 sons & dau's in law; 49 grands^ns & dau's; 11 g'sons & dau's in law: 21 g. g'sons & dau's: 2 g. g'sons & daus in law; making in the aggregate 100 persons." it

Dress 1829. Travellers (commerc^l) Blk c^t & waistc^t, crape hatband, drab breeches & gaiters, age about 40. dark complex^n. A younger one, blue coat, black waistc^t. drab breeches & gaiters, dark complex^n full blk eyes. They had a large bundle with them (Teignmouth) it.

Gent^n comes from Inn in Oxford St, intoxicated - falls down - is seen by the land^d to be picked up by a soldier, & assisted on his way. Gent^n reaches his house, in company of soldier, who talks familiarly to self-sensless gent^n before latter's family. A bed is made up downstairs for the gent^n & another in same room for soldier. The ladies of the house then retire. Next morning the gent^n is found dead - & his clothes & c gone. Soldier taken into custody as a deserter the same day, having on the clothes of Mr Neale (the gent^n). ib. Apl 2. 1829

Stern irascible gamekeeper - Pedlar trespassing: as he does not move off very quickly (he had entered park to slide), the g. keeper s^d to deceased (pedlar) "What is it you say, you saucy rascal?" &c. Took out the barrels from the stock of his gun... Struck him with the double barrel, as he sat on the wall.. blow fell on head, fracturing skull & killed pedlar... One of the party s^d to the keeper, "you have killed the man". He said, "I hope not. I did not intend to hit him so hard." The g. keeper, in defence, admitted that he did wrong in striking the man; that he had no intention of doing him an injury. Good char^r - Transported for 7 yrs ib

Attempt to murder - William Kennedy, aged 19, a private in the 5th Dragoon Guards, quartered in Dorchester Barracks, was placed at the bar, charged with shooting at the Rev Henry Willoughby, on the night of Friday the 28th November with intent to murder him.

Mr Barstow for the prosecution, addressed the jury, stating the circumstances of the case, & then proceeded to call the following witnesses.

The Rev. Henry Philip Willoughby: — I am a clergyman, residing at Dorchester; on Friday 28th Nov. last, I dined with my brother at Weymouth, & was returning home in the evening on a light grey horse. The horse walked nearly the whole distance; on arriving at the top of Ridgway hill I perceived a man walking on the left-hand side of the way. I was also on the left-hand side; when I came up to him I turned a little to the right; he stepped forward, & without saying a word fired a pistol. My body was inclined towards him for a short time which enabled me to see from the flash of the pistol, that he wore the dress of a soldier. I distinctly saw a red jacket with a dark collar, but the light was so momentary that I could not discover his countenance. The instrument he held in his hand had a great deal of brass on it. I felt myself wounded; & my horse being terrified, galloped towards Dorchester with such speed that I do not think more than a quarter of an hour could have elapsed before I arrived at Dorchester which was about a quarter before ten.

By the Court – The light was so instantaneous that I could not ascertain whether the instrument used was a pistol or a carbine. I left my brother's about half past eight. It was very dark. I was much exhausted from the wound.

Mary Purchase – I was with the prisoner on the night of the Nov: 28, and left him a little after eight. I heard the barrack-trumpet sound about seven o'clock; & asked him if he were not going to the stable; he said he had a pass & should not go in until 4 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Jas. Doerrich – I live at Weymouth, & was travelling on the

Magnet Coach from Dorchester to Weymouth on the night of Friday the 28. Nov. I was on the box: the coach had lamps. On arriving at Moncton Hill I saw a soldier standing in the road in the uniform of the 5th Dragoon Guards, a part of which regiment is quartered at Weymouth. I particularly noticed the yellow stripe down the trousers. The time then was a little after nine. The coach arrived at Weymouth about ten.

Thomas Coulton - I am a carrier between Dorchester & Weymouth. I remember being on the road on the night of Friday 28. Nov. About half past eight I met a soldier about a mile from Dorchester, towards which place I was coming. I had previously seen another soldier at Broadway, going towards Weymouth about six o'clock. When I met the soldier near Dorchester it was starlight & I was sufficiently near to see that he had on a red jacket & a soldier's cap.

Christopher Hellaway - I was on the road about half past eight, & saw a soldier about one mile & a half from Dorchester. I spoke to him & he did not answer. It was very dark, so that I could not distinguish his features.

John Maccane, sergeant in the 5th Dragoon Guards, belonging to that part of the regiment quartered at Weymouth; — It is part of my duty to go the round to see that all the men are in the barracks. On the night of 28. Nov. last I went the round at half past nine, & found every man in the barracks. I was called up that night between ten & eleven.

Michael Tyning, sergeant major of the troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards quartered at Weymouth: — The Roll was called over on 28 of Nov. at half past eleven. One man named William Ruth was missing;

& on search being made for him he was found in a house of ill-fame at Weymouth. He had not leave of absence.

Sergeant Maccane recalled – When I went the rounds at half past nine William Rutt was in the barracks.

The Rev. John Morton Colson – I am a clergyman living at Dorchester; on the night of Friday Nov. 28. I went to bed soon after nine; & was called up a few minutes after ten on account of an alarm respecting Mr. Willoughby. In consequence of what was said to me, I went immediately to the barracks & was there about a quarter past ten when I saw Lieut. Griffith.

John Griffith, a Lieut. in the 5th Dragoon Guards: I am Adjutant of the detachment quartered at Dorchester; on the 28th Nov. the prisoner showed me a pass about six o'clock in the evening. About a quarter past ten that night, the Rev. Mr. Colson came to the barracks, & told me that the Rev. Mr. Willoughby had been shot by a soldier in consequence of which I immediately had the roll called & every man was found there excepting the prisoner. I afterwards examined the armoury & found that the arms belonging to the prisoner were missing: ten rounds of ball cartridge are allowed to every man, & five rounds belonging to the prisoner were missing; as was also the powder of the other five rounds. Directions were then given to place men inside the barrack wall. I know the wall which divides the yards from Mr. Henning's hay yard: about a dozen men were placed under that wall, in order to prevent any one coming over the wall. The prisoner came in about half past eleven perfectly regular. There was a regimental order that no man should pass the

barrack gates without his sword. The prisoner could not have gone out of the barracks without his sword. The men leave the stables at a quarter past eight. The last trumpet sounds at nine o'clock. There is also a trumpet call for the men to go to the stables at a quarter before seven. I searched the prisoner & found nothing on him; on being asked where his pistol was he said he knew nothing at all about it, but thought it was on the armour rack in his room.

By the Court — The arms are inspected once a week: & it is expected that every man should keep his arms clean. Any man may leave the barracks from eight o'clock until nine. There are eight men in each room & one arm rack in the room. Saturday is the day for examining the room. Every person in the room has access to the whole of the arms.

William Boyd, regimental sergeant major of the 5th Dragoon Guards:— I was called up on the 28th Nov. about half past ten, & was directed by the Adjutant to go round the rooms & call the roll, when I found every man there except Kennedy who came in about 12, & was immediately taken to the guard house. He was dressed in his stable jacket, blue overalls, boots & spurs, forage cap, sword & belt. The blue overalls had a yellow stripe on the side. The jacket had on a green facing & a green collar. On searching his room I found his pistol & five rounds of ammunition were missing. On being asked by the Adjutant where his pistol was, he said it was on the arm rack that day, but he knew nothing more of it. Every soldier is furnished with ten rounds of ammunition which he keeps in his valise, to which every man in the room has access.

John Crisac, sergeant of the troop to which the prisoner belongs. It is my duty

to inspect the arms of all the men of my squad every morning. I saw the prisoner's pistol in its place between seven & eight o'clock on the morning of the 28th Nov; it was then quite clean. I inspected the prisoner's ammunition bag the next day, & found five broken rounds & five were missing. I gave the bag up afterwards to Mr Coombs on the examination of the prisoner.

By the Court – I had not seen the ammunition bag since the previous Saturday when it was in regular condition.

Richard Amey – I was a watchman of Dorchester on the 28th Nov. last; I saw Kennedy that evening about half-past ten passing through the market place. I had heard of a gentleman having been shot that night, & said to the prisoner "You are doing wrong by being out of barracks at this time of the night as it is after hours, & the roll is going to be called." I told him that a serious accident had happened, & that a person had been shot, & a soldier had done it. I am sure the prisoner is the man. The prisoner replied that he had a pass, until ~~nine~~ one o'clock; & shewed me the pass. I saw something in his right hand which looked like a pair of trowsers rolled up; it appeared nine or ten inches in length; but I cannot say exactly, as he was some distance from me. He had neither sword nor belt. I saw him in the guard-room the next morning with several other soldiers, amongst whom I identified the prisoner.

By the Court – He held the parcel in his right hand as if he wished to hide it from me

..... Mr Henry Jacob: — I live at Dorchester; on the 1st Dec. last I searched for a pistol: there is a wall dividing the barrack yard from Mr Henning's hay yard; there was a heap of straw under the wall on Mr Henning's side.

There are folding gates at the entrance of the yard, through which persons must pass to obtain access to the yard. There is no difficulty in doing this from the Sherborne road, & a person going through the market, up the back street, & Glyde-path-hill, would come into the Sherborne road. I do not think there would be much difference in the distance whether a man went that way or up the main street to the barracks but I should think the front street rather nearer than the other. The top of the straw heap was on a level with the top of the wall. On searching the straw I found a pistol almost close to the wall, imbedded in the straw; but so near the top that a person on the other side could get it without difficulty. I took the pistol to Mr Henning's house for the purpose of examining it; when a piece of tow being put in, the pistol was found foul, the tow coming out very black. The pistol appeared to have been recently discharged, & several grains of powder fell from the lock. The touch hole was very foul, but but the other parts of the pistol exhibited nothing material. I marked my initials on it & Mr Manfield then took it. It was afterwards given to Mr Coombs in my presence.

Mr George Henning corroborated the evidence of Mr H. Jacob. It appeared to him that the pistol had been recently fired, & partly cleaned.

Mr W. D. Tapp:— I am a surgeon, residing at Dorchester; I was called up on the night of Friday, 28th Nov. & extracted a ball from him which had entered on the left side just below the region of the heart, & passed across the chest, & lodged in the right side. On the following day I gave it to Dr Cooper. The wound was a very dangerous wound; & Mr Willoughby remained in danger from inflammation for several days.

C. Cooper. M. D. – I live at Dorchester. On Sunday I received a ball from Mr Jaff which I afterwards handed over to Mr Coombs.

Mr T. Coombes produced the ball, the canvass ammunition bag, & the pistol.

Serjeant Crsac recalled. – The prisoner was sometimes in the habit of using his pistol in the riding-school; witness found the ammunition, right in the morning & believes the prisoner was afterwards in the riding-school, but does not know whether he fired. They do not use ball cartridge in the riding-school, & the powder they use there is delivered out by the quarter-master. Passes are seldom granted to so late an hour as one; but the prisoner was very anxious.

The pistol was then identified by Crsacx as the prisoner's. The ball extracted from Mr Willoughby was then ascertained by Crsac to be similar to the pistol balls of the regiment; & on being compared was found to correspond with the others.

The prisoner in his defence, denied his guilt; & said he was quite unable to account for his pistol & ammunition being missed; he had not seen his ammunition since the previous Saturday, but saw his pistol the day on which the crime was committed, about 12 o'clock, every man in the troop had access to his pistol & ammunition. He then called.

Jane Masters who deposed as follows. – My husband keeps the Wood & Stone public-house, in this town; I saw a soldier & Mary Purchese pass through my Kitchen between seven & eight o'clock on Friday evening the 28 hov. I do not know that the prisoner is the man. They staid about half an hour I know they were gone a few minutes after eight.

Mary Purchase, being recalled, said she left the W. & S. a few minutes after 8. with the prisoner.

In the Confession of the prisoner, previous to his execution, he says that on coming to the archway of the market, when the watchman caught hold of him by the left arm, he had his pistol in his right hand, loaded & cocked with his finger on the trigger, & if the watchman had tried to detain him he wd. have shot him dead on the spot. That he unloaded his pistol at bottom of North walk, went to wd. barack wall to throw it over, but finding the place was alarmed he concealed the pistol in a rick of hay in Mr Hennings shaw yard. Saw two watchmen, but they retired or he wd have shot them: that he ran round by Friary mill to market place, & up high street to barracks, that upon coming to barack gate he was seized by Lieut Griffiths, who examined his person & dress. That he had practised pistol at the rats. &c. &c.

(It is reported that when, after his trial he descended from the dock to the subterranean room where Jack Ketch was, as usual, assisting to keep charge over the prisoners, he flew at him saying; "you are the chap who is going to do the job for me - but you shan't" & would have killed him there. The officers of the regt. wanted to shoot him, or at least, not to have him hung in regimentals. But as he had been condemned by the civil law their request was not granted. The regt. shortly afterwd. left D.)

ib. March 19. & Apl. 2. 29.

Six valuable horses - property of Mr B. of Brentford, died a week ago by poison supposed to have been intently mixed with their food - the sweepings of the manger having been thrown into cow yard were eaten by one of cows wh. died in few days. Value of horses & cow £200.

ib Ap. 16. 29

Forged notes - forger visits 31 tradesmen in Devizes & with each managed to deposit a forged £10 note - mostly persons of his own trade - a grocer. it.

Van Diemen's Land. man goes here to see his wife who was transported as a receiver of stolen goods. ib. Ap. 23. 29.

Magnet Coach - Weymouth to London in 15 hrs. 2 Coachmen only. Leaving W. every morning at ¼ to 5 arriving White Horse Cellar same evening at 8. Saracens head at 9. Leaves latter at 5 in morning, W. H.C. at 6. ADV.

Wrestling at St Thomas (Devon). Match between J. Cann of St T. & W. Hill, Okepord, with Messrs Roach & Southcott, as trier; Mr Baker of Okep.d being umpire. The terms were the best 2 out of 3 fair back falls, fair shoe & padding, with 10 minutes time between the falls. At the outset Hill's hold was by the right hand only, firmly grappling Cann's left collar: whilst the latter held him at the collar with the contrary hand, his right gently feeling his antag.sts spare arm at the wrist. Hill planted the first toe, & made free use of the right, whilst Cann crossed him with his left. As a school specimen - & it would be difficult to conceive of it as anything more - nothing cd be finer than this, nor J. Cann's peculiar & very superi. mode of play displayed to greater advantage, he had the fore hand, & kept it, his opponent not appearing very anxious to endeavour to take it from him. At the end of 15 minutes Hill seemed rather uneasy at the gripe of the wrist, & freeing his hand aimed to make good his hold at

Cann's right collar: this was resisted & a fine rally took place, which ended in 15 min. in Cann's going down on his knees. The setting at again setting to, was precisely as before, but an immed.te attempt to make good being made, a smart rally again took place, & at end of ab.t 21 m.tes C. was again on his knees. From this time there c.d be no doubt which way the match w.d end. C. was evidently giving H. a lesson, & at end of 26 minutes delivered his man by the left fore hip as fine a turn as ever was seen. H. inst.ly complained of injury to shoulder, & though the second turn was commenced he was powerless & at end of 2½ m. gave in

Between Webber, baker of Exeter, & Esworthy. — W.'s Cann-like skill astonished those who beheld it; whenever in danger he locked himself to his antagonist, & all the efforts of such a veteran as Esworthy were in vain exerted to lift him. The both turns after severe contest were in his favour; in the last he turned E. a complete summerset, & put him down spinning on his head like a top, wh. the latter allowed to be a fall. ib. Ap. 30. 29.

Street door left open – Coat missed – found at pawnbroker's – had been pledged by a woman in a black gown. papers in pocket as when taken; so probably ib. carried there at once.

Countess of Derby – formerly the celebrated Miss Farren, died at Knowsley on 23d. inst. The elegant & accomplished manner in wh. she represented Lady Teazle won the heart of her noble lord, forming an hon.ble attachm.t wh. has lasted through a long life. ib.

A young lady about 25, fair face & pink col.^n called at jeweller's shop, Bath, (in evening): ~~[illegible]~~ looked at gold watches: ordered him to send 4 to a house she named, not being able to make up mind. At the door she met the person entrusted with the watches, selected one (with a cut coral hook & a locket from another jeweller). It was found that the inhab.^ts of the house knew nothing of her. ib May 21. 29

Kicking at a wrestling match – a barbarous practice... The bare foot, or thin pump only sh.^d be used: padding the legs w.^d then be unnecessary for. ib

Convicts. Coaches from Dorch.^r & Exeter, to Plymouth, laden with convicts this week, for their new residence on board the hulks. (they had been sentenced to transportation for 7, 14 yrs &c) ib.

The Premier's property – The Duke of Wellington is in treaty for another estate to add to his Hampshire property. Some idea may be formed of the extent of his Grace's property in Hants when it is stated that its circumf. will be at least 30 miles, & that an avenue to the house may be formed upwards of 8 m. in length.

ib 28 May. 29. quot. fr. Windsor Expres.

Dk. of Cumberland's son – It has not as yet been noticed by any n. paper that a son of his present R.H. the Dk of Cumb.^d departed this life at Hammersmith 5.th nov. last. The name borne by his R.H.'s son was George Fitz Ernest, & some

few years ago this illustrious personage was well known in fashionable circles at Ramsgate &c. For the last 2 yrs & more the deceased had lived at an humble house pleasant villa in Webb's Lane, Hamm.th, & in consq. of afflictions both bodily & mental, the Dk. had placed as a guardian over him & his affairs the Revd. Dr. Clark. Died suddenly, after rising early in morns, & was buried in the "Post mortem" retreat of H. Ch. 33 yrs of age. followed to grave by Col. Norton, Dr Clark & his immed.te attendants. it. 28 May 29.

Love & Suicide – Two lovers after wandering in the forest of Montmorency go to restaurateur's of the village; & while the house resounded with the music of a wedding wh. was celebrating below they each perpetrated self murder by firing a pistol at their hearts. The noise of the merrymaking prevented the pistols being heard. She 17; he 22: he was married. Fch. paper. it.

Gloving. The situation of the unfortunate poor who used to find employment in the glove manufr. Yeovil, & adj. districts is very distressing; & when we look at extent of importn. of foreign gloves we see little prosp. of impr. The quantity imported this year to end of Apl. is 24,813 doz. at. wd. have given emplt. for 100 days to 1000 w. & chn. in the sewing, & proptn. number of men & boys in dressing & preparing the leather. it.

West of England Bank Robbery. It appears that the cash & securities were deposited in an iron safe placed in strong room at back of banking house,

the key of which was always kept in drawer in bank counter. The strong room was secured by a lock with four bolts, & an iron bar let down from the room above into rings fastened in the inside; & over the top of the bar was a trap door with a lock. This room was occupied by Mesdames Hearn & Braund (?).
Mr M. the principal clerk was gen. the person who fast.d the t. d. & let down bar. He was indisposed, & it devolved on the other clk to close the bank. He stated before Mayor & Aldermn. W. that on Sat. aft. abt. 4 Mr M. left. & about 5 he, having struck his balance made all safe went upstairs let down bar & locked t. d. as usual. Monday m. found lock of t. d. forced, &c. locksmith called &c. All the cash, B of E. notes, other notes, & bills, gone & on examining the book in the chest in wh. the cash balance was daily struck it was found the leaves for a month past had been torn out.
.... R. Davy, late master of workhouse, sworn as constable.. &c.

Procession of conveyances laden with persons afflicted with the Kings evil passed through Sturmn. Newton on way to Hazelbury, near where resides a man named Buckland, who has attained a reputation for curing, in a miraculous manner, the Kings evil, at his yearly fair or feast. Exactly 24 hrs before the new moon in month of May every year, whether it happens by night or day, the afflicted assemble at the doctors residence, where they are supplied by him with the hind legs of a toad enclosed in a small bag, (accomp. with some verbal charm or incantn.) & also a lotion & salve of the drs. preparation. The bag is worn suspended from the neck, & the lotion

& salve applied in the usual manner until the cure is complete), or until the next year's fair.... The app.ces of many showed that they moved in resp.ble sphere of life. ib. May 28. 29.

Road accident. "As we came opposite S. Lane the horse attempted to turn into it: deceased pulled the left rein to keep horse tow.ds Taunton, when it broke, & horse became unmanageable & set off full speed: thought I heard the other rein snap - jumped out of carriage - followed on & found deceased thrown out - horse jammed between posts at a t.p.s. ib.

Man being conveyed (on foot?) from the custody of J. F., tythingman of Cutcombe (Somers) & his assistant to Wilton House of correction on a charge of burglary. Prisoner endeavoured to escape by leaping over bridge into water (11 o'c. at night), & was drowned. He was not handcuffed, a circum.ce ch. the jury reprobated in strong terms, when the constables informed them that there was not a pair of handcuffs or a constable's staff in parish of Cutcombe. ib.

Alice C. (v. ante p. 96) who was tried & convicted at the last assizes (Dor) stealing money fr. ch. maid, Kings Arms, & on whom judgm.t of death was recorded, was removed from our jail on Sunday last, on board the Lucy Davidson, transp.t ship, lying in river Thames, her sentence having been commuted to transp.n for life. July 2. 29

Farmer eased of his money by being advised to put it in safer pocket, as he, the rogue, is doing. it.

Escape from Dor. gaol by three men, who made a breach in wall of cell by removing bricks, tearing bedding into strips for ropes to scale boundary wall - it.

A "Fair-house". Prosecutor deposed that he kept the fair-house at Toller Down. The fair closed in May, & on locking up the house he left in it a quantity of bottled beer, cups & saucers, glass, & many other articles -- Aug 13. 29

Thieves in dress of livery servants - at Taunton races, & were thus enabled to rifle carriages without detection it.

Robber shot by traveller .... He had stopped a short time at Birdip, (on the road between Gloucester & Cirencester) & baited his horse, & come onward. When about a mile from Breect Pike a kind of presentiment of probable danger, caused by the lateness of the hour & lonely road, induced him to take a pair of pistols from his pocket, which he cocked, & laid on the seat of the gig close beside him. He

had not done this many minutes when, arriving near a grove of firs by the side of the road, two men, (who by their voices he believes to be Irish) rushed forth from the plantation: one seized horse's head while the other came to side of gig & commanded him to stop: both were armed with reaping hooks. Much alarmed he s^d "D— it, what do you mean?" & at same moment seized one of his pistols, wh. missed fire, on wh. robber aimed a blow at him with reap-hook & cut his hand — he discharged other pistol, robber fell. Horse rendered furious by discharge of pistol reared plunged & ran away. (He is a commercial tr^r & had about him nearly £400.) ib. Aug. 13. 1829.

Horsewhipping her lover. Maltster courts young lady — breaks off with her, "feeling he does not want a wife" Her brother & his friend come to malt house, br. says will you sign this, holding up a paper in one hand, & a horsewhip in the other. He refused to sign, & the br. struck him with whip. Maltster thereupon summons him for an assault — & the br. has to pay. ib.

One pound notes. The withdrawal of one pound notes is severely felt by farmers (at Dorchester fair, August 1829 — they were withdrawn from circ^n this year) ib.

The apple country — Traveller by coach ~~by~~ through Salisbury, Dor. & on to Exeter, says, "As we approach the great apple country the sounds of cheerfulness & gratitude are heard. The vintage of the Arcadian counties has seldom been hailed with gladder hearts than are now universal in Devonshire. by

the contemplation of the luxuriant orchards. Even the solitary trees which are met with in gardens, or before the peasants door, appear almost encumbered by the rosy clusters. The only qualification wh. this gen. feeling admits is derived from the fear that there will not be a suffic^t. supply of vessels to contain the cider. Ib Aug 13. 29

(the paper for June 4 says the apples in the orchards are gen^lly well set, & promise abundant crops f. & for third week in May that the orch^ds. having sustained but slight injury from frost present a beautiful spectacle the trees being literally covered with blossom. sheets of blossom &c. –)

<u>How to sell a horse.</u> In Smithfield a horse dealer sold to farmer a rank roarer, with about £2, as a sound horse. When farmer got home he found that instead of having 4 blk legs, as he thought, 3 of them were white, & were painted; & what he had mistaken for horses tail & forelock came off, being been cleverly affixed to trappings. Horse had travelled over ½ kingdom in the hands of this purchaser, who w^d. buy it back at a consid^ble sacrifice. The false tail was affixed to a linen strap. Ib. Aug 27. 29.

<u>Marriage Portions – mortgaging same</u> – Th^s. Harris left in 1797 to the parishes of Cloford & Frunney, Somerset £2000, the int^st to be annually disposed of among such women, natives of the parishes, as sh^d have been m^d during the preceding year in those parishes; the sums to be distrib^d by ministers C. Wardens &c. It has sometimes happened (the Commissioners state) that no m^ge has t. place within the year preceding in the parishes, to entitle any persons to the bounty, in wh. case the div^ds are accumul^ted

until an applicant present herself who is entitled under the will. She then receives the whole amount of the accumd. divds. This charity has, in the opinion of the Revd. — the curate, a tendency to produce mischievous effects. Besides its genl. tendency to prodce. immorality, young persons have been induced thereby to marry at a very early age to entitle them. to the bounty: & in some instances they have been known to anticipate the sum by mortgaging the same before marriage.

ib. from Commrs. Concerning Charities. (20 vols folio) vol III. p. 317

Sad romanticism of a young girl — Daughter of Mr Marshall, of Hassalgrove Farm, aged 17: tied up a bundle & gave it in charge to a young man who was at her father's house on a friendly visit for the afternoon, saying he was not to open it till he got home, as it was a present for his sisters: supper time arriving & the girl not appearing about the house: the bundle was opened, & it contained a number of trinkets usually worn by her: these circs. created an unpleasant suspicion in the minds of all present; when a diligent search was immedy. made all over the premises, & during the whole of the succeeding night, without effect, till on Monday morng abt. 10 she was found in a deep pond, about 2 or 300 yds from house quite dead, with her legs tied, her hands tied behind her, & a handkt. tied over her eyes .... distress of family .... no reason can be assigned. Aug 27. 29

Convict transported — The notorious Robinson, sentced at last Devon Assizes to be

transp. for life, was on Wedy. morng. sent off per coach, to be put on board the Captivity hulk, at Devonport, preparatory to his voyage to N. S. Wales. it 17 Sept. 29

Escaped Convict. B. H. seen drinking in a p. h. in Bath - he being an escaped c. from N. S. Wales since 1828. Convicted assizes 1827, & sent. transp. life. Officers pursued the prisoner in post chaise from Bath to Chippenham: ultimately secured - dressed as a sailor. will take his trial. — it.

River Parrett flooded - [stitches of stock - corn] endangered, & barley - it.

Sale of wife - at Stamford - fellow sold her "for 2/- wet + 2/- dry". delivered her to the purchaser on the market hill in a halter; after wh. the trio retired to a p. house to quaff the heavy wet. it Oct. 1. 29.

used in the reign of Canterbury

Paupers - apply at Worcester house of Industry for relief (man & wife) at 3d a mile. Woman & 2 ch. also applies, having a pass for 3½ a mile. Passes found to be forgeries. the man & wife had received £2.15.6, & the woman & children £3.9.8. Their route had been from Carlisle to Kidderminster - the latter being the last place where they obtained relief. The system of forged passes is carried on largely. Near Basingstoke lately one of these passing strangers addressed some labrs. turnip hoeing, wondering how they cd. be constant to work, when they might get a pass, & travel at pleasure. "We see all sights", "s'd he. "live well, go where we like, own no master, & get handsomely paid". Such, at time of genl. depression among honest men is the flourishing state of beggary! it.

Felo de se – privately buried in Avington Ch.yd without the rites of Xtian burial, at 11 o'c. the same night – ib.

Honey-stealing .. is becoming prevalent in some villages near this town (Taunton) A clandestine burning of bees belonging to 3 individuals of Cheddon. Honey was all taken away, & empty hives replaced in their former situations to prevent suspicion of the loss. ib. Oct 1. 29.

Landlord obtains a white rabbit, & puts earrings in its ears – says it is the witch .... ib.

Tender thief – Last week Mrs Oxford, late Mrs Allen, of the Carriage Inn Coombe Down, received a ring wh. was stolen from her 12 years since, inclosed in a note from the person (man) who stole the ring. [Handsome woman, prob.] ib.

Eliza Leach, fine young woman, about to be married. Banns publ., wedding dress made, day fixed, when Willis wrote to her that he cd not marry her. It turned out that he married another woman on the day fixed. [Probably had wavered between the two] ib Oct 15. 29

~~[illegible]~~ ib.

Weyhill Fair – By 12 o'c. only 40 waggons had passed through Andover gate – in former, abundant years, 400 have passed it by same hour ib.

Burglars' & forger's execution – After hanging the usual time the bodies were taken into Newgate, & will be delivered to their friends this evening. Oct 22. 29

Hatchment over shop – widow of tradesman near Toll ⁿ Cᵗ Rᵈ, has placed above front of shop a hatchment to memory of late husband. ib.

Sinking of the Dolphin Hulk – full of convicts – moored in Thames – they were got out – some tried to escape – ib.

Plan of horse stealers is to transfer the stolen horses from one part of England to another, travelling with them at night, & resting at some obscure place during day, altering horses by docking, trimming, &c – ib. Oct 29. 29

Benefit Societies on the old system – Suicide – severe shock in conseq. of breaking up of B. Soc. of wh. he had been member 35 yrs, expecting certain provision in his old age from the funds, instead of wh. he had only received 25/- as his share on the dissolution of the soc. ib. Nov 5. 29

Escape of 12 Convicts. 9 in morning Albion coach took up as passengers 12 Convicts from Chester, sentᵈ to transp. life for various offences, & who were to be forwᵈ to Portsmouth, for wh. purpose a Portsmᵗʰ coach was to meet them at the Bull & mouth, London. Coach had no other passengers. 9 p.m. Coach reached Birmᵐ when a new coachman & guard relieved the former ones, & the c. proceeded to Elmdon

when the c's partook of some refresh^t. After having gone on 4 m. to Meriden the guard's attent^n was arrested by hearing one of the convicts filing the chain attached to his handcuffs. With^t apparently noticing the noise he continued to amuse the keeper of the circ^ce, & he then took the guard's situation behind, the guard afterwd^s riding with the coachman. With this alter^n everything became quiet & there were no appearances of an attempt at escape. The coach now approached Coventry, through wh. it passed; & after it had proceeded 9 miles to a sequestered part of the road, where trees extend on either side upwards of 6 miles & not a house near, in an instant 4 of the c's seized hold of coachm. & guard (at same moment stopping the horses) & succeeded in fastening both of them with cords & straps at same time stating that they did not intend to injure them nor not the c. but that they were determ^d. at every hazard, to regain their liberty, for they had rather suffer death than be transp. for life. While this scene was trans. acting in front of coach 5 other c's seized keeper behind, secured him, & rifling his pockets obtained keys of the handcuffs. Noise & confusion outside was signal to remaining convicts within: instantly the keeper was laid hold of and confined, & having got poss^n of his handcuff keys also, they lost no time in manacling him. Convicts then descended, endeav^d. extricate themselves from their fetters, a work wh. occupied them some time, & in wh. notwithst^g their violence & ingenuity they made little progress. While thus engaged they were alarmed by noise of coach approaching — made its app^ce — they rushed to fields, although most of them were still fastened by legs — night dark — made escape before other (a Liverpool) coach came up, by wh. time g^d & c. man had extric. themselves & unbound keepers. Having communic^d circum^s to the L.pool coachman — the Ch.

Coach was taken to Dunchurch, where the 2 keepers, one still handcuffed, set off to Coventry to get assistance. Before L. pool coach came the C.s had detached the horses, to make use of them in their flight. ib. Nov 12. 29

Young man in Church renovating monument - comes down ladder, & marries young woman. ib.

Landlady who had eloped with young man lodging at the inn asks her husband when in court to forgive her, since it was the only crime she had ever been guilty of. To this he agreed, & the prisoner (in custody for stealing landlady's wearing apparel) was discharged. ib

Capt. Andrews resigns office of Master of Ceremonies, Weyth. Bishop offers as Candidate. Nov 19. ib.

Comm.l Chandler returns home unexpec.ly. goes to bed - wife says she has spasms - sends him out for brandy - in paying for it he tenders what he supposes to be a shilling, but change for a sov.n is given - finds he has 14 more, instead of shilling - has on strange pair of trousers - rushes home - his own breeches gone. ib.

Bligh v. Wellesley. (see pp. 59 & 93 ante -) Ct. Com. Pleas. bef. L.C.J. Brett. Mr. D. F. Jones opened the pleadings. The decln. charged deft. with having assaulted & debauched the wife of plff. Deft. pl.d not guilty, & thereupon issue was joined. Mr Serj.t Vaughan (with whom were Mr Serj Wilde &

Jm D. F. Jones) conducted the case for the pltff. He said -

---- Pltff was Mr Thos. Bligh, & the deft. Mr W., both of them gentn of noble birth, & connected with the first families in the kingdom. Mr Bligh had been in the army, but from ill health, unfortunately, acquired in service of his country, had been obliged to retire from it some few years ago. He was the son of Mr Shadwell Bligh, who was a gentn of considle landed estes in Ireland & a near relation of the Earl of Darnley. With respect to the defendant, he scarcely needed to mention his name; & he assured the jury that if he did mention it, it was only to intreat them to dismiss from their minds, as far as possible, all that they might have heard rumoured or seen published, to the prejudice of his general character; for be that character what it might, the defendant must stand or fall that day by the merits of the case which might be proved in evidence against him. Though it might be difficult to discard from their recollection what was passing in the world, & forming the subject of its daily conversation, still he was sure that such respectable men as he then had the honour of addressing would bring to the consideration of the present issue a mind perfectly untainted by anything which they might either have heard or read against the defendant, no matter whether it had taken place either in or out of a court of justice. The defendant was the eldest son of Lord Maryborough, the nephew of the Duke of Wellington & of the Marquis Wellesley & all as they must all be aware, the heir to a very considerable fortune. With respect to the lady whose affections he had seduced from her husband, she was the daughter of Colonel Patterson, an officer who had served in India with great credit for many years, & who had returned to England with a

moderate competency. She was a lady of great beauty and numerous accomplishments to whom the plaintiff, after some acquaintance and with the consent and approbation of her father was married in the course of the year 1815. On that subject he would beg leave to say one word and it should be one word only in consequence of a circumstance which had been stated when application was made to put off the trial of the present cause. The marriage of the plaintiff to Miss Patterson took place he repeated in 1816; but without the knowledge of the plaintiff's father. In consequence of some doubts arising as to its legality, which was of great importance, as not only a fortune might eventually fall to the issue of the marriage, the ceremony in order to make assurance doubly sure, was re-performed two years afterwards in the presence of both his & her relations. If then any inference were to be drawn from the double celebration of the marriage ceremony in this case, it was an inference highly favourable to the plaintiff's case; for it afforded evidence that the affection which led to the first marriage continued unimpaired between the parties to the time of the second. Indeed, if ever there had been a marriage of affection, such was the marriage between the plaintiff & his wife; for it was strongly objected to by Captain Bligh's father, & was not at all sanctioned at the time by any of his relations. The first object of Captain Bligh after his marriage was, if possible to reconcile his family to it; & being very anxious to make a permanent provision for his lady, he used active measures to prevail upon his father to resettle the family estate, which was settled in the first instance upon himself. After waiting some time he succeeded in affecting the object of his wishes. In the year 1819, the estate which had been settled on him was resettled in order

to enable him to make a jointure to his lady. He must now tell the jury, that when the marriage between these parties first took place Captain Bligh resided with Colonel Patterson. Shortly afterwards he joined his regiment, which at the close of the war in 1815, formed part of the army of occupation in France, & resided with his wife some time in that country. They then came back to England, where he fell into a state of ill health, which at this moment, was so little repaired, that there was no chance of his enjoying a long period of life. He was then advised by Dr. Baillie to go to the South of Europe, in order to try whether his health might not improve by residence in a milder climate. In this state of things, he went, in the year 1821. to Genova. He left that place & wintered at Nice. From Nice he proceeded to Genoa, & from Genoa he went to Rome, where he passed the winter of 1822. In the next yr. he went to Naples & there it was that commenced the defendant's adulterous intercourse with Mrs Bligh. In spring of '23 the pltff. was joined at Rome by his br., Mr Ed. Bligh, & his family. & from Rome they went together, as he had told them, to Naples. They took a house in that city, & during their resd.ce in it the acq.ce of pltff. com.ced with deft. ... Mr W., had, just before, married a lovely & accomplished lady, who had put him in poss.n of what it was not exag.n to call an immense fortune. Immense as it had been, it was, however, deeply incumbered before Mr Well.r. went abroad. Those of her estates in wh. he had only a life interest were in conseq. put to nurse; & she was left to support herself & fam. on a revenue of £5,000 a year wh. had been set-aside for her pin-money. She went to the continent with that income, & he joined her there, for the purpose of living upon her property,

whilst his own was out at nurse. Mr & Mrs Wellesley happened to be at Naples at the same time with Captain & Mrs Bligh. They were introduced to each other at the house of Mr Hamilton the British minister by his sister Mrs Maxwell. An acquaintance followed that introduction; they visited each other; & the consequence was that the defendant, often seeing Mrs Bligh, became passionately fond of her, paid her great attention, & finally accomplished his base purposes, in seducing her affections from her husband, & in making himself the master of her person. At the time that he committed this outrage upon the domestic happiness of Capt.n B. Mr W. was living in apparent harmony & on the very best terms with his own wife; & what formed a singular aggravation of Mr W's guilt was this - that from the moment in which he obtained the gratification of his own wishes by the seduction of his friend's wife, he made his own wife an innocent instrument to her own dishonour, causing her to act upon all occasions as the friend & protectress of the woman with whom he was himself carrying on an adulterous intrigue. The parties he had before said met at Mr Hamilton's where they were introduced to each other by Mrs Maxwell. From that moment Mr W. cherished by every artifice in his power the acquaintance he had formed with Capt.n B. Considerable intimacy took place in consequence between them, & Mr W. was admitted to all the hospitalities of Capt.n B's house & table. He was admitted for a length of time without any suspicion of his motives being either incorrect or dishonourable; but at last his attentions to Mrs B. became so marked, his language so unguarded, & his whole conduct so extraordinary that it could not escape notice that he had an object in view which no honourable man would think of pursuing - namely that of making an

inroad on the domestic happiness & chastity of his friend's wife. Capt. Bligh became uneasy at the defendant's visits, & remonstrated against them to his wife. A lady, too, of high rank events that day he called before them to prove that she had given Mrs B. a friendly caution not to see Mr W. on any account in private & to decline his visits as they had become of a suspicious character.... The health of Capt. B. was very infirm. At certain regular periods of the day he was in the habit of riding or going out, for the sake of exercise, & it was observable that Mr W. always paid a visit to Mrs B. at those hours, when he was certain that her husband would not be found at home. It was observed also that Mr W. was peculiarly anxious to make up parties for Mrs B; & amongst other parties was one to visit the crater of Mt Vesuvius. To this latter party Capt. B. decidedly objected on the ground that he was not in a situation to attend his wife upon it; for it was a night excursion, as excursions to Mt V. generally are, for the purpose of seeing the eruptions to the best advantage. Mrs B, however, declared that she would go; & the discussion ended in Capt. B's brother accompanying her on the excursion. The defendant accompanied her also; & from the evidence - & Mr W's own conduct, he believed there could be no question that the guilt of the parties was consummated about the time of that excursion. In a very short time subsequent to it, it became necessary for Capt. B. to lay an interdict, or to threaten it, on Mr W's visits, & at the very moment when he expressed his intention to do so, a determined resistance was offered to it by the lady. Nay more she assigned as a reason for eloping from the house of her husband on the 31. July that he objected to the visits of Mr W. - visits of so suspicious a nature that any man who had permitted their continuance would have rendered himself accessory to any guilt which his wife might have contracted

Lyil - When that elopement took place & where did the jury suppose that the Lady sought shelter? He would prove that on the night of that day she was seen in a retired shrubbery, walking with Mr W. & hanging upon his arm - that she took lodgings at an hotel in the immediate vicinity of the house in which he was residing - that he was in every sense of the words her adviser & counsellor - & that he even dictated her letters & managed her correspondence. He would likewise prove to them that Mr W. took her more immediately under his own protection - that he persuaded his wife to take her into his own house as a part of her family, for the avowed purpose of maintaining her character, but for the real purpose of facilitating the adulterous intercourse, which he continued with her for months - & that he even went the length of insisting with the British Minister that she should be received with the other English visitors at the court of Naples. He ought here to inform the jury that Mr Hamilton, who was bound to take care that no improper person should be admitted under his auspices at the Court where he was representing the King of England, & felt himself under the necessity of desiring that the liberty that had been given her to visit there should be withdrawn, & had intimated to her, that if she attempted to intrude her presence there any more, he must order her to be excluded, inasmuch as her character, from her connexion with the defendant, had rendered her no longer fit to visit or reside with decent society. By his influence over his wife's mind he had made her consider that such a decision on the part of Mr Hamilton was a gross calumny on the character of Mrs Bligh & could therefore call upon her to receive his paramour into her house, in order to vindicate his honour, which he represented to be endangered so long as Mrs B's innocence was not asserted. He would prove to them that Mr W. had done

all this by the handwriting of Mr. W. himself, the correspondence which had passed between them, he thought, would be sufficient to convince the most incredulous... Mrs. B. continued to be an inmate of Mrs. W's mansion until their departure from Naples on the 5th Oct. On that day Mr & Mrs W. set out from Naples for the purpose of pursuing their route to Paris. When they arrived at Florence, the proceedings of Mr. W. assumed a character the most extraordinary. Mrs B. resided at Florence, as she did at Naples, in the same hotel with Mrs W. The whole party stayed there from the 15 Oct. to the 31 December, at which time Mrs W's eyes were fortunately opened to the real state of the connexion existing between her husband & Mrs B. She then saw that it was no longer consistent with the honour of any party that Mrs B. should remain the inmate of the same hotel with herself & her husband & she communicated that opinion to Mrs B. accompanying it with a strong recommendation that she should immediately pursue her own way by herself to England. Mrs W. had at first every reason to believe that her recommendation was attended to; but she subsequently discovered that Mrs B. had remained in the same hotel with her at Florence from the 31st Dec. to the 11th of the following April. And for what purpose, he would ask the jury had she so remained, except to indulge in the adulterous connexion to which he had before alluded? Mrs B. left Florence on the 11th April, & Mr W. he would prove, proceeded to the south on the 12th. They would not be surprised at hearing that by this time, Mr W. satiated with the luscious banquet which he had enjoyed so long, & having his passion cooled by the long residence which the lady had made under his roof, was anxious to get Mrs B. to return to England, & this he effected by giving her a promise that he would shortly follow her. He would

read to them letters of Mrs B. in which she reproached the defendant with the non-fulfilment of his promises in delaying at Florence & in which she entreated him to follow her immediately to Paris. He complied with her intreaties he followed her to Paris; he continued with her at that place the intercourse which he had commenced at Naples, having craftily arranged that Mrs W, should always be a day's journey behind him on the ground that he could so make a better arrangement for her lodgings. He passed for some time at Paris under the feigned name of Smith but at that place his connexion with Mrs B, began at length to be so open & notorious that it became necessary for Mrs W. to desire the interference of her friends to effect a separation from her husband. They would find that Lord Macclesfield had gone to Paris, to interfere on her behalf - that a separation took place between her & her husband that she returned to England with his father & that he remained at Paris. Whilst matters were in this condition Mr W. wrote a letter to his wife which he would neither call justificatory nor exculpatory, giving her an account of what occurred between himself & Mrs B, & stating what his own conduct had been towards that lady, from the time she left Florence down to the moment of his writing to her (Mrs W). It was so extraordinary a letter that he would beg leave to call their particular attention to it - He would take the account which it contained to be either true or false, because, either in a moral point of view or in any other point of view, it was of little importance whether the circumstances it detailed had really occurred, or were only matters of pure invention. After informing his wife that it had been his intention to give to a friend the statement he was then going to make to her, in order to let him communicate it to her at some future

period as a justification of his own conduct he proceeded in the following strain:—

"However, upon reflection I have resolved to send it at once to you, especially after that which occurred to me last night, or rather at daylight this morning. I shall give you the statement without comment. I hope it will cause you to reflect deeply, & will induce you to refrain from acts of precipitation. So soon as Mrs B. quitted your residence at Florence I endeavoured by all the means in my power to persuade her to seek the assistance of her father. I frequently pressed her upon this point which produced certainly an aberration of mind; & in a fit of insanity she attempted her life, & nearly succeeded in destroying herself. She took poison. The physician who attended her at Florence Dr Dosers was fully satisfied of her insanity, & strongly recommended me to use towards her the mildest conduct. I persuaded Mrs B., upon our leaving Florence to precede us by a day. The day she quitted Florence, I wrote to her father, stating her having done so, of my intention to delay my journey to Paris, to give him time to meet his daughter at Paris, where I implored him to exercise his authority as a parent, to remove her to his protection; & I added the physicians opinion of her deranged state of intellect. I went as you know to Leghorn, where I stayed to carry my purpose into execution. Mrs B. heard at Genoa of my not having come on the road to Paris She came back to Florence. From there she went to Pisa, where she wrote to me to come to her. I refused, & at length persuaded her without having seen me to proceed upon her journey to Paris on my promising to follow her. I did so, in order that she might not escape her father. I arrived at Paris; I found her there but not her father. The day of my arrival at Paris I wrote to Shawe, to beg he would urge her father to see her. I repeated to Shawe that I found her

intellects quite decayed, & begged he would so acquaint her father. Mr Daly wrote to a friend of her father's, for the inspection of the father, at my instigation, a statement of his belief of her deranged state of intellect. The physician who attended her" [and here, gentlemen, I must remind you, that she passed at Paris under the feigned name of Smith. The physician will tell you that the connexion continued in that place almost as unblushingly as it continues to be carried on up to the present hour at which I have the honour to be addressing you. Whether it commenced at Naples at the time & under the circumstances I have mentioned to you, you may perhaps doubt, though I cannot but that it was carried on at Paris, & that it continued to be carried on down to the hour no one can doubt.....] "The physician who attended her, Dr Laffon, did the same. I took the best legal advice opinion in France as to my power either to place her in confinement as a maniac, or send her to her parents. I found I had none. My frequently urging her to go to her parents increased her mental malady, & I feared the worst consequences. I waited upon a celebrated French mad doctor, & consulted him upon the course I had better pursue, to persuade her to go to England. He, without hesitation, gave me the advice to treat her with the greatest kindness & endeavour to lead her by assiduity & attention, & he assured me of her intellects being really impaired, & that she found me the object of her affections. I should have said, I had adopted this course for about six or seven weeks. From time to time I saw the mad doctor who gave me directions as to my proceedings. Two days before Lord Maryborough arrived at Paris, Mrs B. had promised to go to her father. Her intellects were greatly improved, & I was seeing an opening to a termination of the dreadful anxiety which hung over me when you

took the step you did." [Now, continued the learned serjeant, we are not inquiring into the correctness of the circ.] ..... but did it mitigate the guilt of Mr W. that .... he was anxious to have her confined as a lunatic ..... 'My resolution', proceeds Mr W., 'was to have remained at Paris till her father came to her. But I lost my temper, & too rigidly urged the fulfilling of her promise to me to go home ..... It produced the most violent effects .... I put her under the care of Mr Hyde ..... I travelled night & day to this place, having taken every possible precaution that she should not discover me. How she escaped from her keepers I know not; but she burst into my room this morning at daylight ..... made two attempts on her life ... I called in a physician ... he says she cannot live." So much the letter, written 25th July.

On the 15th Mrs W. had formally separated from her husband, his intrigue with Mrs B. having become so notorious that it was impossible for her to live with him any longer. .... He must now inform them that in consq. of the ill health of Mr B. he & Mrs B. had for some time before the elopement slept in separate beds. ....

Mr W. took lodgings for Mrs B. under the name of Mme. Ronet, at the house of a Mrs Parker, Seymour Place, New Road - for the avowed purpose of her lying-in there. ...

Mr Scarlett, for the deft. ... It was proved that the tempers of husband & wife were violent - that they frequently wrangled ... This tender husband Mr B. who seduced his wife before marriage, never occupied the same bed with her after the first 11 weeks. ...

Judge briefly summed up - Verdict for Plff. Damages £6000.

Old B.C.C. Nov 9. 1826.

Picking up with a stranger. ("Charge of conveying money to convicts.")

Howard has permit to see his nephew, a convict in Portland Prison. Mr H., according to his counsel, is a gentleman in good position. Coming down he met with Montague, ticket of leave man, gentlemanly, who knew Mr H's nephew. Both Catholics, they went on to Portland together, Montague's ostensible errand being to see the priest, for whom he had acquired a friendship during his incarceration. It turns out that Montague's errand was to place tobacco, money, &c. in a shed where the convicts worked.

D.C.C. W. Gazette Cutty, &c. May 9 84

Interesting ladylike girl marries Capt. Bell. after knowing him only a week or two. Honeymoon trip to Dublin. He dies suddenly. She telegraphs to his mother, at an address he has spoken of. There is no mother - no "Capt. Bell" in army list. She doesn't know who he is. Cut D.N. 22.5.84

Young man puts up at pub. h. at Barnsley for a night - the servant took his fancy - licence obtained - married next morning. Old D.C.C. 14.1.30

Purse in pocket. Man writes to daily papers as instance of uncertainty of circumst. evidence, that at theatre - empty purse - placed in his pocket. it.

Distress in the Medical Profession, particularly country practitioners, in an unparalleled degree. Long journeys - improbability of being paid. Great numbers have embarked for America & the settlement on the Swan River. it.

Bibles & pauper — Edith Simcox in article in 19th Century for June '84 says that Bible Societies who produce bibles for the poor at 1/- & 1/6 send people to the slums by inducing them work at reduction prices to keep up their supply at that cheap rate.

Disguise — Bonaparte used to perambulate Paris in disguise, during the Consulate (according to Bourienne), to learn the opinions entertained of him by the commonalty — driven out of shop by old woman for speaking disrespectfully of himself. D.C.C. Jan 28. 1830

Elopement — The daughter of a agent of large estates in Shropshire recently eloped with the footman — pursuit too late to prevent marriage. id.

Winter, severe weather — A woman, labourer's wife, has large family & several children ill, & without food. She goes out & steals a piece of beef from butchers stall in Poole — Has been known as resp.ble woman for years. One month's imprisonment — id.

Coming out of prison — As Berryman comes out of Exeter jail (in for 12 months for passing counterfeit coin) in high spirits at the prospect of enlargement, they are suddenly damped as he approaches the entrance & sees the well known face of Howard, whose errand he guesses is to himself. The instant he emerged that officer seized him — charge of bigamy id.

Chaise in Sea. It is our painful task to record a most melancholy & awful accident attended with the loss of three lives. On Friday last, about the hour of ten at night, cries for help were heard on the beach at Starcross which after continuing a short time ceased, all was again still & no further notice taken of the circumstance. On the following morning about 9 o'clock something wearing a strange appearance was discovered full a half mile from the shore; immediately boats were procured & put off for the purpose of ascertaining what it could be; on their arrival they found a chaise & two horses swampt. The people immediately set to work to extricate the chaise & on opening the blinds (all of which were up) they were horror-struck at finding it contain the bodies of two well-dressed men. At that time they must have been in the water twelve hours, all hopes therefore of recovery were gone, & nothing remained but to bring them ashore which, together with the chaise was accordingly done, the horses were dragged ashore shortly afterwards, altogether presenting the most melancholy appearance that perhaps was ever witnessed. The driver has not been found & is supposed to be carried out to sea. The unfortunate persons are, Mr. Lipscombe of the Marine Hotel Teignmouth & his relative Mr. J. Ponsford, the former about 45, the latter a young man about 18 years of age. To account for the catastrophe is impossible, the oldest inhabitants of the town cannot recollect a similar circumstance happening on a spot of all appearance void of danger. Many of our readers will be

able to recollect the place, it being that part of the beach, midway between the slope at the end of Starcross & Cockwood bridge. It is conjectured the driver (who from all accounts was perfectly sober) must have fallen asleep (those inside, from the blinds being up had doubtless composed themselves also) & the horses instead of taking the road along the beach to the right had gone towards the sea. It was almost low water at the time, & the horses having nothing to check them, continued the same route until they came to one of the channels of the river, where the bank shelving almost perpendicularly, the horses lost their footing & were plunged into deep water. Mr Lipscombe has left a wife & six children to lament his loss. On Sunday at 12 o'clock an inquest was held on the bodies by Mr Gribble of Ashburton when nothing transpired to throw further light on the subject, the evidence went merely to state that the chaise was found nearly half a mile out in 12 ft of water with the pole crack, & just the head & tail of the grey mare were seen with her fore leg over the other horse's neck, & her hind leg over the pole, not a rein or trace broken. The blinds were up; the post boy was unmarried & had not been found, the chaise past Starcross twenty minutes after ten, the watches were taken from the pockets one stopt at a half past 10, the other 20 minutes after 11 o'clock.

it

Mask – boy puts it on knocks at door – terrified young servant into fits, likely to be subject to them for life

it

The old Queen of Portugal. Enjoyed extensive means of mischief; & exercised them. Died on the 7th at age of 54 – the victim of her dissolute habits & ravenous passions. The scandalous Chronicle of the court of Lisbon records more causes of her premature decay than we are willing to notice ... The pretended penance & prayers – the devotion & retirement of the latter years of her life – however edifying to her confessor, could not be expect^d to repair the ravages wh. early & long continued profligacy had made upon her constitution. Some curious stories are told of the means employed by the doctors & divines who surrounded her death bed, to prolong the life of this worthless princess. Medical skill confessing defeat they sent for a little miraculous image ... Her hopeful son Miguel was anxious that her life might be preserved a few days, chiefly that he might enjoy a hunting excursion wh. he had projected at Pinheiro, & he was not a little displeased with Our Lady for allowing his m^r to die on the 7th inst^d of 10th, when he w^d have been ready for the event. Inst. from Times. D.C.C. 4.2.30

The Eagle. On F. week an eagle was shot in neighb^d of Bridgewater by man in pursuit of pitch fork. Wing only being broken, bird escaped, & seated itself on summit of tree – dislodged by a 2^d shot from a stranger who happ^d to be near. The monarch of the air, pfs with intent^n instant summary vengeance, alighted on arm of his assailant – & w^d perhaps have amply avenged himself had not the man dexterously seized him by throat, & not w^d the repeated violent blows from powerful pinions of enraged bird held it till rescued from perilous pos^n by 1st sportsman. Bird secured by binding pinions – 8 ft. tip to tip of wings.

it

Married woman left in charge of mansion – husband lives at their cottage – he breaks in & robs the house [she not knowing of his intention – & only guessing it was he?]. He lives in Putteney St. Bell – ib.

Murder of clergyman planned by several villagers, because he was obnoxious to them by rigid manner in wh. he exacted his tithes, &c. Murder carried out by man named Hemming. Hemming soon after disappears – It is found years after that a reward being offered the planners feared H. wd. not withstand it – & murdered him in barn – Skeleton found there, with a 2 ft rule beside it. He was carpenter – ib.

The Late Genl. Garth – formerly of the Kings Mews, London, & late of Ilsington House Pidletown – all persons having any claim or demand to address ib.

Frozen to death – Smuggling galley, 4 men in it frozen to death, picked up in Chale Bay, Isle of Wight, supposed to have drifted from coast of Sussex.

ib. 11.2.30

Severity of weather – 2 men coming from Salisbury market in a light cart; cold took such effect on one that if journey had not terminated he wd. have perished. ib.

Legacy lost. A poor turncock is, with his brothers, left a legacy by a relative who dies in Canada. The solicitor's son, clk in office of his father who receives the money on the part of the turncock, absconds with it – "a misappropriated legacy". B.M. (cuttings)

July 28. 84

Forgery – Consol office, Bank of E. a person obtained the divs. on £66,000 Consols by personating the real holder, & counterfeiting his signature. The amount thus obtained was £990, & the forgery was not disc^d till the true claimant, Thos. Hudson, presented himself as usual to sign for his dividend. The money was taken out chiefly in notes of £50 each & pt. only one has come back to the bank, so that the offender will prob^ly be detected. Loss falls on Bank. Obs D.C.C. Feb 25. 30

Missing snuff box – 18 yrs ago 30 of E. of Mt. Edgcumbe's tradesmen dined at the Cremill Passage Inn, in Devonport. One of party missed a silver snuff box, high value. All denied the theft: gent. search proposed – but the gem had disappeared. Years rolled on – every member of that resp^ble society considered it a personal misfortune, & at each of the succeeding annual festivities the incident was adverted to. Last Tuesday a little boy knocked at owner's door, delivered parcel wh. he s^d a gent^n had given him in street – long lost treasure – tarnished by time. ib.
[E. says the inn is where you land at Mt. Edgcumbe – on the beach]

A roper of Okehampton returning to Exeter – horseback, very brisk pace – extremely dark – pole of Sir. Graves's carriage – precipitated under feet of horses – death instantaneous – ib.

"Beer-flavour". Publicans used it, with water, increasing the quantity of beer by ⅓ – deleterious composition – defraud revenue to enormous extent ib.

Mr Toms, propr. of Dk. of Wellington Coach – proceeding in a 4 wheel phaeton from Weyh. to Revels Inn – Descending hill near Dogberry Gate, splinter bar pressed on hocks of horse, wh. was a large one – animal commenced kicking, & became quite unmanageable – Two women in cottage by road saw the horse galloping away, & Mr Toms standing in the vehicle, pulling hard – but before they came to the door vehicle was upset – Mr T. on ground – horse on him. Body removed to Revels Inn – "accidental death" Proprietor of "Dk of W." 20 years – & very seldom did he omit personally accompanying it. ib. id.

Melancholy man – moody attitude over fire – had been a month writing a letter, wh. he wd attempt to do, & suddenly crumple it up – ib.

The Revd. John Russell – After dinner & the days sport, he mounted a hack, & starting from Stock, shaped his course as best he could for Bath, hoping to reach that city... fifty odd miles.. before the inns & stables were all closed for the night. At Warminster, however, he found it expedient to leave our horse behind him, & hire a post one – landld. supplied him with "a rare goer" – "wd carry him like an infant in a cradle" – "Bring him out", sd. Russell ... Dark ... never did R. undergo such a bumping as on the ribs of that hack. Bath – long after midnight – White Lion open – "Feed him well", sd. R. to ostler as he groped his way out of yard – ... Next day he discovered the horse had no hair on mane or tail – Life.

Diabolical cutting of rope – during night, at Royal Oak Dorch.
while Mr Tolbort was repairing pump in well – 70 ft deep – when stepping into bucket, found that somebody had cut 3 strands out of 4 of wh. the rope was composed. Old D.C.C. Mar. 18. 1830.

Forbidding the banns – Cattistock: ch. crowded to suffocation, the congregation expecting it to come off – Forbidden by a rival who had the fair one's previous promise. After service, however, the rivals & the lady went to Fox & Hounds Inn, to submit the case to the court of Bacchus – a few jugs of ale, & a reconciliation took place, the lady going back to her original lover – The second one lachrymose & mortified – declamation of assembled crowd – Blushing bride endeavoured to hide her face, but from corner of eye there beamed a token of delight at the adventure. ib.

Two women, E. Loosemore & M. Loosemore: stealing 2 heifers – at Marcansleigh. E. was dressed in male attire at time of robbery, & was committed under the name of John Hill. A.L. a labourer on the roads deposed that he saw the prisoners with the heifers, wh. appeared to have been very much overdriven, & in consq. of Mr K's (owner's) man asking him respecting them he took the prisoners into custody on their returning the same road next day. They sold the cattle in Exeter market – (about 17 miles off apparently) ib. 25.3.30

Wayland. Man walking from Blandford to Honiton – overtaken by two men – go into public house & drink together at Milborne St Andrews. They say they are going to Exeter. Walk on together. A mile or so from Milborne they attack him with his own stick. Stuff his mouth with mud to stifle his cries, & leave him for dead, after picking his pocket; taking watch &c. He comes to himself – reaches Piddletown – finds one of the men in bed there. Old D.C.C. Ap. 1. 1830 (notice the custom of walking long distances in those days)

To Tanners – To be let – an old established yard at Westminster &c. ib.

Driving home – from Priddy Fair – "was driving a mare of my own – but having got out of my road (was drunk) I gave up the reins & whip to my compan.: – he drove – I retained my seat, on the side for driving.
ib. Ap. 8.

Man leaves all his property to his servant instead of to his [wife &] family. (He was taken dangerously ill, & confined to bed for a long time, during wh. the servant Eliz.th Hicks paid him great attention.) ... His sister used him badly ... 'He was seized with a paralysis wh. deprived him of the use of his right side & of his speech with the exception of certain words. Such as "yes"; "no", "dear", & "dammy". ib. Ap. 15.

Will disputed (by his nephew) – signed with left hand on account of paralysis: had formerly had a child by servant, when living at his original home in Somerset – left there, & lived with friends (including nephew) at distance for some ~~years~~ time: made will in their favour: was taken ill: returned to original home, sent for his old servant (who was either now married – or after will): made will in her favour, witnessed by clergyman attorney & medical gent.: (later paper – May 15. 30.)

Watchmen in 1830 – Poole. Robbery of Bank – slates taken off roof, & a rope used to let robbers down – "We hope the police will soon be put on a more effective plan & the Commission of the Nightly watch of this town will now see the necessity of putting that establishment on a more ~~effectual~~ serviceable footing: the present plan of the watchmen resorting together at a house on the quay, & only sallying out to call the hour of the night, & then returning to close quarters again, cannot afford any security. We w.d recommend that the w. be appointed to diff.t stations, & each man be cons.tly walking his beat. Ord D.C.C. Ap. 29. '30

Skeleton of an infant found behind plastering of roof – ib. May 5. 30

Oak tree – G. G. killed – tree falls on him; unexpectedly blown down by sudden gust of wind while he was engaged in felling it. Verd: Acc. death. ib.

H. H., a marine, discharged, travelling to his native place in Wilts – Slept Sat. night at Phoenix Inn, in same room with a waggoner. On Sunday morn. at 5 he took waggoner's breeches from under his head while he was asleep – & robbed him of 3 sov.s ~~& some silver~~ – drank – died. ib.

Man borrowed gun of neighbour, without telling him why he wanted it. Neighb.r hears it is to shoot his brother (borrower's), who being owed money by borrower of gun has obtained a writ of distress in the early part of the week: goods accordingly seized: & bailiff in possession, & exasperating borrower of gun against his b.r. When neighb.r learnt this he went to get back gun – in the struggle was shot – ib.

Wife deserted, supports herself & child by copying documents at the Record Office & the B. Museum. D.N. 12.11.84

Father goes out with Child; comes home without it; has left it in pub. house, & forgotten where it.

At a cattle-fair at Edinburgh yesterday a bull rushed at a woman, and, catching her upon his horns, bore her aloft through the excited crowd of spectators. The woman, though half dead with fright, maintained her position for a considerable distance, and was at length thrown over the animal's head on to the green sward. She escaped with only a few bruises. 12.11.84

Lord Tyrawley, Miss Seal, Lady Mary Stewart &c. Miss Seal eloped from boarding school with Ld. T. & lived with him at Somerset House. Obliged to go to Ireland, where he found his affairs so desperate on account of an unjust steward that he was obliged to look for a wife possessing wealth. & chose Lady M. Stewart, dau. of E. of Blessington, with £30,000.

Ld. Bln. had heard of Miss Seal. Wrote to her, informing her of the contemplated marriage, & asking if reports were true. She in a rage sent to him Ld. T's letters, including one she had not opened (wh. contained a confession of the intended marriage from him, & stated the bride was ugly, necessity, &c.) Ld. B. in a fury - forbade his dau. to see Ld. T. But she had privately married him. He refused to give her a guinea, whereupon the bridegroom demanded & obtained a separation from wife, & was sent as minister to a foreign court.

Miss Seal became an actress. Her lover forgave her: married her

to join him in Lisbon. At last she consented & Ld. T. placed her in the family of a British merchant there, where he occasionally visited her. Here she met with an English gent.n named Bellamy, who, unacquainted with her situation, & struck with her charms, solicited her hand. She refused, till it came to her ears that Ld. T. had an intrigue with a Donna Anna, when, in a fit of jealousy, she accepted Bellamy, married him, sailed with him for Ireland, & in a few months presented him, to his infinite surprise, with a daughter. He abandoned her. Ld. T. gave instructions to have her taken care of.

Molly, Pg Wolfington.

Hand lacerated dreadfully by gun bursting - thumb had to be removed.

Old. D.C.C. May 13. 30

Gentleman Bagpiper, the - stays at "Wood & Stone" inn - question if a gent.n after all. Calls himself Capt. Barclay, or Col Stewart. got between one & two pounds at Salisbury - only 6/- odd at Dorchester - it.

A troop of the 3d Dragoon Guards arrived at Taunton on Tuesday, & the following morning marched on their route to Exeter — it.

Whipped - J. Gray & J. Blacker, notorious char.s were publicly whipped by the hangman of the county through the market of Shepton Mallet, pursuant to their sentences at the last sessions: G. for stealing a quantity of clothes, & B. for stealing sacks & some flour - - ——— it.

Princes — Precautions against family impoverishment. "It appears from an acc^t. of Viennese soc^y. now publishing in Paris that there are no less than 70 Archd^s. & Archd^sses. belonging to the House of Hapsburg who all marry into the Royal Caste, form a class among themselves & do not associate on intimate terms even with the highest nobility. Who maintains all these Princes & Princesses? They have we presume all claims upon the patrimonial estate of the House of H., & the estate is large, but the subdivision is becoming extreme. If the number of claimants sh^d. in 50 yrs. be doubled.. the family will either be compelled to give up its pretensions to solitude & mate with millionaires, or to pass a rule like that of some Dutch families that only a certain number shall marry; or to imitate the example of the Delhi Princes, who all lived together in the great palace, some of them upon allowances barely sufficient to sustain life".

Spec. Dec 20. 1884

A skilful workman, who had discovered the art of making glass malleable, carried a specimen of it to Tiberius, who asked him if he alone was in possession of the secret. He replied in the affirmative; on which the tyrant ordered his head to be struck off immediately, lest his invention sh^d. have proved injurious to the workers in gold, silver & other metals. Petronius: (notes to Shaw's Pericles p. 232)

Cure of hydrophobia. – "Dr George Vaillant of New York has recently published a paper on the properties of simata cedron as a positive cure for hydrophobia, a substance long known to Southwestern trappers as an antidote to snake poison & other venom." Harpers Bazar – Jan 10. 1885.

Balaclava Charge. – "Sir George Wombwell saw Capt Nolan hit by the shot which killed him. Though killed the body for some little time maintained its balance on the horse, & was carried past my informant with its arm extended, the horse going at full gallop. A minute after it fell to the ground."

Yate's Recollections.

Her Sunday clothes – Sarah Goodling, 10, dau. of a seaman belonging to the Preventive Service, at Port Wrinkle, Sherrock, Cornwall; was ordered by her father to wear her every day clothes on Sunday as a punishm.t – Suicide –

Old D.C.C. May 20. 30

A valuable horse – nearly destroyed ... from the effects of a few sprigs of Wolf's bane, or Monks hood – (Aconitum Napellus) wh. it had eaten – ib.

Importation of Bristol thieves for Caerleon Fair ... The St David steamboat left the Hotwells, Bristol, about 12, for Newport – Had not proceeded far down the river when a gent.n missed his pocket book. Alarm given – Capt. stood on paddle box, & stated to passengers in plain terms his belief that he had 50 thieves

on board... Threats from the "prigs"... silenced them by saying he would put them ashore. The time of crossing was spent by them in all sorts of gambling. Intelligence was conveyed to Caerleon, where a large fair was to be held next day.. Twenty spec. constables sworn in.

ib.

A small farmer at Motcombe has saved £700 or £800 by frugal conduct. He joins the Methodists or Ranters - lends his money to them to build a chapel. Interest is paid out of the pew rents. His advances were not repaid. It much affects him - he murders his child

ib.

Driving their cart home to Poole, 11 or 12 p.m. after having been to Lymington to sell Newfoundland cranberries. A man gets up - gets out - takes horse's head threatens the men with a pistol if they do not drive up a lane. He has 2 drops.

ib.

Fortune left to his mansevr. Thos. Southwood Esq. with other extensive property, was Lord of the manor of Taunton Deane, purchased a few years ago of the Bp. of Winch.r, the rights & privileges incident to which Mr S. realized with keen solicitude. Eccentric habits. Dress plain - domestic arrangements most frugal - dined with servts in kitchen - insisted upon a quiet, cheerless, & uniform administration of household. Aversion to female sex inexplicable - many anecdotes thereupon. - Never married - few relatives, & those very distant. Expenditure slight in comp.son with his magnificent income. Was reported a few years ago that his splendid

property wd. be left to Ld. Gifford a distant relative, now dead. But by a recent will the bulk of his freehold & persl. estates, estimated at lowest at £100,000, is leg. to Mr Rdt. Mattock his servt. - 33 yrs, having been placed at an early age in Mr Southwood's family as a parish apprentice by the overseers. Mr M's parents are both still living in obscurity, he has several relatives near Taunton, filling humble stations - Mr M. had not contemplated his fortune, his whimsical benefactor having merely intimated, at time of making will that "he had left him something comfortable but whether it was 5/- or 10/- he shd. not say" Legacies to other persons amt. to about £15,000, including provisions for other domestics, & some estates of the annl. value of £600 are devised to a respectable but distantly related family at Wellington. - Old D.C.C. May 27. 30

In Husband's absence. Jane Phillips, seaman's wife, leaves her infant under rick - Had become pregnant during husbds absence, & wished to conceal her guilt from him. ib.

Cider. Farmer sends his man to Plymouth from neighbd. of Kingsbridge, with 12 hhds. of cider, to dispose of them to best advant. Man spends the money. ib.

Jewels. Box of Jewellery stolen from Ld. Southns. mansion Leicestersh. Found buried in field by Stabs. ib.

The Cook's revenge – Having been punished for a trivial offence by the Monks of the Convent, he mixed opium with the sauce for supper, & they were soon all sound asleep. Shaved their beards. They ⁊c. not go out in public.

Ext. from Sidney Anecdotes. ib.

Incendiarism – A woman confesses to setting fire to several houses. ib.

Cider. Crop a failure, after the superabundant crop of last year. blossom as good as then, but at time of the young fruit setting it was observed that an insect had lodged in heart of bud. One farmer, who made 300 hhds. last year, does not expect to make one. Same in Herefordsh. & Devon –

ib. (Somerset)

Cudgel Playing – at Taunton; this almost obsolete game was revived. ib.

Petition from Glastonbury against the punishmt. of death for forgery ib.

King Geo IV. The King's will ... some dispositions have been made which will never, out of delicacy to the objects of his care, be made public. We believe that many annuities have been paid to individuals, through the medium of one great house, of which those most intimately acquainted with his Majesty's private affairs in other respects, are ignorant. At the origin of some of these we shall not hint further than to say that it was the object of his mature life to comfort those who might otherwise have suffered from the errors of his youth.

Ext. from "Morning Paper" in D.C.C. June 17.30

Diamonds. ... will, it is expected, shortly become less scarce ... The late Burmese war has put into British possession some rich mines of these gems.

it.

Money from India. Lord Combermere is said to have realized £140,000 by the capture of Bhurtpore, & by the Indian Campaign.

Sir R. Graham, bart., of Walbrook, has presented a petition to his Majesty, in wh. he claims the title of Earl Annandale & Hartfell, Viscount Annan, & Baron Johnstone of Lockwood, &c. The King directed the petition to be forwarded to the House of Lords, & their Lds. have referred the same to a Committee of Privileges.

it.

Bringan fair. Immense supply of horses -

it.

Death of Geo. IV. The physicians retired at 10 p.m. with directions to the two pages, & Sir W. Walker, that if any change occurred they were to be called. At 3 Sir W. W. became alarmed at the change in the King, who had woke, signified by finger they-he hushed to be lifted up: while preparing to raise him his eye became fixed, lips quivered - . Eau de cologne - ~~the change was noticed~~, change in his whole appearance: instantly summoned the physicians & surgeons; but his m. expired in about 10 minutes. (no relative or friend present.) After having performed the last duties to the illustrious deceased Sir H. Halford & Sir Mat. Tierney left the castle together; the remains were given in charge to Mr O'Reilly the surgeon, & Mr W. the head page, who have been ever since keeping

watch over the corpse, one sitting on each side of it. At about 7 it was announced by Mr O'R. to all the members of the household that they were at liberty to enter the room & view the body. About one hundred persons, half of whom were not of the establishment entered the chamber at ½ past 7 & were permitted to touch the right hand of H. M. as he lay on the couch on which he died.... After this orders were given to prepare a mahogany shell... The shell is to be lined with white gros de Naples, & is to be stuffed with wool.. ib. July 1. 1830

Load of Treasure – at time of Geo IV's birth we were at war with Fce. & Spain; & the Hermione Sp.h frigate, laden with treasure, & one of the richest prizes of the war, had recently been captured; & at the moment that the Pk. & Tower guns announced the birth of a prince (August 12, 1762), numerous waggons, laden with the treasures of the prize, passed down St James's St, in front of the palace, on their way to the Bank, amid the cheers & huzzas of an exulting populace, & in presence of the King & great officers of state. ib.
(£800,000 worth: in 21 waggons – v. Walpole IV.)

Arrival of Caroline of Brunswick – Scene – ~~On a Evening the 30th Dec. 1794 the Serene Highness left the Ct. of Brunswick~~ In 1794 the Dk of York, commanding the army in Flanders, became acq. with his uncle the Dk of Brunsk. who commanded the Prussian army, & to his court & family he was introd.d. The accomp.t of Pcess Caroline made impress.n on him – communicated his

feelings to Pce of Wales & King. Formal proposals from King for a marriage. The Duke immed.ly consulted his daughter: mother did not strive to conceal her happiness & delight. Pcess. received the intelligence with composure — indifference. Admitted that her family ought be elevated; heart unmoved. Did not withhold her consent, for although she had heard of the Prince's follies she had also heard of his virtues. But she ct. not love him. Her affec.ns had been fixed on a young German prince to whom she ct. not give her hand. On 30th Dec. 1794 she left the court of Brunswick attended by mother, & numerous & splendid retinue — did not, on account of war, embark till 28 March 95 — came over, landed Greenwich — left Greenwich drawn by 8 horses, one of King's coaches. Before 3 she alighted at St James's, & was introd.d to her apartments. Prince agitated on entering palace, but on being introd.d he saluted her. Dined together — afterwd. visited by King Queen &c — at 11. the prince retired — & the princess was left with Mrs Asten.

Lady Jersey, who had been present the greater part of the interview, & who had been charged with being on terms of intimacy with the Pce, appeared to be displeased at those attentions wh. the P. of W. had paid to his destined wife. To this lady her Serene Highness had most imprudently owned her attachment to a German Pce: according to Lady J. she s.d, she loved his little finger better than P. of W.s whole body. She afterwds denied the words but admitted that she had referred to a former attachment.

ir.

Lightning — Explosion like discharge of artillery. Mr Mayo of Lewell's young son came down from his bedroom in attic — passing door of his father's room saw him lying on bed — found to be dead — elec. fluid came down the chimney, loosening bricks, & struck Mr M. (the father) who was dressing, & threw him on the bed where he was found. ib.

Man also struck driving in a horse & cart. ib.

Illegitimate, but bearing title. Many years ago Earl Poulett contracted an unfortunate marriage, marrying someone far beneath him in station. Six months after the marriage (wife) Lord Hinton was born. No doubt by the law of this country a child born in wedlock was legitimate. In consequence of the circumstances of the child's birth Ld. P. had cut off the entail of the estate, as he had a perfect right to do. More than that Viscount Hinton had had notice to the effect that not one penny wd. be left him, as Earl P. did not consider that he was his son. Hinton was a clown at the Surrey theatre — utterly in pecuniary

Times. Cent. Crim. Court. 15.3.86

Contd:—

— £500 settled on him, or his son [in pity?] by Duchess of Cleveland ib.

— Letter from Earl Poulett, (Times 19.3.86) explaining that it was his predecessor, the late Earl, who with his eldest son then alive made a resettlement of the estates by deed of entail in 1853., barring "the person now calling himself Viscount Hinton" from ever inheriting them. "It is under this deed I hold them, & at my death they go to my son by my third wife, Wm. Jno. L. Poulett born 1803, & failing his attaining 21... they pass to the male heirs of the late Col. Somerset..."

Jewels.

The question of the sale of the French Crown Jewels will very shortly be brought before the Senate for decision; the Bill for this purpose having already passed the Chamber of Deputies .... The chief articles will be presented, on account of their hist.l or artistic interest. e.g. "Regent" diamond (valued 12 million francs) ... &c. A large engraved ruby, which figured in the order of the Toison d'Or of Louis XVI. &c

Formerly there existed near the Louvre, a building called the "Garde Meuble" of the Crown, where the furniture, jewels, &c, belonging to the sovereigns were deposited .... The Crown diamonds were contained in a chest of drawers in one of the apartments.

In the disorders attendant on the Fch. Rev.n a great robbery of these jewels occurred in 1792 ..... The great treasures stolen by these robbers & not recovered contained about one thousand carats of brilliants & roses of various sizes & qualities. Four remarkable objects have disappeared from the Treasury; the "Sancy" diamond - the magnificent opal, known as the "Burning of Troy", wh. belonged to Josephine; a fine brilliant that Nap.n wore at his marriage & wh. it is s.d he lost at Waterloo; a blue diamond of the rarest perfection, stolen in 1792 & supposed, weighing 67 carats, to be the blue diamond in the Hope Collection weighing 44 1/2 carats by the French, purposely reduced to disguise its identity. &c, &c.

"The Crown Treasures of France" - Graphic 27.3.86

Jewels –

.... The prisoner, a Frenchman, after being remanded ... had to pass along a passage to the cell allotted to him in House of Detention. A pail of water was standing in the corridor ... diamonds found in the bottom of the pail concealed in a glove belonging to prisoner. Had secreted them in the fingers .. Times. 27. 3. 06.

"Capt. Gronow's Recollections & Anecdotes"

– A lady lends money to a Jew moneylender, who pays her 15 per cent. The moneylender (named King) lends it to her son, charging him 80 per cent.

– Byron, when he went boating at Brighton, was gen.lly accomp.d by a lad, who was said to be a girl in boy's clothes. is

– Capt. Hesse – gen.lly believed to be a son of the Dk. of York, by a German lady of rank. In early youth he lived with the D. & Duchess of York. When he was wounded at Vittoria a royal lady wrote requesting that he might be carefully attended to – a watch, with her portrait, was forwarded ..... The Prince Regent afterwards demanded back the watch & letters, sending L.d Keith to Hesse's lodgings for them ... He gave them up, thinking to obtain the prince's friendship ... Prince refused ever to receive him. it.

— Mr Bradshaw ~~gotten~~ plans to accompany the actress Miss Marie Rice from Bell — to Birmingham — under assumed name of Tompkins — arrived at B. by the wrong coach (not knowing there were two, & that she had taken the other) he found that his baggage had gone on to Manchester. his money being in his trunk. Went to Bank — explained his position — showed letters proving himself to be Mr. B. — & the banker s^d. he w^d write the necessary letter & cheque, & send the money over to his hotel. Cashier makes his app^ce: enks for Mr B.: is told there is no such gent^n — only a Mr Tomkins. &c —

ib.

Jewellers — Bridge & others were patronized by the great — obtained large sums of money from enamoured clients for jewellery for their ladies. ib

A lady of the Terpsichorean tribe — fascinated many noblemen — got jewels from them — purchased an estate with their proceeds, on which she lived in old age (in France). ib.

The pig-faced lady — believed to be the daughter of a nobleman in Grosv^r Square — during illuminations at the peace a pig's snout was said to have been seen looking from the window of a carriage under the poke-bonnet ib

Malibran & Grisi. – Maria Malibran was still in the zenith of her fame when Giulia Grisi made her appearance on the stage in Paris. She was not at that period of her life the consummate actress she afterwards became, but trusted a good deal to the power of her personal attractions, as well as to the singularly fine compass & sweet tones of her beautiful voice, to insure the applause of the public.

Malibran was, on the contrary, the soul of music. She was a grand being; that small slight woman, with flushed cheeks & ardent expressive eyes, consumed by the love of her art, & that one passionate attachment which seemed woven into her soul, a part of her very being. I really believe that this blind idolatry for the man who afterwards became her husband was the cause of the kind of frenzy with which she clung to her fame as an artist. She felt instinctively that she had been sought because she was celebrated & that the applause which she elicited was the fuel which fed the flickering flame in De Beriot's heart. There can be no doubt that the dread that in losing the one she might fail to keep the other, fastened on her heart & killed her.

Poor Malibran! Grisi's new-born fame was a cankerworm eating into her very soul; & I truly believe not from a mean feeling of envy, but for the reason that I have assigned....

.... at one of the concerts at L— House Malibran & Grisi were to sing a duet. M. did not make her appe.ce – waited considble time, & then the noble & courteous host supplied her place by an inferior artist, & Grisi

had all the honours of the evening. In the midst of her triumph the Diva walked in, flushed with anger, her fine brow lowering, & her pouting lips compressed. Lady L— with scrupulous urbanity advanced towds. M. & made her a thousand apologies for having begun without her on acct. of lateness of hour. She catching sight of rival weather in triumphant smiles, saluted him with a volley of abuse, to wh. he kept bowing politely till she had darted out of room. ib.

(Old D.C.Cs.)

Publicly whipped in the Market Place, Bridport. & a year's hard labour - for picking a pocket. July 22. 1830

Cows clandestinely removed. Insolvent debtors court - Two Stalbridge farmers G. Dawe & J. Barnett - The insolvent had rented since 1821 Gibbs Farm of Marquis of Anglesea at £420 per ann. Paid regularly till 1828 when they fell in arrear: At Mich.mas 1829 owed £486, at wh. time £50 was paid off, & a notice to quit on the ensuing Lady Day was given by Barnett - & assumed the steward Mr Castleman of their perfect solvency - Promised shortly to reduce the arrears: on the very day 20 heifers secretly removed, & other property secreted. Upon Mr C. hearing of this, wh. was on the 2d Feb he levied a distress on the farm for £500, & took possession of all the property - the insolvents having absconded .... Traced 12 milch cows - & 18 beasts were concealed at a friend's farm. In Feb. Mr. C. arrested the insolv.s & they gave bail .... Mr Cke for the insolvents, contended that his clients had

suffered from oppression .... The Chief Commissioner adjudged them 8 calendar months imprisonment. ib.

Funeral of Geo IV. "The Royal Body". "His late most Sacred Majesty." ib

Poacher - found in park, armed, with intent to take or destroy game - The prisoner's defence was that the farmer & gentleman had a spite against him, because he had been a bit of a poacher - Seven years transp.n (Salisbury assizes) ib.

Stealing a mare - same assizes - death recorded. ib.

Scandal. "Whereas I, John Roe, of Sherborne, Dorset, fisherman, have raised & circulated a scandalous report, tending to the injury of the char.r of Unity Hood, of S. aforesaid, single woman, without any cause or reason for so doing, for wh. conduct a prosecution was directed to be commenced against me, but wh. the s.d Q. H. has kindly consented to forego on my paying her the sum of £5 & all expences, & thus publicly acknow.ing & declaring that such report was false, & with.t the least found.n, & I promise never to be guilty of the like again. Witness my hand this 10th day of July 1830. John Roe.
Wit.s: J Gillingham. Wm Hood."

ib. Cor. Aug 5. 30

King of Gypsies. "Royal Death. The K. of the G., Wm Lee, died last week at Sevenoaks in Kent at the age of 105 yrs. He was well known in different parts of the country by his periodical visits." it.

Robbing a boy. Jeffrey Foot, a remarkably intelligent lad of 11 (son of Rev. Lundy Foot) stated that, 3 afternn, 18th May, returning home, prisoner jumped through hedge, laid hold of his right arm, took everything from pockets, held what seemed a pistol to head, if he made any noise wd blow brains out. Took off shoes. Said he wd have his coat too, wd not part with coat. Cart was heard, prisoner told him to go home, & think himself very well off that he was not shot. Verdict of guilty. "Sent. of Death recorded". it. Dorset assize.

Renan's grandm., having suffered during the Terror with a priest, among others, heard years after of his coming back to the neighbd. She went to see him, thinking he wd feel as warmly as she in consideration of their past sufferings together. On the contrary he was cold, did not ask her to stay, or take so much as a glass of water, though she was nearly fainting from having walked so far. Renan.

Cellar of Snuff. His late majesty's (Geo IV's) - sold to a purveyor for £400. old D.C.C. Aug 12. 1830

"The Misses Fitzclarence" (King Wm IV's bastards) visit Vauxhall. ib.

Duel – Capt. Helsham fully committed for wilful murder of Lieut Crowther. ..... Stood 15 paces apart – C. fired first – H. after a distinct pause of four or five seconds – Witnesses 200 yds distant. The pause is the feature on wh. the friends of the deceased depend. Lond. Ev. News. ib.

Poor Miss Paton – Bp. of Rochester (Dean of Worcester) revokes permission granted for use of Worcester Cathl. for approaching Musical Festival if Miss P. be allowed to sing. [What had she done?] ib.

Funeral of Mrs Weld. Mother of his Eminence Cardinal Weld – remains arrived at Wareham – met by more than 30 of the tenantry of Estates of Jos. Weld Esq. Lul. with Cas. St Mary's bells tolled while funeral procession was passing through town – Formed in following manner – Two mutes on horseback { Mr Weld's stewards { Tenantry 2 & 2 on horseback. { Hearse with body { Mourning coaches with sons { Private carriages of the family { Two mutes { Procession extended nearly ½ a mile .... Lulworth Castle – body borne into the Catholic Chapel – where it remained before high altar all night – Buried 9 a.m. with all the ceremonies of Romish Ch. Revd Mr Montardier, Chap. of the family at Lulworth, preached sermon. High mass having been celebrated, body conveyed to family vault beneath chapel. ib.

Market price for a seat in Parl^t. for whole term £7000, or £1000 a year. on the authority of Ld Durham. ib.

Election expenses – Last Leicester election £19,000, £10,000, £16,000 – the Corpor^n £16,000: in all £61,000 .... Cockades £5 each – at Stafford. China of Camelford Voters wrapped in £1 notes. Ld Grosvenor for Chester £70,000.

Shaftesbury. – Sects Grp called from Blandford: 4 days election: votes – Penshyn 169, Dugdale 145, Knowles 121 (loser). ib.

Supposed murder on Chillington down. – Mr Stuckey builder of Chard – riding home – left Chillington at 10 p.m. Horse found without rider – also hat & stick, with marks of blood: spot notorious: near ~~rider~~ "Windwhistle Inn." (Cf. murder, broad day, P. Hinton down) ib.

Walking with constable to gaol – Village near Gloucester – Horse stealing – Conveyed before a neighbouring magistrate – remanded to gaol for further exam^n. On way jumped into river – drowned – ib Aug 19. '30

Exeter mail – reins of one of the leaders got under its tail – When coachm^n endeavoured to clear it the leaders turned ag^st. hedge, coach upset. Taunton coach passed – rendered assistance ib.

Dark night^t. Shaft of waggon enters breast of ridden horse, when latter was passing between former & a gig passing it ib.

Lulworth Smugglers. Dorset Assize – Saturday – Emmanuel Charles, William Wiltshire & James Hewlett were indicted for that they in company with others were found armed with offensive weapons, in order to their illegal landing, running & carrying away certain goods, liable to pay duties at West Lulworth; they were also indicted for assaulting a Custom House officer whilst in the execution of his duty. Mr Erskine said he should not press the capital charge against the prisoners but should proceed to the second charge. The prisoners were therefore acquitted of the first charge, & were put upon their trial for the assault.

Andrew Jordan – I am a coastman in the Preventive Guard at West Lulworth; I was on duty on the 28. May last; I went to Horse Wall, to the west of Lulworth Cove; I remained on duty till between 1 & 2 o'clock when I heard a noise from off the beach & I went to see what it was. I was alone; I saw a party of men coming off the beach towards the valley; there were between twenty & thirty men, several of them having kegs upon their shoulders; the others had sticks in their hands; when I saw they had goods I fired a pistol as a signal; the men struck with their sticks upon the ground & told me to stand back, or I should catch it; they used offensive language; I then fired at them; in three or four minutes after one man fell [This was Hewlett, Selby's brother-in-law]; after this they put down some tubs, & told me to take them and to stand off, or my life would not be my own. Emanuel Charles was the man who said this; it was a bright starlight night; I was within two or three yards of him;

the men went on; I put fire to a blue light & followed them; I kept within five or six yards of them; sometimes they threatened me with violence, brandishing their sticks; sometimes they said, "Stop behind good lad, & don't come any further." I told them I could not go back, but that I would kill two or three first if they struck me: they offered me £1 to go back. I followed them to Daggers Grave; ~~they put some of the tubs into a cart~~ the second time they stopt; they said they would leave me six tubs if I would go no further: when we got to Daggers Grave they put some of the tubs into a cart; they then desired me to be off or I should be murdered; I said I could not, & I would do my endeavours to kill the first man who attempted to injure me; they then came forward with sticks raised up & the word was given by a man to form a half-circle, and it was formed close to me; stones were flung at me & struck me; the three prisoners were among them; a man struck at me; I snapt my pistol at him, but it missed fire; they then called out "Death or Liberty"; & the stones came faster than ever; one struck me on the nose, & knocked me down; they then rushed in upon me & struck & kicked me. Word was given to take my arms from me They laid upon my face; I told them if they killed me to kill me like a man & not to smother me in blood. They then took my arms from me; I heard a voice say do not kill him, & then they ceased to beat me, & left me on the ground. I got up & walked a

little way as well as I could. I met one of our men he stopped with me till Mr Roberts, the Commanding Officer, came up & they then took me to the station at Lulworth & had my wounds dressed. I was confined to my bed five days & have not been well since.

Cross-examined by Mr Earle. – John Puckett was one of the first men I saw. I saw Hewlett & Puckett in the second ring; I considered myself within a moment of my death, & yet I can swear to the men I saw by starlight.

Crossexamined by Mr E Moody on behalf of the prisoner Emanuel Charles. – I had never seen Charles before. I did not tell them I was a Custom House Officer till long after I had fired at the man.

Rees Pritchard. – I heard a pistol fired on the night in question, & in consequence I fired several pistols, & lighted a blue light. I fell in with the last witness, he was so much covered with blood that I hardly knew him.

– Roberts. Lieutenant in the Navy. – Jordan & Pritchard were under my command. I found five tubs of spirits between 2 & 3 in the morning half-way between Daggers Grave & Horse Walls. I heard a pistol fired & proceeded in the direction from whence I heard the sound, & there found Jordan covered with blood.

John Puckett. – I am a labouring man & was out on the night of the 29. May. I went out after a bundle of ~~furs~~ furze about 9 or 10 o'clock a person came & spoke to me about 10. When he first came to me

I thought it was Emanuel Charles, but it was not him. In consequence of what he said, I went on till I came to Dagger's Grave; & as I was going on we came to 10, or 12 men who were walking along the road; after I joined them we went on towards the coast to Horse Walls; when we got there we took up some tubs of spirits, may be 50. There were then about 23 or 24 of us: we took up the tubs & went round the hill, & then we saw Jordan, he was following us; we went on to Dagger's Grave, Jordan followed us; we then flogged the man; we threw stones at him first: I believe he met with a blow on the nose; he fell & we were all upon him; some beat him with sticks, some kicked him, & others muffled him about; James Hewlett & William Wiltshire were there.

Cross-Examined – I never was out a night after tubs before: the man I first saw I took to be Charles walked all the way with me: I thought it was Charles all the way; but when we got before the magistrates I found it was not him.

This was the case for the prosecution. .... Objection to terms of the indictment – His Lordship (Mr Baron Bolland) s^d. the prisoners had shown great forbearance – Entered into their own recognizance for good behaviour, & were discharged. Old d.c.c. Aug. 5. 1830

<u>Fugitive King & Queen of France</u> & family – arrive at Lulworth Castle – & Poole – Shooting at Lulworth – Go to Weymouth Races, &c –

ib. Sept 2, 9, et seq.

Nunnery. Taunton. A young lady, dau. of a resp.ble R. Catholic gent.n at Axminster, takes the veil at the Franciscan nunnery — Another the previous week did the same. Sep. 2. ib.

Also :—

Died. Aug 5. At Albano, n.r Rome, the country residence of her hust.d, aged 33, Sarah Emerson, wife of Lieut Col. Geo. Manley, of the Dragoon Guards of his Holiness the Pope, & only daughter of the late W. Stuckey Esq. of Swaffham, Norfolk. Col. Manley is a native of Taunton.

Obituary n. ib.

[from wh. it w.d appear that Taunton was a R.C. centre]

The widow of the late Bp. Heber is married to a Greek count — who is, or was, secretary to the gov.r of the Ionian Islands — ib.

Dorchester & Blandford Races. Theatres, &c — ib. Sep 2, & 9 —

Two days post from Beaminster to Dorch.r & 10.d postage. ib.

ARSON (at Kenn) One confesses... "We'll go & do it by & by". Wall s.d. I have bought the brimstone on purpose ... (a large roll of brimstone was in the cupb.d. ... Got up at 2 in morning to help load potatoes — "His wife melted brimstone in a spade; dipped 3 or 4 pieces of writing paper in it ... got rags & made tinder, & went upstairs & fetched a flint, which

Richard Clarke took with the matches. She asked if he wanted a steel - he sd. he sh^d. strike with his knife. They (4 men) then went out of the house - about 3 o'c. - towards the moors. Ten minutes later he saw 3 lights, on looking out. Sentenced to death -
(They owed the farmer's grudge (Mr Benj. Poole of Kenn), he having caused Wall to be fined £20 for selling cider with^t a licence.). It was Wall instigated the Mrs to the act.
Before the judge left the City (Wells) he was pleased to reprieve Mary Wall. (she was really the instigator & chief of the conspiracy)

ib. Sep 2. 30.

<u>Wreckers</u>: <u>bars of gold</u>: — It is generally known that after a continuance of gales, blowing from a certain quarter, bars of gold & silver are occasionally picked up on the Chesil Bank which unites Portland to the mainland; & as many incorrect traditions are afloat respecting the vessel at the wreck of which these valuables were lost we give the following statement which we have collected from an old pamphlet kindly lent us by a Gentleman of Dorchester. - The Hope a Dutch merchant ship Booii Cornelizs, master, sailed in the year 1747 from Amsterdam being engaged in illicit traffic with the Spanish possessions in America. On her return towards Holland she had on board no less than £50,000 sterling in specie of one kind or other besides a considerable quantity of gold dust, staple silver, & other valuable commodities. After a continuance of the most violent tempests for 14 days the vessel was driven on the beach at Portland on the night of the 16th January 1748

It was then excessively dark & no light could be seen from the Portland light houses. The crew 74 in number all got safe to land; but the ship was shattered in three parts. As soon as daylight discovered the calamitous condition of the vessel, upwards of 300 people of the parishes near the coast poured down upon the beach & plundered the wreck of all the valuables they could find & carry away, preventing the crew from saving any part of the cargo. One of these men, Augustus Elliot, was subsequently tried at Dorchester for the robbery, & the statement of the counsel for the crown, went to show that the plundering mob to the number of 300 or 400, were formed into divisions by the prisoner in order the more effectually to counteract the efforts of the crew & to secure the plunder. In addition to this number a great concourse of people were continually pouring in from all parts of the country, so that the shore was for 10 days together covered with thousands, until three of the magistrates of the county collecting a body of men well armed, proceeded to the beach & dispersed the mob. On the part of the prisoner it was contended that it was the general opinion of the people that the crew of the vessel were pirates & might therefore be plundered with impunity; but that so far from having acted under this impression he assisted in saving some of the cargo, carrying it to his own home to preserve for the owners on being paid the salvage. After a trial of 6 hours and a half the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Another person was tried for the same offence, but the jury also brought

in a verdict of not guilty; & our authority then goes on to state that "two others remained for trial on the same account, but the Court seeing the disposition of the jury discharged them on giving bail for their appearance at the next assizes." The affair at the time excited an extreme degree of interest Old D.C.C. Sep 2. '30

Dorchester - Races Ball at King's arms (County people - Floyers, Munays, Pattisons, Frampton's, Bankes's, Damers): "Dejeuner à la f." by Officers of Scots Greys at their Mess Room, on Saturday Morning, to Sir E. Baker &c. Dancing, continued till the company retired. ib. Sep 9.

Ex Royal Family of France - speak English. ib

Dinner at Chipleigh Hall, near Wellington, given by Mr Sanford the newly elected M.P. for this county in return for the compliment of a dinner to him at Wellington by the Freeholders.... Roads towards C. were scenes of activity & gaiety, large parties moving towards the place of entertainment.... 450 assembled... Cards of admission were intended, only for those who were at the Wellington dinner.. but many others came.... advancing the valid & irresistible claim of having given plumpers. Ancient hall... gallery... family pictures. Dinner at 3. 5 tables along the hall & 1 throughout its length... On the left of Mr S. sat Mr Carew.. Gallery filled with elegantly dressed ladies. Mrs S. Lady Lanphaem.... & other distinguished females. The tables were furnished

with the following supplies: 6 rounds, 6 rumps, 12 sirloins & 14 ribs of beef: 12 fillets & 12 loins veal – 12 quarters lamb – 28 tongues – 8 hams – 60 fowls – 60 ducks – 60 turkeys – 12 savory pies – 70 plum puddings – 7 haunches & 6 ribs venison. 4 or 5 hhds. sherry & port; brandy rum & gin: several hhds. beer & cider.

For the ladies – 6 turkeys – 12 fowls – 28 part Sey – 3 hams – 8 savy dishes – 12 dishes jellies & creams – 10 of pastry – 6 health poults – & dessert.

ib. Sep 16.

Execution of the Kenn incendiaries – (v. ante) – W. Wall 35, J. Rowley 32, Richd. Clarke 19, ... They were part of a gang infesting neighbd. Wall was in habit of taking potatoes to Bristol for sale, also proprietor of a cider shop, where young men of idle habits resorted – The two others were lodgers. In hope that the fate of the men might have a more salutary effect upon such of the gang as are still at large it was determined that the exec. shd. take pl. near spot where crime commd.

Culprits taken from Heavitree gaol at an early hour on Wedn., & arrived at Kenn, 42 miles (2:1) ½ past 10. Order of procession

Chief Constable on horseback [100 Spl. Constables on foot with staves –
[High Sheriff & Under Sheriff on h.b. [Magistrates (3) & Chaplain, in open carriage [Javelin men, with halberts, on h.b. [Prison Caravan drawn by 4 horses, in wh. were the 3 culprits, guarded by Mr Hardy, gor of the County gaol, the executioner, & his assistants [Party of javelin men –
[50 Constables on h.b. [On entering village the funeral knell comd.

Procession. Better front of house in wh. magistrates were assembled - & Rowley was taken before them, full confession of guilt. He walked to & from the van with a firm step. After necessary arrangements had been concluded the cavalcade moved on to the pl. of exn., a field 7 acres in extent, opposite to that in wh. mows consumed. Temporary gallows - on them the inscrip.n "For Firing Stacks." The culprits having been released from their fetters, ascended platform, followed by Revd Mr. Valentine ... At his request all knelt on platform - & each holding a prayer book, repeated Litany ... "O Christ hear us!" great fervour & emphasis. Wall was the first pinioned, & when rising from his kneeling posture he looked tow.ds Magis.s & others near platform & said in a very earnest manner, I hope, gent.n you will please to forgive my poor dear wife & ch.n During the time occupied in pinioning, ~~they were~~ adjusting the ropes &c. they read aloud from prayer book wh. each continued to hold. Previously to caps being drawn over eyes Revd V. asked if wished address multitude .... Young man Clarke s.d "Cider has been my ruin ...." Wall "If I had not opened a cider shop ..." The waggon on wh. platform was erected being drawn from under them they were launched into eternity. - Spect.rs kept at convenient distance by tenantry of Lete high Sheriff, local gentry, &c, sworn or special constables. In the rear of these were stationed the ~~troops~~ Bath & Bedminster troops of Y. Cav.y under Capt Wilking. Constabulary under Ch. Const. G. Emery Esq. — Cut down - Coffins -

High Sheriff & Magis^ts returned thanks to the different parish constables, & Chief Do., to Capt W. & Cavalry, & others.. The whole cavalcade moved off ground, escorting caravan about a mile on its return to Ilchester — where — bodies interred. [15,000 persons — great order — after departure of Cavalry Revd J. Leifchild ascended platform, & — impressive address.

Sentences on Jas Rosley & Mary Wall — commuted to transportation. Wall leaves 7 children, eldest 13. (Executed Sep 8. Wed.) Old B.C.C. Sept 16. 30

Hung himself. — J. Davis of Abbotsbury, in the Independent Meeting House, of which he was the proprietor. id. Sp. 23. 30
Cf. Rector of Stedham, Surrey — hung himself to bell rope in belfry. Ap^l 1882 D.C.C. Also Farmer at Whatcombe — lands £700 to build chapel — not repaid — kills his child (Lancet).

Tenants Horse-race & Dance. — Drax — Charborough Pk — silver cup, to be run for by horses belonging to them (the tenants). Immense number of people — a mile course formed, & a commodious stand erected (in the Park) — Ten horses started, which were handicapped by the worthy host — The leading horses came in as follows. Mr K's b. m. Clara 1-1 Mr B's b. m. 2-2. Mr Shond's c. g. 3-3. Race decided in two well contested heats. At conclusion 200 of Ten^ts & their friends — sumptuous dinner, given by the hosp^ble land^d — At 5 the merry dance commenced in the park... Mr Drax intends to make it annual..

id.

The Marquis de Montmorency, who refused to take oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe was in Poole this week [sailed across?].. Has taken Morley House, nr. Wimborne id.

Will. Late T. Southwood Esq. (see ante) remarkable will – much attention at the time: it now appears was guilty of the legal folly of making his own will, & when he bequeathed his extensive property consist[g] of manor of Taunton & T. Deane &c. to his manservant Mr R. Mattock he forgot to add the words "his heirs" so that Mr M. has only a life interest in Mr S.'s testamentary bequest... The alleged heir-at-law has advertised the property to be sold, subj. to Mr M's life interest. Ath

A new Coach, called the Tally-Ho! from Lucies Hotel Weymouth every M. W. & F. morng ¼ to six, through D. Bl. Sal. Stockbridge, Bas. & Egham: Old W. H. Cellar at q. George & Bl. Boar Holb.n & the 3 Cups Aldersg.te ½ past q. Leave 3 Cups b. a. m. W. H. C. 7, Tu, Th. S. morng – Lucies 10 or q. Adv.t

Portland People – have been, during the memory of man, almost destitute of medical assistance, the emoluments among so poor a class not being sufficient to remunerate a professional man; & the whole aid, in case of sickness or accident, being thus obtained from Weym.th – 5 m. distant from nearest part of island: & communic.n being more difficult since Nov 1824 (gale) when arm of sea widened 4 times original breadth..... Sum raised to retain medical man on Island. D.C.C. Sep 30. 1830.

Hemp manufacture – Bridport & Beaminster – from the finest thread to the

enormous cable – Also sail-cloth, sacking for hammocks &c. Nets made all along the coast – women braid them – mostly for the Newfoundl.d & other fisheries –

D. C. C. Oct 14. 30

Mary Frampton's Journal.

1781. Custom to keep new married pair to dinner & not dismiss them till evening. (~~[illegible]~~)

[having had 2 ch. by him previously, & 2 sons. to their m.ge. She was much attached to him to his death – he never lost his respectful manners to her. Was captivating, though blind of one eye. He was first introduced

History of Lady Susan O'Brien's elopement – 18–19.

"All London was wild with admiration of his (O'Brien's) person, & his inimitable manner of acting a fine gentleman in comedy"... "celebrated actor"... "She was reckoned the proudest of the proud"... "Her principles & education, as well as her husband's, had been neglected... ... No two people were more liked" (vide post. 177)

(Frances Twysden, dau. of Bp of Raphoe, wife of 4th earl)

Countess of Jersey. [The Prince was under her influence ... a clever, unprincipled, but beautiful & fascinating woman ... By her intrigues she persuaded the Prince to appoint her to go & meet the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, who travelled in a mantle of green satin trimmed with gold ... & beaver hat ... High spirits ... 'am I not going to be m.d to the hand –

somest prince in world?'... Rumours against her char.^r even then... an officer of the Kings German legion, Major Töebingen, was said to have been admired by her... wore an amethyst pin... The King her uncle Geo III was much attached to his niece - the Queen never liked the Prince to marry her, & was s.^d to be prejudiced ag.^st her - Or dit that the Prince was pleased with her at first sight, but that Lady J. continued to speak to him alone, & set him against her before the ceremony. 85-6.

A new Coach, called the Tally-Ho! from Lucas Hotel Weymouth every M. W. & F. morn. ¼ to six, through D. Bl. Sal. Stockbridge, Bas. & Egham: Old W. H. Cellen.

What an extraordinary death is that of the Duchess of St Albans & her child! It is however considered a fortunate thing from the rumours prevalent on the subject - (The duke died 1815 - the Duchess Feb 19. 1816, the child Aubrey, 7th duke, a few hours after his mother. They were married 1802 - The dukedom then reverted to child's uncle William) 266

The Princ. Charlotte was peremptorily forbidden by the Pce Regent to remain even for a night from Weymouth. She used therefore to stay as long as she possibly could at Melbury, Abbotsbury Castle, Moreton, &c. & return to the Kings Lodge between 12 & 1 o'clock a.m. 272

Maria Louisa — sitting one evening alone with Lady Burghersh — Lady B. asked her if she had not kept up a correspondence with Napoleon during time of his residence at Elba. She s^d. yes — to a much greater extent than was suspected. "Then why did you not join him during the Hundred days?" "I d^d. not. Further pressed ans^d. for some time" it was impossible" at last ended by stating that her being with child by another man was the invincible reason which prevented it. That man (Cte. de Neipperg) she m^d. immed^y. on death of N. having had 2 ch. by him previously, & 2 subs. to their m^ge. She was much attached to him to his death — he never lost his respectful manners to her. Was captivating, though blind of one eye. He was first introduced to her by the Emp^r. after several repulses on her part. 402

Popery in Taunton. Convent described — occupied by Franciscan nuns who emigrated from Brussels during Fch. Rev^n.

Chapel erected by G. Manley Esq., a native of Taunton, & now Lieut.-Col. of the reg^t. of dragoon guards of His Holiness the Pope.

Many Catholics have come over from the Continent & fixed upon their residence in the country here — &c &c. Old D.C.C. Oct. 21. 1830

The union of the celebrated actor O. Brien with Lady Susan Strange N.

They were thrown together by the private theatricals carried on at Holl^d. H. & all London was wild with admiration of his person & his inimitable

manⁿ. of acting a fine gentleman in comedy. He was himself of a gentleman's family in Ireland, kept by some accident for education with a R. C. priest; & considering his education, his turn for the stage, & the society mix with. that taste must have thrown him he was certainly a very outstanding & amiable char.ᵗ. He lived in D.ᵗʰ Street respected & beloved by every one, for many years, at Stansford, a house belonging to Lady Susan's Br. Lᵈ. S.

She, when young, was reckoned the proudest of the proud, & the highest of the high; her elopement, therefore, was the more wondered at. They went to America for some years after the mᵍᵉ., where her friends had procured him some trifling office – I believe as commissary. Mr O'B followed the law, & went the western circuit for a short time after his return from America, until they finally settled at S. They remained always most affect.ˡʸ attached to each other. Lady S. was a woman of a very strong & highly improved understᵍ. extremely of a good soc.ᵗʸ, a steady warm hearted friend, & a person in whose conversⁿ. anything like gossip or abuse of ᵧᵒᵘʳ neighᵇʳ. never held a place, but to the very latest hour of her existence her lofty char.ᵗʳ. was most strongly marked. Her principles & educⁿ. as well as her hostᵈ. had been neglected; but whatever their errors might be, in both they were redeemed by very valuable & amiable qualities, & no two people were more liked or their society more courted in the middle & close of their lives. He had most amenity, she most strength of char.ᵗʳ. . . . . [Note –] She was eldest dau. of S.

1st E. of D. born 1743. — was one of the 10 young ladies daughters of Dukes & Earls, who were bridesmaids to Q. Charlotte on her m. The beautiful or renowned Lady Sarah Lennox was another ..... Hon. H. reputed son of Hy. Fox, 1st L. Holland. 2d. son of Sir S. Fox, & younger br. of 5th E. of D., consequently uncle of Lady Susan.
[vide post, 180]

Journal of Mary Frampton.

Mrs Fitzherbert. — The following curious anecdote was related to me by Hon Mrs G. Dawson Damer, née Seymour, who, on the death of her parents (L. & L. Hugh Seymour) was adopted & educ. by Mrs Fitz H. She was dining with me at Dor. & my br. Jas F. & Major Horatio Stanley were also present: — "On the death of Geo IV in '30, some jewels & trinkets were directed to be given to Miss Seymour (then Mrs Damer); amongst them was the counterpart of a kind of brooch, cont. miniat. of Geo IV set with a diamond instead of a glass. The diamond had been cut in half, & the other part set in same way cont. a min. of Mrs F. H. Great scandal made at the widow .... Some time after D. of Wellington ... died .... Met in his office as Field Md. of T. Duke to remain ... body of King, ~~[illegible]~~ who had given him strict injunct. not to leave it, & had desired to be buried with whatever orn. might be upon him time of d. Dk. quite alone with body — lying in open coffin, & his curiosity being excited by seeing such jewel hanging round neck of King — tempted to look at it .. identical part. of Mrs F. H. & diamond. it.

"Holland House." Princess. Liechtenstein.

Mrs Fox, on her husband being suddenly visited in his illness, slipped into a closet en déshabille — Fearing the conv.n with the visitor was exciting her husband too much, she coughed &c .... At last s.d. 'The young man's gone I think?' I. 131.

Henry Fox secretly m.d Lady Caroline Lennox; eldest dau. of 2.d D. of Richmond. Her f. & m. w.d not forgive her till her baby was born. 55.

~~[illegible]~~

The Duke blames his acquaintances for muttering the secret m.ge. They write one after another declaring they knew nothing about it —

Fox went over Napoleon's house during the peace of 1802. Saw a bust turned face to wall. It was his own. R.

Lady Susan. The talk yesterday (cont. assembly's) was all of the match of Lady Susan Strangways & O'Brien the player. It is said she went out Saturday with a servant, whom, under the pretext of having forgotten something she sent back, & said she w.d wait in the street till her return. O'Brien was waiting in a hackney-coach, w.h she got into, & they went to Covent Garden Ch. &

were married. 'It is a most surprising event, as Lady Susan was everything that was good & amiable; & how she ever got acquainted with this man is not to be accounted for: they say she sent him 200 £. a little time since. Everybody is concerned at this rash step. She is of age. id. II. 46.

(Letter by Mrs Harris. in "Letters by the 1st Earl of Malmesbury from 1745 to 1820." 1870)

A beautiful picture of Lady Susan, by Sir J. Reynolds is at Holland House. id

Miss Read, the painteress, in Walpole's letter on this subject, was Miss Catherine Read, who did the pretty portrait of the Cumming Duchess of Hamilton. id

Lady Sarah Lennox's mother. great beauty. Her grandson, Mr Henry Napier says — 'My grandfr. 2d. D. of Richmd. was one of the Lds of the Bedch to K. Geo. II who then resided at Kens. Palace. He had been, as was the custom of those days married while yet a boy to Lady Sarah Cadogan, dau. of Ld. C. who as a cavalry officer distingd. himself in D. of Marlbs. wars. This marriage was made to cancel a gambling debt, the young people's consent having been the last thing thought of: the Earl of March [afterwds the 2d. D. of R] was sent for from school & the young lady from her nursery — a clergyman was in attendce. & they were told that they were married & to come man & wife! The young lady is not reported to have uttered a word; the gentn exclaimed: They surely are not going to marry me to that dowdy? The ceremony however took place a post-chaise was ready at the door, & Ld. M. was instly packed off with his

tutor to make the 'Grand Tour', while his young wife was returned to the care of her mother, a Dutchwoman, daugh.^r of Wm. Munter, Counsellor of the Courts of Holland. ~~[the story goes on that~~ After some years spent abroad L^d. M. returned, a well educated handsome young man, but with no agreeable recollections of his wife. Whereupon inst.^d of at once seeking his own home he went nightly to the Opera or Theatre ... exam.^d the Company ... Beautiful woman struck his fancy ... asked who she was. 'You must be a stranger in London' replied the gent.^n 'not to know the toast of the town. The beautiful Lady Mount.' Greatly surprised L^d. M. proceeded to the box & claimed his bride .... Lived so happily that she died of a broken heart within a year of his decease (1750). Holland House Mss. ib. II. 57.

Lady Sarah Lennox, dau. of the above – Old Geo II. put her in a large China jar, & shut down the cover to prove her courage. She began singing the 'Merry Boy of Malbruc' – Her mother died – went to live with sister in Ireland – then with eldest sister Lady Holland. G. II. comes & jokes. She embarrassed – future Geo III, a spectator, also embarrassed. He falls in love with her ... asks Lady Susan Strangways about her – wants to marry her – She indulges in a foolish flirtation w^d. L^d. Newbottle [was she drawn into this by the kings party?] but loved the King – makes hay close to the road where the King passes on horseback. Kings relations & L^d. Bute – a courtier advised the King to seduce her – but he w^d. not – She knew that courtier's name, ~~but~~ but w^d. never tell it – The King is

made to marry Charlotte – She was selected as one of the bridesmaids – Ld Westmoreland knelt to her thinking her the queen. Married Sir C. Bunbury. Divorced – married Col. George Napier, son of 4th Ld Napier – King still thinks of her – In 1814 a sermon on diseases of the Eye. His majesty present, blind: a lady also present, deeply affected – She also blind – Lady Sarah, in tears for the King's suffering. ib. II 53–70.
[The story is told at length – Her character seems a guileless one]

A Picture. With Holland House in the background. Lady Holland bought it, but never knew whose was the portrait, or the painter. ib.

Strange Malady. "I wonder in what state Ld Huntingdon is now in, as last year I heard that his Bones were all crumbling to Dust & out of the skill of the Physicians to cure his disorder."
(Anecdotes for 1788, from Diary of Ld Robt Seymour. Murray's mss.)

Sir J. Rous, when he went to ask for the consent of Dow^r Lady Carbery to his marriage with her grand-daughter Miss Wilson: she w^d not give it – he was surprised – demanded reason – She told him it was her intention to marry him herself. She then enjoyed the momentary pleasure of seeing his uneasiness, & after^d – telling him she willingly consented. ib.

The D. of York betted with Col. Tarleton that he w^d walk with him 6 miles in less time for 200 guineas .... declined contest – & paid forfeit of the whole stakes. ib.

A Lady married in her Domino (Lady A. Campbell) to Mr Clavering, having gone off with him from the Masquerade - ib.

Duke & Duchess of Montrose - deaf & blind (both apparently) - an "interpreter" to enable them to communicate - ib

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Intoxication with Ideas - Men can intoxicate themselves with ideas as effectually as with alcohol or with bang, and produce, by dint of intense thinking, mental conditions hardly distinguishable from monomania. Demoniac possession is mythical; but the faculty of being possessed, more or less completely, by an idea, is probably the fundamental condition of what is called genius, whether it show itself in the saint, the artist, or the man of science. One calls it faith, another calls it inspiration, a third calls it insight; but the 'intending of the mind' to borrow Newton's well-known phrase, the concentration of all the rays of intellectual energy on some one point, until it glows & colours the whole cast of thought with its peculiar light, is common to all.

Huxley. 'Science & the Bishops' - 19th Cent Nov. 87

Fascination. Basilisk & opoblepa - kill other animals by staring at them. Mouse running round open-mouthed snake, crying; at last, as if forced, leapt in. Same effect from eye of setter or partridge. Human eyes also. Old Cycle. "Witchcraft".

(Dec 1902)

Mr Marq. came into the County in 1880 or 9 & bought Mr Stuart's and Mr Wyndham's hounds & with £40,000 a year commenced his hunting career over the whole of Dorset with Ben Jennings huntsman & Tom Jennings whipper. My father was at Briesenose when he was at Christchurch & was partly the means of introducing him to the county. Mrs F. was a superb woman with £30,000 worth of diamonds at the Blandford Ball. & so was his second wife Mrs Phelips of Montacute ... He hunted the hounds at his sole expense at Eastbury & Cattistock, in the Vale & on the hills for 51 years. Billy Butler was a constant visitor ... unique in his way ... stories ... gusto ...

He lived at Ockford Fitzpaine while in the Vale turn & turn about, & had 3 horses ~~— favorite~~ Maximus, his best, & his two old hacks Vinosus & Sparmosus — prided himself with his classics. His favourite meet was at Melcombe Park — he hardly ever missed a day — rode a long way to the meets — I see him now in my mind's eye on the Bullanno

Mr. Arthur Symons is one of the few men writing to-day who are seriously to be reckoned with. No matter of what he writes —whether it be a piece of music or an actress, a city or a dead poet—he always gets straight to the heart of a thing; and he has the extraordinary faculty of making you see precisely what he sees and think exactly as he does. And in this book before us he is, above everything, an interpreter of his own emotions; he is so greatly interested in himself that he cannot conceive of the possibility of his readers not possessing a similar curiosity about his feelings and ideas. This attitude is typical of all men with highly developed artistic faculties and flaming imaginations. The writing is nearly always subjective; it is rarely impersonal, and never objective. In writing about ten cities of the world (Rome, Venice, Naples, Seville, Prague, Moscow, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Constantinople) he has simply described in exquisitely beautiful language the varied emotions, moral, intellectual, and physical, which came to him as he lived in each place. He confesses that, to him, 'cities are like people, with souls and temperaments of their own'; and again, 'it seems to me that all these cities have given up to me at least something of their souls, like the people I have loved and hated in my way through the world.' It is not too much to say that no

for poisoning his wife

('man & women poison wife & husb.' respectively) Udal II 202

"I make her a sweat of rosemary hyssop & bees"

On the Dorchester Road from Sturminster is a p. house called the Kings Stag. its sign displays a stag with a gold collar round its neck, & underneath it are the following lines —

When Julius Cæsar landed here
I was then a little deer;
When Julius Cæsar reigned King
Round my neck he put this ring;
Whoever shall me overtake
Spare my life for Cæsar's sake
(cutting from N.P. 1929)

185

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Same effect from eye of setter on partridge. Human eyes also.

Old Cycle.
"Witchcraft".

of those charming books 'Dream Days' and 'The Golden Age'—the latter has nothing to do with the Bank of England.

Following closely upon Mr. Austin Dobson's Life of the Author, Messrs. Macmillan & Co. issue an edition of Fanny Burney's 'Evelina,' with seventy-five illustrations by Mr. Hugh Thomson.

An important engineering work is announced by the Caxton Publishing Company, 84 Chancery Lane. It is 'Modern Engines and Power Generators,' which is to be a thoroughly practical work on the design and construction of prime movers and the transmission of power by steam, electricity, water, and hot air. The author is Mr. Rankin Kennedy.

Mr. J. F. Meehan, the well-known bookseller of Bath, gives us in the *Beacon* for December an illustration and a very interesting account of the Roman Temple of Sul-Minerva at Bath. Bath is, of course, intimately connected with the Romans. Some authorities are inclined to dispute the idea that the building was

(D.C.C. 1902)

Mr Farquhar came into the County in 1900 or 9 & bought Mr Stuart's and Mr Wyndham's hounds & with £40,000 a year commenced his hunting career over the whole of Dorset with Ben Jennings huntsman & Tom Solomon & Jennings whips. My father was at Briesencote when he was at Christchurch & was partly the means of introducing him to the county. Mrs F. was a superb woman with £30,000 worth of diamonds at the Blandford Ball & so was his second wife Mrs Phelips of Montacute ... He hunted the hounds at his sole expense at Eastbury & Cattistock, in the Vale & on the hills for 51 years. Billy Butler was a constant assistant - unique in his way ... stories ... gusts ...

He lived at Ockford Fitzpaine while in the Vale turn & turn about, & had 3 horses ~~a favourite~~ Maximus, his best, & his two old hacks Vinosus & Spavinosus - prided himself with his classics. His favourite meet was at Melcombe Park - he hardly ever missed a day - rode a long way to the meets. I see him now in my mind's eye on the Bullamor Hills, & have often ridden home with him - his broad brim hat, jolly handsome face his cut-off brown coat, brown boots & high leggings to keep off the thorns, for he often put up the fox himself, & knew exactly where the fox would make for

E. B. Acton.

Udalls Dorset Collection II. 50

1839 - D.C.C. July 25 - John Hounsell for poisoning his wife. (Man & woman poison wife & husband respectively) Udal II 202

"I make her a sweat of rosemary hopsap & beer"

On the Dorchester Road from Sturminster is a p. house called the Knips Stag - its sign displaying a stag with a gold collar round its neck, & underneath it are the following lines -

When Julius Caesar landed here
I was then a little deer;
When Julius Caesar reigned King
Round my neck he put this ring;
Whoever shall me overlete
Spare my life for Caesar's sake

(Cully from N.P. 1829)

Revenge. Shaftesbury 1670 If a man accidentally or on purpose let the collar

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MAIN PREMISES.
97. 99. 101, 103, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE.

BRANCH HOUSE, 75.

West Central Hotel.

London Feb 17 1890

Hardy, Esq. Room 43

To Frederic Smith.

ACCOUNTS ARE PRESENTED WEEKLY FOR PAYMENT. — CHEQUES NOT TAKEN.

DAY	DATE	Bkft.	Lun.	Din.	Tea.	Sup.	Aer. Waters	Bed.	Service	Boots.	Miscellaneous	
												£ s. d.
Sat	Mar 15		1/6		4/6			3/6	1/6	4		11 4
Sun	16	2/6				4		3/6	1/6	4		8 2
Mon	17	3/-										3
												1 2 6

RECEIVED WITH THANKS
17 MAR 90
FREDERIC SMITH

of those charming books 'Dream Days' and 'The Golden Age'—the latter has nothing to do with the Bank of England.

A lady received in her Dominie's bill a Co

Revenge.

Spain - 1679 - If a man receive a box on ear &c; he calls a drunkard; respecting word passed on his wife's virtue, there must be wiped off with blood - & by assassination. For they say it is not just that offended party sh^d put his life in an equal balance with the offender's. So tenacious of revenge that they will not lay aside an injury for 20 yr^s. If they happen to die before they accomplish it they will recommend the same upon their death-beds to be executed by their children. A certain person of note, dreading the revenge of his enemy, went to West Indies, stayed 20 yr^s, till, hearing that both he & his son were dead he returned to Spain, changing his name for greater security: grandson of enemy, 12 yr^s of age, hired a ruffian, who assassinated him soon after his return.

Colter Morison: "S. of Man."

Hatred for Science - Mother Margaret (Hallahan) when she first caught sight of the Britannia Bridge excl^d: "Oh, how wonderful! But if men do such things as these they will begin to think they have no need of God." She felt a satisfaction when some of the wonderful modern discoveries came to nought. Was glad to hear that the laying of the first Atlantic Cable had failed, & what is still worse, it is a stain on her memory (?) she was even pleased that in spite of storm-signals & meteorological theories the wrecks on the English coast increased. "I like these learned gentlemen to know", she ^d say, "that God is master."

[Yet she was a warm hearted, devoted woman] C. M. H.

MAIN PREMISES.
97, 99, 101, 103, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE.

Religion & debauchery. — Dr Carlyle (Dr Alex. C.'s father) was intimate with Ld. Grange — used to meet for private prayer — praying alternately. Then had wine & supper. For half a year at a time there was no intercourse between them. Dr. C's conjecture was that at those times L. G. was engaged in a course of debauchery at Edinbgh. Report, however, said that he & his associates passed their time in alternate scenes of relig.n & debauch.y — spending their days in meetgs for prayer & pious conv.n & their nights in lewdness & revelling. "Some men are of opinion that they d. not be equally sincere in both. I am apt to think that they were".

There are strong rumours that such contradictions between faith & practice were not unknown in Scotland in a more recent past.

it.

about 1850 Mr Readwin's attention was drawn to subj. of gold mining in Wales by invitation of a gent.n in City to look at some native gold that had just come up, as he said, from a place in Wales, somewhere near Dolgelly. He was shown an ordinary medicine bottle marked off in the usual six doses & nearly full of water-worn gold grains & scales, a portion of wh. however, he sh.d now recognize as angular gold separated from crushed galena or blende. Sixty or more pounds (sterling) were required for the six doses, wh. were "taken" by "Bull of Cheapside". The man who had brought this bottled gold had walked all the way from Dolgelly — some 250 miles, & had

done the same with a similar golden freight yearly for several years previously.

Paper read on Gold in N. Wales. Times. Jan. 7. 1888.

Gretna Green in 1887 – There was never any marrying blacksmith – Being, like Coldstream & Berwick-on-Tweed, just over the border, years ago it was a very convenient place for those who wished to get married without leave ... All that was needed was that the two swearings sh.d in the presence of witnesses take one another to be husb.d & wife, & they were properly enough married. Since 1857 residence in Scotland 21 days by one of the parties is obligatory – but all the rest holds good – That is, if the prospective bridegroom holidays in Scotland for 3 weeks & his sweetheart comes down by mail at end of time they can be m.d.

P. M. Budget. 5. 1. 88.

Griffith's autobiography –

Mr O. & the Capt. his brother in law, sleep in a double bedded room of hotel kept by Griffith's father. Capt. is awakened by his b. in law kneeling upon his body endeavouring to strangle him ... Capt springs assailant on floor – tries to unlock door – hears O. at the fire irons before he can unlock it – bursts door – runs downstairs – seen by the children – ~~O. died in asylum~~. Their father is setting up – dog barks at O., dazes him – pinioned by bell-rope, from behind – thrown on sofa – O. died in asylum at York.

(cont.d p. 190)

Hutchins: "Stinsford." [The Two Johns.]

John Syward dies 1402 – his wife & J. Jurdan being his executors – his lands were settled in remainder (after wife's life, that is?) on John his bastard brother.

Matilda, age 26, wife to T. Brocas, & Alice (25) wife of J. Sherman, daughter of (the late?) Wm. Syward (John's brother?) were his heirs ex parte patris.

But John Heryng was his next heir on the part of Katharine his mother.

His widow married R. Moor "holding for her life the lands formerly John Syward's." [What became of bastard bro.? Did he know that the lands sh.d come to him?]

"East Chaldon."

Philip Harang & his nephew Wm. made a partition & settlement to the family estates; also agreeing that whatever they sh.d acquire of the inheritance of R. Harang & T. Harang their ancestors, sh.d be divided between them.

Philip H. was convicted of the homicide of a certain William the Clerk, & was outlawed; but after.ds received pardon.

"Bindon." There are still to be seen in the shep.ds cottage at Little B., a long gothic window to the east ... probably once the humble church.

The Abbot.. all wrecks on the coast as far as the conventual possessions extended, belonged to him.

- Melcombe Horsey -

From Sir George Clifton, the last of that family the estate came to Sir Thomas Drake his father in law, by mortgage -

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"Ashmore".

...." He married Margaret Eliz.th de Gury daughter of the marquis de Gury of the kingdom of France by whom he had no issue legitimate". &c. III. 371

"During the lives of her two last husbands other widow hood she retained the name of her first husband. ... Cranborne. III. 377

Adela, one of the concubines of King Hy I. married Thos. Bardulf (before or after concubinage?) Had daughter Rohesia - who m.d 1st Hy de la Pomerai, 2d John Russell, ancestor of the Dks of Bed.d. This Adela had by the King an illegt. son, E. of Cornwall.

Hatch II. 189

Viscount Purbeck .... m.d "a dau of the infamous char. Sir Henry Mildmay" - changed his name - tried to surrender his peerage - descendants living in early part of 18th cent. .. it I. 465.

"Bizzy" Stuart - very lovely woman, &c III. 125

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Frith's autobiography, cont.

He sees tears chasing each other down the cheeks of a model – found she was sitting to prevent her father going to prison for debt.

Posts to London – as his mother's servant.

He & other painters accidentally chose same subject.

Turner. Said he w. be buried in two of his pictures: w. not sell.

Caracciolo – hanged at yard arm – next morning; King Ferdinand shaving; saw body of C. floating, eyes open, outside cabin window.

Casts from Mustelle – his eyelashes adhere to the plaster.

Actress sits for personage in Derby Day. She is rubbed out. Her rage when she sees the finished picture.

Picture of marriage of P. of Wales – difficulty of borrowing the dresses after & getting the ladies to sit. With regard to Duchess of Brabant's robes he had to pledge himself neither to smoke nor drink been in their presence.

Picture of Charles II. Sunday before death. "After much searching I found a man curiously like the King. He seemed in feeble health, but without

any sign of fatal illness upon him; but strange to say he sat to me for the last time on Sunday, & before that day se'night all was in dust' with him as with his royal prototype."

Phillips is seized with paralysis while in Leslie's studio.

Thackeray singing at the Club in Dean St. about 1845. He & Dickens at Academy banquet about this time. Also Rogers, D. of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, Macready, Turner &c.

Scandal about Napoleon I. — That there was an intimacy between him & his wife's daughter Hortense, who married his Br. Louis: that Nap. was father of her son Charles.

Lucien advised Josephine: 'You are going to the waters: you must get a child by another man'; or that Bonaparte must have a child by another woman, & J. adopt it. Bourienne.

Old Coaching Days. Henry Bunbury the famous caricaturist of road scenes. J. L. Agasse — painted a stage waggon 1820.

'Nimrod' discourses of gigs — with its varieties, the buggy, the Stanhope, the dennet, the tilbury, — in 1837. James Pollard has preserved stage coach scenes — he was, early in the century, the painter of coaching themes.

Harpers Bazaar. 3. 3. 88.

Dancing at Sun Inn, Portland Fair: floor gave way; all precipitated into the cellar. Old Del. 11 Nov. 1830

Incendiarism - ricks - farm-buildings &c - Vigilant watch kept on most farms - scarcely a farmer employing a machine to whom a notice has not been sent - Several farmers have removed their threshing machines from their premises. Nov 18 - ib.

Stolen silver plate - found concealed in a hayrick "

Incendiarism at its climax - Corn ricks & machines destroyed - special constables sworn. At Salisbury the yeomanry were called out - Rewards of £200 on the conviction of any incendiary - 60 rioters taken at Basingstoke. 25th -

Resurrectionists - People take a house at Devonport - each seen entering - many flesh found in house - graves empty - ib.

Some incendiaries killed by military firing on them: sentences from one month to transp.n for life. Dec 2.

Young woman returns to her g.m.rs cottage late: breaks key in trying to unlock door: stays out all night - ib.

Impish tricks - Servant girl to aged people at Ludgvan, nr Penzance, plays

tricks of supernatural appearance - on jugs, teapots, glasses, pitchers, beer barrel - put in Bridewell. On coming out she goes as servant to a relation - now pewter on articles of food: a duck prepared for cooking bounds to floor: pieces of pork & butter leapt about - - ib.

Lycurgus - brother dies - Sceptre devolves upon Lycurgus' brother's widow, then pregnant. Queen offers to marry L., promising that no son sh^d be born to intercept L's succession - Dic.s. e.g. Chalmers.

Lyserus (John)
Madan (Rev^d. Mr) } advocated polygamy on moral grounds. Chalmers.

The disturbances - assemblages in neighb^d of Sheffield: proceeded to Stone Provost: destroyed some machines: thence to the residence of the clergyman from whom they demanded, with threats, a considerable reduction of tithes: 5 of the ring leaders captured by party of armed yeomen: brought to county gaol on following morning. One of the prisoners is a farmer named Dore, in respect^ble circ^s.

On Wed^y. Hartshorne was in a very agitated state. Messrs T. & B., Justices, attended to suppress some special constables. In afternoon a mob collected, & speedily burnt a threshing machine -- another -- another -- from Templemoor — Esq. & Rev^d. — with 80 special constables hastened to scene - joined by strong party of horsemen - altog^r. a force of some hundreds -

Barn burnt at Bere - incendiary . . . [& other details] Old D.C.C. Dec 9. 30

- Many labourers out of employ - distress great - ib.

"I know a man who has been all his life subject to hallucination. This disposition is of such a nature that if he meets a friend in the street he cannot tell at once whether it is an actual person or a phantasm. By dint of attention he can make out a difference between the two. Usually he connects the visual impressions by touch, or by listening for the footfalls. This man is in the flower of his age, of sound mind, in good health, & engaged in business. Another member of his family has had the same affection, though in a less degree". (Abercrombie.) Heredity by Ribot. 123.

(Other instances follow in the same book)

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A SHEPHERD.—Considerable interest has been aroused in agricultural circles in Wiltshire by the extraordinary action of a shepherd at Ramsbury, named Hopkins, who attended the sale by auction of Lord Portsmouth's noted flock at Over Wallop, on the 18th instant, and bought sheep to the value of £1,417, without acquainting any one of his intention, and without the slightest authority from his employer. We are informed that they are to be re-sold on the understanding that the deficiency, if any, will have to be made good by the shepherd, who, it is said, has £200 or £300 in the bank.

J.C.C.
Sepr 11
1890

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ib id [M. Chron. June 4. 1811] The gibbet near Drinsey Nook, betw. Gainsborough & Lincoln, upon wh. Thos Otter alias Temporell, was hanged in chains murder of wife 5 years ago, presents at this time a most extraordl sight. Under the jawbone of the skeleton a small bird called the Featherpoke, has built her nest, wh. extends downwards nearly as far as the ribs, & in that situation she has performed her incub^n & hatched a nest of young ones.

1808. July 6. Sudden death of one of the dancers at Lady Campbell's.... burst a blood vessel in going down a reel (Mr Calvert). Tenor & distress. Lady C. fainted.

In the current number of *Blackwood* is an intensely interesting diary of Napoleon's voyage to St. Helena compiled by Sir George Bingham, K.C.B., with extracts from letters written from St. Helena by Sir George and Lady Bingham and Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel. There has been an abundance of Napoleonic literature of late, but we have seen nothing which gives so realistic a picture of the declining days of the great Napoleon as the diary before us. It may be interesting to note that Sir George Bingham was the son of Colonel Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, which had been held by the family from the time of Henry III—(a continuity only broken a few months ago, when the property passed into the hands of Mr. Bosworth Smith). He had married in 1814 Emma-Septima, youngest daughter of Mr. E. M. Pleydell, of Whatcombe, Dorset, who died in 1873. The papers on which the article is based were left by her to her nephew Captain A. E. Mansel, late of the 3rd Hussars, of Grove House, Dorchester, who placed them in the hands of Captain C. W. Thompson, 7th Dragoon Guards, who has edited them for *Blackwood*. Sir George was a very distinguished soldier, having gone through nearly the whole of the Peninsular War and the campaigns in the South of France, and when Napoleon was consigned to St. Helena he and his regiment, the 2nd battalion of the 53rd, were selected to accompany and guard him. He continued on the Island as second under Sir Hudson Lowe, and it was during that service that the diary and letters were written. A graphic picture is given of Napoleon when on August 7th, 1815, he went on board the Northumberland from the Bellerophon. The fallen Emperor was dressed in a plain green uniform, his hair out of powder and rather greasy, his person corpulent, his neck short, and his *tout ensemble* not at all giving an idea that he had been so great or was so extraordinary a man. Napoleon passed Sir George Bingham on his way to his cabin and asked who he was, and having been introduced put some polite questions to him. The daily life of the captive on board is fully described, and we learn with interest that Napoleon not only ate heartily but "took up both fish and meat frequently with his fingers." He discussed his battles freely and spoke without feeling as if, Sir George Bingham remarks, "he had been an actor only instead of the author of the scenes which cost so much bloodshed." Napoleon was fond of cards, and on one occasion when he lost he remarked that "good fortune of late had forsaken him." He was a bad sailor and often invisible. One day he walked the deck supporting himself on Sir George Bingham's arm, "How little did I ever think," the Dorset diarist moralises, "when I used to consider him as one of the first generals in the world that he would have ever taken my arm as support." Napoleon's ignorance was surprising, and he asked questions that any well-educated Englishman would have been ashamed to have put. At dinner the discussion turned on the invasion of England, and Napoleon amiably remarked that it was always his intention to have attempted it. He, however, expressed the opinion that he thought his life safe with the English. The only wound he ever received was from an English soldier (by a pike) at the storm of Fort Mulgrave. Of Napoleon's life on the island Sir George Bingham gives many interesting details. One Sunday he called on him, and Bonaparte received him in his bedroom in his *robe de chambre*, "and a dirtier figure I never beheld," Sir George bluntly observes. He is equally severe on the "dirty little intrigues of Napoleon and his set," though he admits he was a favourite with the Emperor. Lady Emma Bingham once went with Sir G. Bingham and Colonel Mansel to pay a visit to the prisoner, and her ladyship found him "better looking than I expected." The diary and letters give a much more faithful account of Bonaparte and his life and manners in captivity than many of the more elaborate treatises that have been published on the subject. Dorset Chronicle 15 Oct 96

Lady Caroline Ponsonby married William Lamb June 3. 1805. & became known as Lady Caroline Lamb.
"Lady Caroline L." (Monthly Review. June '05)

It was in 1812 that L^d. Byron & Lady C. L. were romantically attached —
"Before Lady C. left London for Ireland (Aug 15. 1812) she had already one dangerous rival in Miss Milbanke (afterwards Lady B.) & another in Lady Oxford in whose neighbd. B. spent Sept. & part of October of 1812. iv
Their intimate friendship lasted from the spring of 1812 till the following August. iv.

THE DOMESTIC BRUTALITIES OF MEN.

D. Chron. Aug 26. 99

THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Reckless and foolhardy as it may be to expose myself to the torrent of feminine vituperation which seems certain to follow upon your reviewer's denunciation of the author of that courageous little book "The Domestic Blunders of Women," common fairness obliges me to hasten to his support. Because his is the first voice to catch the public ear, let none imagine he is the only man disappointed in his home, in the ideal of home; I venture to say there are thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, who have married with the same hopes that he had—that I had—who, but for that craven desire for "a quiet life" (the thing we aim at on seeing that "a happy life" is unobtainable) would place on record the story of their deplorable disillusioning. This becomes inevitably a personal matter, so I will beg you to excuse the personal pronoun. I, Sir, married upon a small income, a girl from a home where there had never been plenty. Because my wife sometimes appeared in garments which she had made herself, and hats which she had trimmed, I believed, and was encouraged to believe, that she was likely to be a thrifty housewife, capable of making money go far and home comfortable. Let me describe my circumstances previous to my marriage. I occupied one bed-room in a house twelve minutes from the City, and about as far by omnibus from the Strand. There I had breakfast and dinner, with midday dinner upon a Sunday. Always careful of my appearance, my income as clerk in a business house enabled me, as my position obliged me, to dress well. I could afford a weekly visit to a theatre or music-hall, and, being fond of such entertainments, managed to see all that was going. I had my bicycle, and on Saturdays and Sundays could take a long spin with friends into the country, if it were not the football season, when I made a practice of seeing as many important matches as possible. A fairly abstemious man, I was still able to have as much liquor as was good for me, and to stand a friend. A smoker, my pipe was well supplied. I will not say that I never betted, but I was lucky and never "hurt myself" much that way. This was my life when I "fell in love." We courted for a couple of years, during which I cut down my expenses to save money for furnishing, and six years ago I opened the gate of my little Eden—one of the villas your reviewer alludes to, I fancy, with a covert sneer. Now for my life since. I will be brief. Marriage has meant the sacrifice of most of my personal tastes. That is the sheer truth. My income has increased slightly, and I can only wonder what would have happened to us if it had not. I have had to give up most of my friends, for, though my wife did not dislike them, I found that there is considerable difference to the exchequer between standing a man a glass of bitter and asking him to sit down to the Sunday supper table, and do what he likes with the cold beef. As to theatres, I can seldom visit them. My wife would think it selfish if I went alone, and if she accompanies me it has to be "upper boxes," or at least the pit, and she likes to have something smart to wear. Her sewing she "puts out" now, as she has not "time" to do much herself. Saturday afternoons she likes me to take her out, and as she hates football matches because they "lead to gambling," I may say that I seldom, if ever, see one. Now, what is this home-life that we all hear so much about, and think that we shall like so much before we get it? A few hours in the evening, over a meal more or less satisfactory, conversation concerning the enormities of the "girl" (and as it is a fresh "girl" every few months, this is always on top). Breakfast in a rush, when your poached egg, not very fresh, is accompanied by an equally stale request for money. A flight to the train, during which I ask myself what I have got in place of the things I gave up when I married?

My wife is not bad-tempered, nor (I hope) am I; but she constantly complains of not having this and not being able to do that. She is not very fond of housekeeping; thinks her servant should do everything, and is angry when mistakes occur. I do not think she is clever with children—we have two—but she is an affectionate mother, and does her best. No doubt she, too, is disappointed, though she has a house of her own and pretty things in it. What is the prospect before me? Nothing but continual effort to pay for things, to make money go further, to make more money. Pleasures, if they may be spoken of at all, will decrease as years go on. We have a garden, but it grows nothing but cats, and I do not care for gardening. I like my children, but they are too little for me to understand, and I only see them on Sundays and Saturday afternoons; so far, I do not know them, except by their clothes, from anyone else's children. How should I? The conclusion is forced upon me that this ideal of "home" is too much "cracked up"; a young fellow likes a bit of love-making and taking out a smart girl—but that is no reason why he should enjoy the real realities of married life. I don't see that young men are much to blame; they have often never seen a home-life before they see it in the home they have scraped and saved to furnish. A girl likes presents and someone to dress for, and to take her out—but *she* doesn't like the real realities of married life a bit better when she gets them. At home she has left most unpleasant things to her mother, and beyond a little drawing-room decoration and rating the servant, she knows nothing of what is before her. I don't blame her, or call her "a depreciating property," as does the mere man. My own wife is better-looking now than she was when I married her; but I do think there is something wrong somewhere. Homes may be necessities, to bring up children in, but I don't see that they should be called "pleasures" or a source of "happiness." Who is it that gets up all this talk about homes? That person is responsible for a lot of disappointment. I should think these furnishing warehouses must put about the notion; it's to their interest, anyhow.

I have found mine a continuous opportunity for self-sacrifice, and I beg boldly to subscribe myself, yours faithfully,

Aug. 24. A MARTYRED DUPE.

What does the man want?

"Sept. 9. 1806. This day was married at Stinsford [Stinsford] Ch. Dorset, Visct. Marsham, son of Earl Romney, to Miss Pitt, only daughter & heiress of Wm. Morton Pitt, Esq. with a fortune of 60,000 £. & an estate of 12,000 £ per ann. independent of the estates of her father. The ceremony took place in the presence of Ld. Rivers, Mr & Mrs Lascelles, Ld. Barham, Mr & Mrs M. Pitt, Mrs Drummond, &c. Mr & Mrs M. P. gave the lady away, while Col. Noel & Miss Beckford officiated on the occasion. — In the early part of the morning the whole of the unmarried female branches of the neighbouring family & villages attended at Kingston House, the seat of W. M. P. Esq. each female attired in an elegant white muslin dress provided for them as a present on the occasion by Miss P. After refreshments about 40 couple proceeded, 2 & 2, before the procession to the church, strewing the way (before the happy couple) in the ancient style with flowers of every descrip^n. After the ceremony they returned in the same order, attended by nearly 300 spectators where a dinner consisting of Eng. hospit^y was provided on the occas^n. in booths on the lawn; & the festive eve concluded with a ball on the green, in wh. the nobility present shared in the mirth. At an early hour in the evening the happy couple & suite set off in p. chaises to pass the honeymoon at the lady's own seat Encheome [Encombe] House, Dorset."

Annual Register. 1806.

Memories & Traditions. Recorded by L. C. Boswell-Stone.
Printed by Rich^d. Clay & Sons L^d. London & Bungay.
1895

It was Xmas Eve 1814, & the custom every year on that day for the clerk & Sexton to decorate the Ch. in the primitive manner of those times, after cleaning the brass furniture - amongst wh. I certainly remember handsome candlesticks on the altar; they could not then have been considered Popish. Branches of evergreens, holly & mistletoe were stuck in every available place; the largest branch of the last-named, being the rarest, was put in front of the mayor. .... Clerk Hardy, & Ambrose Hunt the Sexton, after carefully locking themselves in, had been the best part of a winter's day engaged in their work, & sat down at last on a settle near the vestry, whence a view down the Ch. of St. Peter, esp. of the N. aisle, was obtained. Then a sudden tempt^n. seized these 2 men. It was very cold, a glass of wine wd. do them good; the wine was in the vestry, easily come at. So, having taken some appropriated for the Holy Comm^n. they seated themselves, but had hardly tasted the wine when they became aware of a well-known figure seated between them - their late rector [Rev^d. Nathan^l. Templeman - died 1813-] they did not see him come: he seemed to rise up suddenly. He looked from one to the other with a very angry countenance, shaking his head at them just as he did in life when displeased, but with a more solemn aspect. Then rising & facing them he slowly floated up the N. aisle &

sank down gradually out of their sight. The clerk swooned, the sexton tried to say the Lord's Prayer, & when the apparition vanished he after some trouble, unlocked the Ch. door & got help for H. They were both so frightened that concealment was impossible. The story spread through the town, soon reaching the ears of our rector Mr Richman who determined to search into the truth, & submit the men to a rigid examin^n. Mrs R. & her sis. Miss Williams were ill & nervous at the time, hence Mr R. asked my aunts to let him see the men at their house.... They came, looking very dismal, but... never varied from their first account. Rector forgave them.. after exhortation..

p. 20.

Houses burnt down where the "Kings arms" now stands — 1775.
Town in ruins from this fire — Mayor & Cap^n sat on fallen trees in "Burnt Gardens" (now Nar St) smoking pipes & drinking Dorchester beer, debating how to restore the houses.

New Town Hall built — 1793. [Replaced by present one about 1840]
After the B. of Waterloo the Barracks were for many years untenanted.
A sketch of Lady Abingdons House in S. Street (corner of Dungate St) is given in the Gent^ns Mag. for 1840 — by Mr Barnes the poet.

The Great Storm of 1824. wh. caused so much destruction in West of Eng^d — Lived in the old house... a young girl. Being a corner house we were much exposed. As far as I remember the

wild weather began about 9 or 10 on evening of 23. Nov. When we went to bed, 10, or 11, wind blowing fiercely from S.W. I was awakened by a tremendous roar of wind & a breaking of glass in the direction of the staircase window toward the East. (I suppose the wind had shifted to the S.E: this caused the greatest damage.) Much startled I ran into my father's & mother's room, next door to mine. They were both awake: my father immediately got up & I took his place. Before doing so, however, wrapped in my dressing gown I went into his dressing room & looked down the street. The oil lamps were nearly all blown out; just a faint glimmer c^d be seen here & there. I c^d barely see the tiles & slates flying about in all directions; the day had not yet dawned. My father soon came & took my place at the w^d. & I went into my mother's room. A tremen^s. blast of wind took the curtains of the bedstead up entirely (it was a 4 poster) & made the rings run along the iron rod. The only door open was the door between b. 2^m. & dress^g 2^m. where my f. was sitting. A short time after that gust he s^d. "There is a crowd of people at the Richmans' door" (it was now getting lighter.) "Why," he added, "there is Richman standing among them without a hat!" Soon after came a knock at the b. 2^m. door: the cook entered very agitated: Mr & Mrs R. were both killed. A stack of chimneys had fallen upon them. We got up: my mother went to see Miss R. their niece, staying with them. I watched my m^r.

down the st. with great anxiety: there seemed to be a storm of slates & tiles rushing against each other. Miss R. gave a descript^n. She slept next to her u. & aunt. When the storm was increasing Mrs R. knocked at the wall, & Miss R. went in to her aunt's room. Mrs R. seemed alarmed, & asked her to light another rushlight, fearing the one they had might go out. Her uncle seemed to be quietly sleeping, for (nervous man as he was) he always said he c^d sleep best in a high wind. Miss R. had hardly got back to her own bed before ... a tremend^s crash ... next room. Went to open door ... c^d only manage just a chink ... cold air blew through. Rushed into st. gave alarm ... just to Dr. Cooper, who lived opposite. It was long before the man of brickwork c^d be removed ... bodies found without any mutilation. Mrs R.'s eyes open: hus^bds closed, as in a deep sleep. Her gold repeater was ticking by her side uninjured. It was a childless union: they were much attached to each other, & wished that they might die together.

Large tree ... roots lifted up the earth across the road ... horse removed from stable owing to dangerous state of tree ...

At Way^ns the 2 seas met over "The Narrows" – most of Esp. washed away – stone chain carried away ... foundns of houses laid bare, esp. Johnstone Row: sea flooded the basements, esp. Gloucester Row: people went down the st. in a boat: two houses burning. id.

Harrington Ch. destroyed by the owners of the estate – id.

Revd. N. Templeman (died in 1813) a little old man pottering along the St., with a gold headed cane, wh. he tapped on the pavement at every step: full curled wig, on the very top of wh. reposed a shovel hat; a dress of square old fashd. clerical cut, ruffles, cravat, & bright buckles in his shoes. ib.

Earl v. Countess of Rosebery (married 1808, when he was Visct. Primrose) & a proceeding for divorce. (her maiden name, Harriett Bouverie, dau. of the Hon Mr Bouverie) Annual Register 1815.

Lady Rosebery's sister was wife of Sir Henry St John Mildmay - Bart - & another sister married Mr Mildmay, Sir H's brother.

Sir H's wife dies. He stays with the Roseberys, (then a happy couple) for consolation at first. Attachment between Sir H. Mr. & Lady R. wd. meet in Kensington Gardens, ... Ld. R. suspecting, sends his wife away to Scotland - Sir H. disguising himself, & suffering his beard & whiskers to grow, takes up his abode at an inn near. (Oct 1814) under the name of Col. de Grey.

Ld. R's family - i.e. his mother, wife, bro. (Mr Primrose) & family, dined at 6 - ladies retired at 7 - gentn. joined them at 9. Lady R. wd. disappear from drawing room. Dowr. Countess watched - There was a bedroom on ground floor of one wing - ..... Mr Primrose, instructed by Dowr. from what she had seen, & with some servants, broke open door of bedroom, wh. was locked, & caught the couple, who went away together ... Divorce obtained.

(Sir H. was dressed in large blue jacket & trousers, & red waistcoat covered with a profusion of pearl buttons & armed with brace of pistols (when the room was burst with, & "the handkt wh. Lady R. had worn round her neck at dinner was off & her gown unpinned.")

Times. 1800. Aug 2. Salisbury races ended on Thursday last. Very little sport. The ball, however, was attended by all the fashion of the county. Match of singlestick, &c.

The Saturday Review. [January 14, 1882.

THE FOLK-LORE RECORD.—VOL. III. PART II.*

THIS volume, like the volumes which have preceded it, contains some papers of considerable interest, and exhibits also some of the faults which we have been obliged to point out in previous notices of the records of the Folk-lore Society. In books which must necessarily be a miscellaneous gathering of contributions from many hands this is perhaps hardly to be avoided; but it would be well if the limits of the subjects legitimately falling under the head of folk-lore were more clearly defined and more carefully kept. All superstitions probably fall within these limits, and it is certainly matter of some importance to ascertain how far old superstitions still have a practical hold on the people of this country. A few remarks contained in this volume may well startle those who are not aware of the facts. From the evidence here given it would seem that the state of things in Dorsetshire and Devonshire is by no means what it should be. At the Shaftesbury Union a few months ago a middle-aged man applied for relief, as being unable to work. The surgeon could assign no cause for his inability, nor could he assert its existence; and the only reason given by the man was that he had been "over-looked" by his sister-in-law. His wife had been to a wise woman at Stalbridge, whose prescriptions or advice had relieved him for a few days; but the spell had again become too potent for him to resist, and he was helpless. Hence he refused absolutely to work. His application for relief was not granted; but it must probably be allowed that there remains still in some parts of the country a mass of absurd fancies which modern education has not yet been able to root out. It is not a little disgusting to learn that an annual gathering is, or was until lately, held in the same neighbourhood, called the Toad Fair, because a cunning man "of great fame there sold to crowds of admirers legs torn from the bodies of living toads. These, placed in a bag, and worn round the neck, were declared to be a sovereign remedy for scrofula, for the 'overlooked,'" and for sufferers generally. This is, of course, superstition of the most grovelling and mischievous kind, as there is no conceivable connexion between the supposed cause and the supposed effect. But it may perhaps be doubted whether the following story of wart cure should be taken as an instance of the superstitions attached to this subject. Earlier volumes of the *Folk-lore Record* have given some nauseous specimens of these delusions, in all of which the result is as entirely unconnected with the cause as in the talisman of the toad's legs. A Liverpool lad, we are told, had his hands covered with warts, and a lady seeing them, gave a recipe which she declared to be trustworthy. "Get one or two cowrie shells," she said, "and put them into an egg-cup or other small vessel, and then get a lemon, and squeeze the juice from it on the shells. In a few hours the shells will be dissolved into a white paste; put the paste on the warts with a piece of stick two or three times a day, and before many days are over the warts will vanish." The writer asserts that the application in this case was entirely successful; and certainly one does not see that there is more of superstition in the outward form of the prescription than there would be in the assertion that warts may be burnt out with nitric acid.

A paper on rural weddings in Lorraine shows perhaps as strong an instance of survival as may be found in any land. The old custom of obtaining a bride by force is here indicated by no mere faded sign or symbol, but by a veritable trial of strength, which taxes the muscles of the combatants to the uttermost, although care is taken that no serious mischief shall be done. The contest is redeemed from brutality, not merely by these cautions, but by the fact that it becomes almost as much a trial of wit as of bodily powers. Readiness of speech is, indeed, a weapon as necessary for success as stoutness of arm and readiness of nerve. The first battle being over, and a truce granted, the admission of the assailants into the house is made to depend on their singing a verse or a song unknown to any of the defenders, and which, therefore, none can go on with in reply. In a large number of instances the assailants are pulled up at the first line; but sometimes they are allowed to go through twenty or thirty verses of a long story without interruption, and then the defenders chime in with the first line of the last strophe, and tell their opponents that they need not weary themselves by going through so long a song. This tournament of ballad-singing is followed by another struggle to place the goose upon the hearth, which is worth notice only as showing how completely the notion of fighting for a wife has taken possession of the people. Even when this is accomplished, there remains the further ordeal in which the bride and three of her companions, of precisely the same height with herself, are placed on a bench, with a white cloth thrown over them, while the bridegroom has to touch with a stick the form which he supposes to be that of his bride. If he succeeds in so doing, he dances with her without changing partners during the rest of the evening. If he fails, he must content himself with dancing with her companions. The sports, on the whole, may be somewhat boisterous; but there is no evidence that they are marked by anything to which serious objection could be taken.

From the Danish of Professor Grundtvig Miss Mully translates three tales which are of great interest, not only for purposes of comparison, but for their own merits. Neither of the three contains many incidents which are not found in the traditions of other countries; but all are told with singular purity and tenderness of feeling. The story of Prince Wolf adds another to the vast family of legends the framework of which is furnished by the love and sorrows of Eros and Psyche. Prince Wolf is, in fact, the Beast who has Beauty for his bride; but, even in his bestial form, he appears in no terrific guise. He wins his wife by answering a question which baffles all others; but the severance comes only after the wife has thrice proved faithless to the letter of his commands. The tinder-box and taper take the place of the torch or the lamp of oil; and Wolf, in his human shape, is awakened, not by the dropping of the spark or the burning liquid, but by the kiss of his wife, who throws her arms round his neck, forgetting to extinguish the taper. Then follows the parting, and the awful ordeals which must be passed through before they may meet again. She must find her way to the castle far off to which the wolf has been taken; and she is guided on her journey by the wolf's track all stained with blood. This is the veritable Lykabas, the path of the wolf, the path of light, the journey of the sun through all the stages of the changing year. She has the same impossible tasks to perform, the same implacable monsters to appease; and she surmounts all her troubles by the force of gentleness and love. The doors of the palace of Hebbenfeld refuse

* *The Folk-lore Record.* Vol. III. Part II. London: Folk-lore Society. 1881.

to crush her at the bidding of the demon queen, because she has oiled their hinges. The dogs will not tear and bite her, for though they had been yelping and barking for ages, no one had ever fed them till she came. It is the same with all the other servants of the witch. The wicket-gate is the last of all; and the gate will not squeeze her, because she had given it a bolt for which it had been longing for many hundred years. But she encounters a greater danger when, as she sinks in utter despair on the loss of the jewels which she had got from the witch of Hebbenfeld, a youth in the full vigour of manly beauty accosts her kindly, and asks the reason for her grief. Not once only or twice he aids her effectually, although each time to the condition that she must take him for her sweetheart she replies, "Nay, I had a sweetheart once, but I shall never see him more." At last she regains the lost jewels and brings them to the witch, who is the Aphrodite of the ancient story. Prince Wolf is now in his human form, but he is to marry the witch's daughter, and his wife is to hold the torches in her hands at the wedding feast. There was a spell upon her, and she could not move though the torches burned on until her fingers were almost on fire. "My hands are burning," she moaned. "Burn then, candle and candlestick too," said the witch; but the bridegroom heard the curse, and, starting forward, recognized his lost love. Seizing the torches, he hands one to the witch and the other to her daughter. On these the spell at once works. The torches burnt on until they and the whole castle were turned to ashes. But Wolf and his bride were far away, as far as the dawn leaves behind it the murky abodes of darkness.

It may be a pardonable fancy if in the adaptation of these stories we ascribe to the Teutonic and Scandinavian races a power scarcely equalled by another peoples of the great Aryan family. How far the harvest of these traditions has been gathered in and safely stored in printed volumes it would be rash to say; that materials of the highest value still remain to reward future search there can be no doubt. An interesting paper by Mr. Coote on the source of some of Galland's "Arabian Nights" tales seems to prove that the last four stories of his collection were obtained directly from oral informants at Constantinople or Smyrna, and that he could not have obtained them from any written documents, inasmuch as no Arabic, Persian, or Indian MS. of any of these four tales has ever been found, and no hope exists in the minds of Orientalists that any ever will be found. It is strange, as Mr. Coote remarks, that Galland should thus have learnt by word of mouth four stories which are undoubtedly "the most brilliant fictions of that unequalled *corpus fabularum*."

Mr. Lach-Szyrma's paper on folk-lore traditions of historical events is perhaps less attractive than some others in the volume; but it is the only one which touches questions of importance not only for the comparative mythologist, but for the historian. Mr. Lach-Szyrma seems, like Professor Blackie, to be impressed with the idea that the general talk of the people will preserve a remembrance of great events in such a way as to give the record a practical value. He speaks of Cornish traditions as dwelling much on Judge Jeffreys and Oliver Cromwell, and says that they further commemorate "the terror of the Armada, the burning of the Mousehole, and the Buccaneer wars." But of these and other traditions Mr. Lach-Szyrma unluckily gives no details; and it is by the details only that they can be judged. According to Professor Blackie, oral tradition may, after centuries, and even millenniums, "be more true to the real character of the fact than the written testimony of this or that particular witness." As a special instance of this he adduces the tradition which points out the summit of a hill near Scarborough as the spot where Cromwell encamped during the siege of the castle in the Great Rebellion. The tradition, he admits, is so far inexact that Cromwell was at the time in quite another part of the country; but the inaccuracy, he maintains, touches only the point of Cromwell's absence. This, in his eyes, is a very small matter; and there remains, as he holds, the triple fact "that there was a great civil war in England between the Crown and the Commons at the time specified; that in this war the castle of Scarborough was an object of contention between the parties; and that in the same war a man called Oliver Cromwell was one of the principal generals of the popular party." To be sure, if this was all that we knew of the reign of Charles I., it would not be very much; and Mr. Blackie admits that the tradition would tell us no more. But it is exceedingly doubtful if it tells us nearly so much. Professor Blackie has probably read into it from his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Commons; and in all likelihood local memory troubles itself as little about the cause of the blockade as about the explanation of the siege of castles in the days of King Stephen. The overthrow of Harold Hardrada and Tostig, coming as it did only a few days before a fight still more memorable, would, we might suppose, leave an impression on local tradition never to be effaced; yet the memory of the battle in which the English Harold defeated and slew his Norwegian namesake seems to have died out utterly in the neighbourhood of Stamford Bridge, unless the selling of cakes fashioned in the form of a horseman carrying a spear can be taken as an historical reminiscence of it. The cakes are sold in a November fair; and from this it would follow that the people remember neither the cause of the quarrel nor the day on which it was decided. It would be probably nearer the truth to say that popular traditions never can be trusted, and that, even when they correspond with the historical record, they are of little or no use, inasmuch as in such cases we gain our knowledge not from the local tradition, but from the written chronicle. But in the vast majority of cases they run counter to the historical evidence. It is so, as Mr. Lach-Szyrma admits, with the traditions of Cornwall. These "represent the Spaniards as the fiercest and the most deadly foes of England; history represents Spain as a nation that scarcely ever achieved a great victory over the English." Nor is it otherwise with matters strictly local. "Tradition describes John Tregeagle and Job Militon as incarnate demons; local history describes them as quiet country gentlemen." In spite of this we are told, oddly enough, that "the memory of Cæsar's conquest is preserved in Yorkshire legends," a stag having been found near Leeds, with a ring of brass around its neck, bearing this inscription:—

> When Julius Cæsar here was king,
> About my neck he put this ring.
> Whosoever doth me take,
> Let me go for Cæsar's sake.

But Cæsar was never north of the Humber, nor even of the Thames, and, in Lingard's words, he was never master of a foot of British ground. What is the value of a tradition, if it be a tradition, which preserves a memory of imaginary conquests and fictitious kings?

Lady Jackson on Louis XV

Aided by the fertile fancy of the celebrated *coiffeur*, Léonard, the Duchess had invented, exclusively for herself, a head-dress, which she christened "*le pouf sentimental.*" The scaffolding was two inches higher than that of the head-dress worn by the queen, and which was also invented for the occasion, and named "*coiffure à loge d'opéra.*" It was composed of numberless plumes, waving at the top of a tower. Léonard had used fourteen yards of gauze or lace for the duchess's "pouf" and folds and plaits surrounding it. The ornaments employed were two waxen figures, representing the little Duke de Beaujolais (afterwards King Louis Philippe) in his nurse's arms. Beside them was placed a parrot pecking at a plate of cherries; and reclining at the nurse's feet was the waxen figure of a black boy. On different parts of the edifice were the initials of the Dukes de Chartres, de Penthièvre, and d'Orleans, formed with the hair of those princes—the husband, father, and father-in-law of the fair wearer of the sentimental *coiffure*.

Forgetting the height of her "*pouf*," the duchess in the course of the evening leaned forward to speak to the Duke de Penthièvre, when her head-dress became entangled in the ornaments of a girandole on the opposite side of her box. On resuming her upright position the girandole remained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them, and, with great presence of mind, prevented a further fall into the *parterre*. Thus, saving his daughter from becoming an object of mirth to the audience, and perhaps saving also Gluck's opera; but the incident occasioned much merriment among the royal party.

The Jewish tradition, from the

1

'The Toldoth Jeshu is the most ancient Jewish writing that has descended to us against our religion. It appears to be of the first century, & even to have been written before the Gospels.'

From Basnage's "History of the Jews" Taylor's translation

'Celsus is excusable in having upbraided Christians with the virgin being forced by a soldier called Pandera, but how can St Epiphanius (A.D. 364) be excused, who assures us that Jesus was the son of Jacob surnamed Panthera? . . . .

. . . . . .

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Commons; and in all likelihood local memory would quit it

site side of her box. On resuming her upright position the grandee remained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them,

And indeed the name given here to the soldier, Panther, is a Greek one; how then can it be introduced into the genealogy of J. Christ as the surname of a family. There is good reason to believe that it was invented only to make the birth of the Messiah more odious. . . The manuscript of a Rabbi is also quoted, wherein it is said that as the leopard is produced by the mixture of a species, so J. Christ sprung from a Greek soldier and a Jewish woman. Those who reckon Panthera among Christ's ancestors, fall into the snare which the most inveterate

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Commons; and in all likelihood legal memory troubles it not.

site side of her box. On resuming her upright position the grandee remained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them,

enemies of the Christian religion have laid for them. Emanuel de Tesauro is one of these, for he blesses the fate of Marham and Panther because Jesus Christ came from them"

(B. iv., ch. 27.)

The Jewish Life of Christ.

Chapter I.

In the year 671, of the fourth millenary [of the world], in the days of Janneus, the king, a great misfortune happened to the enemies of Israel.

2. There was a certain idle and worthless debauchee named Joseph Pandera, of the fallen tribe of Judah.

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Com

site side of her box. On resuming her upright position the grandee remained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them, and, with great presence of mind, prevented a further fall into the *parterre*.

He was a man of fine figure and rare beauty, but spent his time in robbery & licentious men. He lived at Bethlehem of Judea.

4. Near by there lived a widow who had a daughter named Miriam, of whom mention is several times made in the Talmud as a dresser of women's hair.

5. This daughter was betrothed by her mother to a very chaste, gentle & pious youth named Jochanan.

6. Now it happened that Joseph occasionally passed by Miriam's door & saw her. Then he began to have an

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the

mained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them, and, with great presence of mind, prevented a further fall into the *parterre*.

unholy affection for her.

7. So he went to & fro about the place, and at length the mother said to him, What maketh thee so thin? He replied, 'I am madly in love with Miriam.'

8. Then, said the mother, I would not deny thee the favor; see if she is willing, & do with her as thou pleasest.

9. Obeying her counsel, Joseph Pandera went frequently by the house, but did not find a suitable time until one Sabbath evening, when he

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Commons [illegible]

mained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them, and, with great presence of mind, prevented a further fall into the *parterre*.

happened to find her sitting
before the door.

10. Then he went into the
house with her, & both sat
down in a dormitory near
the door, for she thought
he was her betrothed, Jochanan

11. Tum ea homine ait:
Ne me attingio; in menstruis
sum. Sed is morem illi
non gerebat, cumque circa
eam voluntati suae
obsequutus faisset, in
domum suam abit.

12. Circa medium noctis
iterum in eo excardescere
desiderium malum. Ergo

nearly so much. Professor Blackie has probably read into it from his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Com

mained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them, and, with great presence of mind, prevented a further fall into the *parterre*. Thus saving his daughter from becoming an object of mirth to the

The Jewish tradition, from wh

Somno levatus ad domum
Miriamis viam affectans,
d cellam se confert, factum
que repetit.

13. Valde autem exhorruit
puella, et quid hoc, ait,
tibi vult, Domine, quod
eadem nocte bis me convenis
isti? idque non passa
Sum ab eo inde tempore
quo sponsam me tibi elegisti.

. . . .

16. After three months,
Jochanan was told that
his betrothed was with child

17. In great agitation, he
went to his preceptor, Simon

[Vide also Haxthau, Strauss. etc.]

nearly so much. Professor Blackie has probably read into it from his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Com

mained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them, and, with great presence of mind, prevented a further fall into the *parterre.*

The Jewish tradition, from whe

Ben Shelach, and, telling him
bout the matter, asked him
hat he ought to do.

8. The preceptor inquired,
Dost thou suspect anyone?
Jochanan said, Nobody, except
Joseph Pandera, who is a
reat debauchee, and liveth
ear her house.

9 The Preceptor said, My
son, take my advice, and
keep silent; for if he hath
been there he will surely go
there again. Therefore be
wise, and get a witness,
so that thou mayest bring
him before the great
Sanhedrim.

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Com

mained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them,

20. The young man went home and was sorely troubled during the night. He thought to himself, 'When this thing becometh known the people will say it was my doing.

21. Therefore, to avoid the shame and disgrace, he ran away to Babylon and there took up his abode.

22. In due time Miriam brought forth a son and named him Jehoshua, after her mother's brother.

his own knowledge the controversy between the Crown and the Com

mained firm, but drew out a long piece of the gauze and displaced the parrot and the cherries. Luckily they fell on the duke, who caught them,

Pandera.

The Jewish tradition, from which Celsus drew, was later incorporated in the Talmud, & later still amplified & altered in the medieval 'Sepher Toldoth Jeschu'. The following are the chief details of the Talmudic account. Jeschu, as the name is written, the omission of the 'ain' changing the meaning to 'his name & remembrance shall be be blotted out,' is described as Ben Stada, the son of Stada, or Ben Pandera, the son of Pandera. By Stada, Miriam (Mary) is implied; She is described as a dresser of women's hair and a spinner. Pandera, a Roman soldier, was her paramour & the father of her child. Her husband, Paphos

ben Jehuda, divorced her.

'The Tree of Life'. Pp. 158.9.
by Ernest Crawley.

Origen against Celsus. (Origen contra Celsum)
(Trans. by Bellamy.)

58.9. "The Jew, whom Celsus personates... says that the Virgin Mary being big with child was divorced by her husband the carpenter, for committing Adultery with one Panthera, a soldier, & being got with child by that scandalous wretch." (Chap. XXIX. Bk I.)

"Then he [Celsus] reproaches him [Christ] with being born at an obscure village, & having a woman to his mother that got her livelihood by going out to service, who, he says, being convicted of adultery, was divorced from her husband, who was a Carpenter by trade.

"Then he says, that after this indignity wand'ring from place to place, she was privately brought to bed of our Saviour, & that he being forced, by reason of want, to work in Egypt, & having learn'd there some of those arts for which the inhabitants of that country are so famous, return'd into his native country, & swelling with a vain conceit of the miracles he sh.d do, gave out that he was God."
Chap XXVI. Bk I.

"He goes on in the same bantering strain.... she....[the mother of Jesus]... led so obscure a life that she was scarce known by those who were her nearest neighbours." Chap XXXIV. Bk I.

[Vide also Haeckel, Strauss. etc.]

Grove's Dic. of Music. "Barthélémon, François Hippolite, born at Bordeaux July 27. 1741, was the son of a Fch Govt. officer & an Irish lady. He commenced life as an officer in the Irish brigade, but being induced by the Earl of Kelly, a well-known amateur composer, to change his profession for that of music, he became one of the most distingd. violinists of the time. In 1765 he came to England & was engaged as leader of the opera band. In 1766 he produced at the King's Theatre a serious opera called 'Pelopida'; & in the same year married Miss Mary Young, a niece of Mrs Arne & Mrs Lampe, & a favourite singer. In 1768 Garrick engaged him to compose the music for the burletta of 'Orpheus' introduced in his farce 'A peep behind the curtain'; the great success of wh. led to his composing the music for other pieces brought out at the same theatre. In 1768 he went to Paris, & produced there a pastoral opera called 'Le Fleuve Scamandre'. In 1770 B. became leader at Vauxhall Gardens. In 1776 he left England with his wife for a professional tour thro' Germany, Italy, & France. At Florence, B. at the request of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, set to music the Abate Semplici's oratorio 'Jeffte in Masspa'. He retd. to Engd. late in 1777. An acquaintce. with the Rev. Jacob Duché, chaplain to the Female Orphan Asym. led to his composing, about 1780, the well-known tune for the morng Hymn 'Awake my soul'. In 1784 B. & his wife made a professl. visit to Dublin. In 1791–9 he contracted an intimacy with Haydn,

then in London. On Sept. 20. 1799 Mrs B. died. Besides the comp^ns above named B. wrote the music for the following dramatic pieces:- 'The Enchanted Girdle' 'The Judg^t of Paris' 1768; 'The Election' 1774; 'The Maid of the Oaks' 1774; 'Belphegor' 1778; & sev^l quartets for stringed inst^ts, concertos & duos for the violin, lessons for the p. forte, & preludes for the organ. As a player he was disting^d by the firmness of his hand, the purity of his tone, & his adm^ble manner of executing an adagio. Died Feb 20. 1808. [W. H. Husk]

Last Journals of Horace Walpole. Edited by A.F. Steuart. 2 vols.

A drama (1772) Caroline, sister of Geo III. Kept in close retirement by her mother Pcess. Dowager of Wales. – Suddenly married at 16 to the K. of Denmark. At 21 she was seized at a masquerade, with Struensee the physician & prime minister, her lover. Sent prisoner with her youngest child (whom the K of Denmark disowned) to the Castle of Cronenburg. Three or four noblemen arrested at same time & accused of having partaken of her favours wh. she was said to be very liberal.

Struensee's father: fit of apoplexy on hearing of son's imprisonment – when he had been made Prime minister his father had said he wd. sooner have heard of his death.

King of D. dosed with laudanum –

Pcess. Dowager of Wales, mother of Caroline, wasted her money on Ld. Bute her favourite &c

I. 3. et seq. 73, 109, &c.

Romance. Edward Walpole, one of Sir Robert's sons: fell in love with a milliner at his lodging. When he left she came to him, said she was turned out: he told her to sit down at the foot of his table... She had 4 children by him & died. He reared & educated them as if they were legitimate. Maria, the second, married 1st Earl Waldegrave. She

after his death fascinated the D. of Gloucester, Br. of Geo III. whom she married, marriage kept secret for many years - I. x. &c

Afterwards the marriage was publicly declared... The Duchess maintained a degree of State, &c. Parlt. made provision for the children. It was on these that the later interests of the Dss. centred for her husband in his latter years fell under the influence of the Dss's beautiful & intriguing lady in waiting, Lady Almeria Carpenter.... She reigned at Gloucester House, the Duchess remaining its nominal mistress indeed, but Lady A. constituting its ornament & its pride - a galling position enough for the supplanted ex-beauty I. XXII.

"My Recollections" By the Countess of Cardigan.

Lady Anne Brudenell, dau. of the 2d. E. of Cardigan, was one of the most lovely of the beauties associated with the Court of Charles II. She married the Earl of Shrewsbury, & the story is well known of how she, dressed as a page, held the Duke of Buckingham's horse whilst he fought with & slew her husband.

Allan Fea describes how "some time before the poor little plain Duchess (of Buckingham) suspected that she had a formidable rival in the beautiful Countess, she was returning from a visit to Deene to her house at Stamford, where her

reckless husband found it convenient to hide himself, as a warrant for high treason was ~~out~~ out against him, when she noticed a suspicious little cavalcade travelling in the same direction. Ordering the horses to be whipped up she arrived in time to give the alarm. The Duke had just then set out for Burleigh House with some ladies in his company .... & he escaped.

The wicked Countess & her lover lived at Cliveden — "the home of wanton Shrewsbury & of love" — & her spirit is supposed to haunt the beautiful riverside retreat 125

Lady Amelia Blackwood was with her husband until he died [from a fall from his horse: unconscious 3 days] but another lady whom he had dearly loved would not be denied admittance to the death-chamber. Lady Amelia did not object, so the dying man's mistress & his wife waited for the end together — truly a strange situation. 137

A grim story. Constance de Burgh .. one of my great friends .. married [1851], Lord Ward [afterwards 1st Earl of Dudley. born 1817] ... not in love with husband .. but made accept him .... Ward .. extraordinary ideas — ... worshipped the beautiful .. — had a barbaric passion for precious stones .... made her put them on her unclothed figure ... & admire her for hours, contrasting the sheen of the ropes of pearls with her delicate skin as she sat on a

black satin covered couch. She timid & tactless - terrified - then disgusted. appealed to her father & mother - they decided her h.'s peculiarities came within the meaning of the marriage vows ... told she must submit - Fate threw L^d. Dufferin across her path ... [b. 1827. aft^ds E. of Kimmoule. Life Guards. capt. 1851] knew Blanche [his wife] [m. 1848 - son b. 1849 & dau. Constance Blanche Louisa 1851. &c] very well. She w. tell me sorrowfully of her husb^d's infatuation.

Matters came to a crisis at a fancy dress ball given by Lady Londonderry at Holderness House ... Constance looked delicate - was enceinte ... had to go home. Husb^d remained till 3 .... As he approached his house he noticed a man leaving it - L^d. Duff^n who turned & disappeared -

L^d. W. went up to his wife's bedroom. accused her - made her get up ... tears & entreaties useless .. led her past the scandalized servants & turned her out of doors -

The poor frightened girl managed to reach her parents house in Grosvenor Crescent .. implored shelter - heartless as her husband - would not take her in. more dead than alive turned to Conduit St. where her singing master lived ... took her in till next day, when she went to Ostend.

Ostend to Ems - where a child was prematurely born, & the unhappy young mother died [1851. Husb^d remarried 1865] Husb^d - brought body to England. & once again she lay in her darkened room.

On the evening of the day before her burial Lord Colville came to see L^d. W. ..... "Colville, you admired my wife?"

"Yes - I did". - "Well then, come & look your last on her". & lighting a candle he led the way upstairs ..... "Still admiring my wife? Well - she was a pretty woman - but - you'd never credit she had such bad teeth". Put down candle .. raised wife's head - wrenched the jaws apart ... "Look here" ... But Ld. C. had hurriedly left the room. 50.

King of Spain admires married lady. Sends husbd. away like Uriah to the war. But he bears a charmed life. Somebody in camp tells him of the intrigue. He rushes back secretly. King & his attendant officer are just going to the lady's house. Husband enters. Officer kills husband. Body removed & interred secretly. Given out that he died at the seat of war. 170.

Life of Bp. Walsham How.

"Exceeded the limits of decency ... On one occasion one of his sons had tried to read a more than usually nasty book of this description .... Finding it impossible to go on with it he took it down to the library & told his father that, though not over-particular, he was quite unable to wade through the unclean matter contained in the book in question. The Bishop's sole reply was to take an envelope out of his paper-stand & address it to W. H. D. Smith Esq. M.P. The result was the quiet withdrawal of the book from the library, & an assurance that any other books by the same author wd. be carefully examined before they

were allowed to be circulated.

On June 8, 1896, the Yorkshire Post had a leading article strongly condemning this class of literature, & on that day Bishop Walsham How wrote to the editor as follows:

Bishopgarth, Wakefield.

"Sir: Will you allow me to publicly thank you for your outspoken leader in your to-day's issue denouncing the intolerable grossness & hateful sneering at all that one most reverences in such writers as Thomas Hardy.

"On the authority of one of those reviews which you justly condemn for this reticence, I bought a copy of one of Mr Hardy's novels, but was so disgusted with its insolence & indecency that I threw it into the fire. It is a disgrace to our great public libraries to admit such garbage, clever though it maybe, to their shelves.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c

Wm Walsham Wakefield.

On this subject he also had some correspondence with the late Mrs Oliphant ....

"My Lord, I am very glad to have your approval of my little paper, all the more as I hesitated whether it was right for me, myself a novelist, to say so much concerning others of my trade, in my own person..... I suspect it is much more easy to make an example of the comparatively unknown than of a man like Hardy, who commands a great sale.....

M. O. W. Oliphant."

[From "Bp. Walsham How. a memoir. By Frederick Douglas How. 1901".]

DORCHESTER AND EDMUND KEAN.

In reply to "Durnovarian's" enquiry, I hear that Kean's son died at Glyde Path-hill, Dorchester, and was buried in the churchyard of the Holy Trinity in November, 1813. The poor boy's ashes, therefore, peacefully lie at rest within a few paces of the *Dorset County Chronicle* Office door. "Durnovarian" says that he died at an inn. If so, the one in question must have been "The Little Jockey," kept by a man named Thomas Ellis, who was horse dealer, blacksmith, and innkeeper, rolled into one, but withal did not prosper and finally emigrated to the States with his big family of sons. On Ellis leaving the inn was closed, but the forge was taken over by a man named Moody, who lived there many years, being succeeded by a noted old shoeing smith named James Spencer, who had been a farrier to the Oxford Blues in his day, and now the house is held by Mr. H. Martin. Its front has been rebuilt, and it is totally different to the old structure, and nothing but the site appeals to sentiment in respect to Kean. The Mason's Arms is the only inn in Glyde Path-hill at the present time, but it did not exist in 1813, not being built until about 1830, when it was opened as an inn by a man named Thomas Spencer. It stands on the site of a mason's yard, hence its name ——— FERRARIUS.

Your readers will be glad to hear that within twenty-four hours of my query of the above-mentioned subject in your columns the Rev Canon Hill found the sought for entry in the registers of Trinity Church. It was as follows:—"1813, No 10, name, Edmund G. W. Howard, son of Edward and Mary Kean. Residing at Glyde Path Hill in this Parish, Nov. 29, age 4. Henry John Richman." It is interesting as showing that the precocious boy, "dead before his prime," bore other names than that of Howard and that Kean himself (although within six months of that time he had indisputably become the most brilliant star in the British dramatic firmament) was then so little known, that a mistake was made in recording his own Christian name. The entry moreover, indicates pretty clearly the precise locality in which the "player-folk" were living, and it is not impossible that the very house in which the great tragedian lodged may be identified, as well as the theatre in which he acted. Within a few weeks of his quitting Dorchester Kean (like Bryon a short time before), woke up to find himself famous. The part played by the humble provincial theatre of Dorchester in the life of Edmund Kean is so important, and the incident itself so extraordinary, that I may be pardoned if I ask your permission to place the story of Kean and his Dorchester adventures as briefly as may be before your readers. I write of no romance, but of historical facts, resulting from a perusal of Kean's correspondence and now confirmed by the brief entry in the registers of Trinity Church.

In the early days of 1813 Kean and his family arrived at Brixham from Guernsey in "a little dirty vessel," laden with skins. Leaving his trunk in pledge the player and his little party pushed on to Exeter, where on the 1st March, he played "Shylock" and stoutly refused to appear at Weymouth as "second" to Master Betty. He obtained a brief engagement at Teignmouth, where his performance was witnessed and admired by Dr. Drury, the celebrated Head Master of Harrow, some of whose descendants still reside at Torquay. During his temporary absence Mrs. Kean accepted an engagement for him with Mr. Elliston (George III.'s favourite actor at Weymouth) at a weekly salary of three pounds. Meanwhile Dr. Drury had promised to bring his name before Mr. Pascoe Grenfell and the Committee of Drury Lane. Kean therefore received his wife's news with reproaches, and serious domestic disputes ensued. At this juncture a hopeful letter came from Dr. Drury, requesting Kean's presence in London. Funds however, were wholly wanting, and after Kean and his son Howard had taken part in some semi-private performance at the hotel near the cathedral church-yard (doubtless the Royal Clarence) he started for Barnstaple and Dorchester, where he had accepted engagements at two pounds a week. His elder boy fell ill and Kean (who loved him dearly) insisted on Mrs. Kean and the children rejoining him at Barnstaple. Mr. Barry Proctor gives the following graphic account of this memorable journey in the late autumn of 1813:—"They set off indeed in a postchaise and accomplished the first stage of their journey, but an accurate survey of their exchequer being then made, it was found necessary that Mrs. Kean and the second child, Howard, whose cough (whooping-cough) was increasing, should proceed in the coach, and that Kean himself, with his youngest son on his back, should trudge forward on foot. One or two of the actors relieved Kean of his child-burden occasionally, particularly a good-natured comedian of the name of Clifford, who several years afterwards was introduced by the celebrated actor Kean, as the gentleman who had carried him in his infancy." Doubtless many of your readers will remember in the "fifties" and "sixties" of the last century having enjoyed the acting of Charles Kean, who, in November, 1813, arrived in Dorchester, on his father's shoulders, with his child's hat and coat torn to pieces, and "the dust of Barnstaple still sticking to clothes." The theatre at Dorchester was, by a degree, worse than that at Barnstaple, and to crown the general distress and anxiety of the time, Howard's condition became hopeless. The violence of the cough brought on water-in-the brain, and one night, well-nigh distracted by grief, Kean went to the theatre to act "Octavian" in "The Mountaineers." Mrs. Kean remained at home nursing the dying child in the only little room they had. About midnight Kean returned to their humble lodgings at Glyde Path Hill. He was in a state of extreme agitation and for a time could not speak. At last he made an effort and cried out "My fortune is made! My fortune is made!" adding in a softer voice "Let but Howard live and we shall all be happy yet." He then related to Mrs. Kean how the house when the curtain rose was three parts empty, with only a few spectators in the pit and gallery and three persons in the boxes, but that the presence of a gentleman in the stage-box "who evidently understood acting" arrested his attention. At the end of the piece it turned out that the appreciative stranger was no less a personage than Mr. S. J. Arnold (son of the great musician) and manager of Drury Lane Theatre, came down expressly to see with his own eyes the actor of whose merits Dr. Drury had spoken so warmly to the omnipotent committee. Next morning Kean (dressed "as respectably as he could") repaired for breakfast to Mr. Arnold's hotel (was it the King's Arms or the Antelope?), and before the meal was over Edmund Kean had a contract from Drury Lane for a term of three years, at a salary of eight, nine and ten pounds per week, for each successive year. On the 21st November Kean wrote a long letter of gratitude to Dr. Drury; on the 23rd Howard Kean died, and on the following day was buried in Trinity church yard. The scene at the funeral must have been a most melancholy one, but no record of it has survived, nor can the spot where the clever child, whose powers of mimicry had so charmed the good folks at Exeter, rests be any longer traced. Kean wrote, on the 27th to Dr. Drury, "Howard, sir, died on Monday morning last. You may conceive my feelings and pardon the brevity of my letter." In the interval Kean had endeavoured to drown care in drink, but the brandy he took had maddened instead of stupified him. "He returned to his house" writes Mr. Proctor, in an outrageous state, his grief still uppermost, wept and lamented the child, and swore that he would wake it from the dead. At last exhausted by his anguish and affected of course by the liquor which he had drunk, he fell into a hot and uneasy sleep. In the morning he was more composed." The morning was that of the funeral, the expenses of which (as well as the doctor's bill) he earned by a few more nights' work at the Dorchester Theatre and a benefit. He was entirely without funds for his London journey, but Mr. Lee, the still remembered Dorchester manager, advanced him five pounds, with a portion of which—(for Mrs. Kean and her son Charles remained for some time longer at Glyde Path Hill)—he set forward "with a beating heart to try his fortunes on the metropolitan stage."

Such in brief is the story of Edmund Kean's season at Dorchester, which proved to him as sure a road to safety, as Lee Lane did to Charles II. A Dorchester play bill of that period, and especially that of the night of "The Mountaineers" or the final benefit, would doubtless be of some considerable value, and any information leading to the identification of Kean's Dorchester home, the theatre managed by Mr. Lee, or the grave of Howard Kean would be welcomed by the student of dramatic history. The annals of the stage as far as Weymouth and Dorchester are concerned (and much could be said of both places) have yet to be written. Although barely ninety years have passed by since Edmund Kean arrived

T.O

in Dorchester, travel-stained, bedraggled, and foot-sore, one of his autograph letters is now worth several pounds and collectors search in vain for a Dorchester bill of the play. The writer has in his possession a letter of Charles Kean (the infant who rode from Barnstaple on his father's shoulders in 1813,) in which he thanks a Brighton bookseller for accepting £5 for 65 letters and 50 documents of his father's, "which he had carefully burned." They would now be worth at least £500. Such is the cruel irony of the whirligig of fate, and in the fate of Edmund Kean Dorchester certainly played an all-important part.

Bradpole, May 5th, 1902. A. M. BROADLEY.

EDMUND KEAN AND HIS DORCHESTER ASSOCIATIONS.

May I be permitted to turn the hose of real facts upon the speculative sentimentality which is being excited over the connection of Edmund Kean with Dorchester? Ten years after he visited Dorchester under circumstances which were undoubtedly painful, when his dire poverty and family troubles made him an object of commiseration, an episode occurred which showed that prosperity had made him, if richer, certainly not better. Like Jeshurun of old, Kean "waxed fat and kicked." On January 17th, 1825, Kean was the defendant in a case of *crim. con.* tried in the Court of King's Bench, in which the plaintiff was an Alderman Cox, a Dorchester magnate, whose wife, well known in Dorchester and Somerset, had been infamously seduced by the great tragedian. There is no need to go "scavenging over human dust heaps," as Mr. Brodrick would say, to learn the ugly facts of this dark scene in Kean's palmy days, for it is fully set out in the file of the *Dorset County Chronicle*, which not only devotes space to the trial, but in an editorial denounces it as "one of the most flagrant cases of the violation of the marriage vow that ever came to our cognisance as journalists." Since the day when Kean tramped into Dorchester a miserable player, with a dying child and all but penniless, his circumstances had vastly changed. In one of his letters to Alderman Cox's faithless wife Kean says "I am living in first style, travel magnificently, and transmit £1,000 a month." Kean was a seducer and a false scoundrel. *De mortuis nil nisi verum!* In the thick of his amour with Mrs. Cox he wrote to the worthy and rather short-sighted Alderman thus—"I must be the worst of villains if I could take a man by the hand while meditating towards him an act of injustice." On the very same day he penned a billet to Mrs. Cox informing her that he had deluded her confiding husband and urging her to join in the deceit. These letters were produced in court, and Kean was called upon to salve the Alderman's wounded honour with the sum of £800. If your readers care to plumb the depths of the great tragedian's infamy let them turn to the *Chronicle* of January 20th, 1825. DORSET.

I have done my best to localise the theatre in which Kean played "Octavian," and have doubtless succeeded. I had the good luck to hunt up Mr. Henry Davis, an old and much respected tradesman of Dorchester, living now with his son, Mr. Charles Davis, in Durngate-street, who was born in High West-street in 1824. He told me that in the rear of the house was a large building which had long before his birth been used as a theatre, but Messrs. Curme and Mondey had used it for a lengthy period prior to his birth as a builder's workshop, after which it became his father's shop for cabinet-making and is now used by Mr. Godwin as an earthenware store. When moved from this building the players used a room which stood on the site now occupied by the Masonic Hall, and it was there that Kean played in 1813. From thence, about 1831 or 1832, the theatre migrated to a large brick building standing at the highest point of Friary-lane, and then it was shifted to a large room in Prince's street exactly opposite the Plume of Feathers Hotel, where it gave up the ghost, and the building was afterwards turned into a wine cellar by Colonel Stickland's son, Robert, and a long time after (in 1853) it became the store-room and armoury of the Dorset Militia, ultimately being taken over by the Volunteers, who still hold possession. From this it may confidently be assumed in connection with Kean's visit in 1813 that he played in a building standing where the Masonic Hall is now located, and that his poor boy yielded up his last breath in one of the rooms of the dingy "Little Jockey" in Glyde Path-hill. I may add that there is small hopes of recovering a playbill of the day. A Mr. Zillwood was a jobbing printer, living next to the County House, as also was Mr. Clark in the Cornhill. These were the only two printers in the town, but now the rubbish heaps have long ago vanished, and with them I fear any hope of the recovery of a stray playbill of the day. PEREGRINE.

P.S.—As a bit of gossip in connection with old parson Richman, the "Henry John Richman" who buried Kean's boy, he with his wife was killed in bed by a huge chimney stack falling on them in the awful November gale of 1824, exactly 11 years after he had buried Kean's little one. The house where this happened is still standing, and is at present occupied by Mr. Pinnick, who keeps the branch post-office there.

D.C.C. May 22. 02

DORCHESTER AND ITS THEATRES.

A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

With the kind assistance of Captain J. E. Acland and by the aid of certain facts gleaned from the amusing but very discursive memoirs of Herbert Lee, the well-known impresario, who, between 1792 and 1830 (when this book was published), had to do with Dorset playhouses at Poole, Weymouth, Lyme Regis, and Bridport, as well as at Dorchester, I am able to offer your readers what we believe to be a satisfactory identification of all the Dorchester theatres.

1.—The "New Theatre," inaugurated in 1786 with a prologue in verse composed by the Rev. Thomas Russell (1762-1788), whose sonnets are strongly commended in the Dictionary of National Biography, was more or less a temporary structure—"Wood was its walls, and furze its roof."

2.—Writing in 1830 Henry Lee speaks (Vol. II., p. 141) of "the theatre near the Antelope Inn Yard." This was doubtless the first theatre built in 1792 for Lee by Mr. Curme, sen., on the Trinity-street site, now occupied by Mr. Godwin's china shop. This, in all human probability, was the theatre in which Edmund Kean played before his engagement at Drury Lane. The exterior of the existing structure bears a strong resemblance to that of the old Theatre in Orchard-street, Bath, and other 18th Century houses.

3.—The third theatre erected for Lee, by Mr. Henning, "on his own land," and which only lasted two years, as "the owner needed the site for his own purposes," was that erected in North-square and afterwards occupied by the Salvation Army.

4.—Then comes the theatre built for Lee by Mr. Curme, jun., in 1828, and opened on Monday, February 25th, of that year by Mr. Lee. The prologue, for which Mr. Lee was responsible, and of which I possess a copy, is full of smart and telling allusions to Dorset topography, the proximity of the Roman Wall, &c. An advertisement in the *Dorset County Chronicle* of February 21st, 1828, shows that this was the "Loyalty Theatre" in High West-street, and in 1832 Savage writes of "a small but neat threatre in High West-street, erected in 1828." The existing Masonic Hall stands on the ground once occupied by the Loyalty Theatre.

Mr. Lee speaks of having "acted in the County Hall." The building he refers to occupied the site of the present structure, and programmes in the County Museum show that it was occasionally used in the early part of the 19th Century for public entertainments. The County "House" is shown in its present position in very early maps of the town.

A reference to early 19th Century rate books would give absolute certainty to our contention as to the second of Lee 's Theatres being in North-square. Mr. Lee's labours as a builder of theatres in Dorchester, however, did not cease with the Loyalty Theatre in High West-street. In the *Dorset County Chronicle* of 1834 there is an advertisement "of the opening of the Roscius Theatre, so named," says Mr. Herbert Lee, "from the well-known circumstance that the theatre now in preparation is the very last in which the Modern Roscius (Kean) appeared before going to Drury Lane." We take this to mean that the building in Trinity-street, spoken of by Henry Lee as "close to the Antelope Yard," was once more turned to its original use in 1834.

Here again a reference to rate-books would be invaluable. Henry and Herbert Lee both ran the Barnstaple Theatre, and it was from Barnstaple that Kean trudged to Dorchester in the autumn of 1813 with the son, who now lies in Trinity Church graveyard, on his back. In the Barnstaple programmes of 1820-21 figure the names of Henry Lee, Mrs. Lee, Herbert Lee, Miss Lee, and Miss E. Lee. Many of your readers will doubtless remember the Misses Lee, who taught "dancing and deportment" at Bridport and elsewhere in the "fifties" and "sixties" of the last century. I believe they were the daughters of Herbert Lee. Henry Lee married his wife the mother of Herbert Lee, at Blandford about 1790. Dyer, one of Lee's actors, published his theatrical reminiscences about 1834. He gives a ground plan which the elder Lee sent him for the erection of a theatre at Bridport in the passage immediately to the west of the Bull Hotel, described as "the principal inn of the place." Dyer speaks of Lee as a man of much wit, but enormously stout and unwieldy. He ridicules his pretentions to have written "Caleb Quotem" (a play usually ascribed to one of the Colmans), but he wrote three or four other little books besides his memoirs. A reference to the Blandford registers would fix the identity of Mrs. Lee, whose acting at Weymouth was so greatly admired by George III., who showed so much kindly solicitude about her health.

I should be glad to have further information as to the full names of the Misses Lee, the granddaughters of Dorchester's energetic impresario. It is difficult to understand why Henry Lee omits all mention of Kean in 1813. Had the great actor slighted or forgotten the humble country-manager who had given him the chance which led to fame and fortune? In 1830 the sun of Edmund Kean had already begun to set.

A. M. BROADLEY.

The Knapp, March 1, 1912.

PAGANINI.

Paganini was born at Genoa on the 18th February, 1784. After exhausting his father's instruction, he was taken in hand by Signor Servetto, of the Genoese theatre; then Giacomo Costa, chapel master, taught him, and the child was often seen playing in the Genoese churches on a violin almost as large as himself; but, like Mozart before him, and Mendelssohn after him, Nicolo was the despair of his masters, who were in turn angry with his innovations, and astonished at his precocious facility. In his ninth year he appeared at a concert, and electrified every one with variations on the French air, *La Carmagnole*. This triumph impelled his avaricious father to discover some one who could further teach him; the young talent was to be pressed and squeezed to its utmost limit, in order to produce the golden harvest.

At Parma lived the celebrated musician Rolla. To Rolla was the boy taken, but Rolla was ill. Whilst waiting in the ante-room little Nicolo took up a violin, and played off at sight some difficult music which he found lying on the table. The invalid composer raised himself on his bed to listen, and eagerly inquired who the great master was who had arrived, and was playing in his anteroom? "A mere lad!—impossible!" but on Paganini's making his appearance as an humble pupil, Rolla at once told him that he could teach him nothing. Thence to Paer, who was glad to make his difficult charge over to Ghiretti, and this master gave him three lessons a week in harmony and counterpoint. It is not clear that this extraordinary genius owed much more to any one but himself—his indomitable perseverance and his incessant study. His method is to be noted. For ten or twelve hours he would try passages over and over again in different ways with such absorption and intensity, that at nightfall he would sink into utter prostration through excessive exhaustion and fatigue. Though delicate, like Mendelssohn, he ate at times ravenously, and slept soundly. When about ten he wrote twenty-four fugues, and soon afterwards composed some violin music, of such difficulty, that he was unable at first to play it, until incessant practice gave him the mastery.

In 1797, Paganini, being then thirteen years old, made his first professional tour, but not as a free agent. His father took him through the chief towns of Lombardy, and not unnaturally prescribed the task and pocketed the proceeds. But the young neck was already beginning to chafe against the yoke. In 1798 he escaped, with his father's tardy consent, to Lucca, where a musical festival in honour of St. Martin was going on. He there gave frequent concerts, and was everywhere met with applause, and, what was more to the purpose, with money. Surrounded by men of inferior talents, a mere inexperienced youth, without education, without knowledge of the world, with nothing but ambition and his supreme musical genius, he now broke wildly away from all wise restraints, and avenged himself upon his father's severity by many youthful excesses. He gambled—he lost—he was duped by his companions; but he made money so fast, that he soon owned about £1,000. It is pleasant to think that he at once thought of giving some of this to his father and mother; it is unpleasant to record that his father claimed, and eventually got, almost the whole sum from him. But it did not much matter now, for everything seemed literally to turn into gold beneath those marvellous fingers, and had luck proved nearly as profitable to him as good.

By the time he had reached seventeen, Paganini was a confirmed gambler. He had little left but his Stradiuarius violin, and this he was on the point of selling to a certain prince, who had offered him £80, a large sum at the beginning of this century even for a Stradiuarius. Times have changed, and in these latter days we think nothing of giving £300 for a genuine instrument of the first class. But the reckless youth determined to make a last stand for his violin. "Jewels, watch, rings, brooches," to use his own words, "I had disposed of all—my thirty francs were reduced to three. With this small remains of my capital I played, and won 160 francs! This amount saved my violin and restored my affairs. "From that time," he adds, "I abjured gaming, to which I had sacrificed a part of my youth, convinced that a gamester is an object of contempt to all well-regulated minds." The violin he narrowly missed losing was given him by Pasini, the painter, who on one occasion brought him a concerto of extraordinary difficulty to read at sight, and placing a fine Stradiuarius in his hands, said, "This instrument shall be yours if you can play that concerto at first sight in a masterly manner." "If that is the case," replied Paganini, "you may bid adieu to it;" and playing it off at once, he retained the violin. Easy come—easy go. Some years later, at Leghorn, being again in great straits, he was obliged to part, for a time at least, with this same Stradiuarius; but this disaster was only the means of procuring him the favourite Guarnerius, upon which he ever afterwards played. In his need, Monsieur Livron, a distinguished amateur, lent him this splendid instrument, and was so enraptured by his playing, that he exclaimed, "Never will I profane the strings that your fingers have touched. It is to you that my violin belongs." This violin is still shown at Genoa under a glass case.

At the age of twenty-one (1805) he made a second professional tour, passing through Lucca and Piombino, and in one convent church where he played a concerto, the excitement was so great that the monks had to leave their stalls to silence the uproar in the congregation. It was at the end of this tour that Napoleon's sister, the Princess Eliza, offered the new violinist the direction of the court music, and gave him the grade of captain in the royal guard, with the privilege of wearing that officer's brilliant uniform on state occasions.

Being in love with a lady of the court, who reciprocated his attachment, he gave out that he would depict upon his violin a *Scène Amoureuse*; the treble string, we presume, was the lady, and the fourth string the gentleman. The emotional dialogue was carried on between the two in a manner which fairly overcame the audience with delight, and led to the Grand Duchess requesting him to try one string alone next time. How he succeeded in that exploit is known to all the world, for he ever afterwards retained an extreme partiality for the fourth string.

In 1808 he obtained from the Grand Duchess leave to travel. His fame had preceded him. Leghorn, where seven years before he had forfeited his famous Stradiuarius and won a Guarnerius, received him with open arms, although his appearance was marked by an amusing *contretemps*. He came on to the stage limping, having run a nail into his heel. At all times odd-looking, he, no doubt, looked all the more peculiar under these circumstances, and there was some tittering among the audience. Just as he began, the candles fell out of his desk—more laughter. He went on playing the first string broke—more laughter. He played the rest of the concerto through on three strings, but the laughter now changed to vociferous applause at this feat. The beggarly elements seemed of little consequence to this magician. One or more strings, it was all the same to him; indeed, it is recorded, that he seldom paused to mend his strings when they broke, which they not unfrequently did. Whether from abstraction or carelessness he would allow them at times to grow quite ragged on the finger board, and his constant practice of plucking them, guitar-like with the left hand, as well as harp-like with the fore-finger of the right hand, helped, no doubt, to wear them out rapidly.

At Ferrara both he and his violin met with a different reception. A singer had failed him, and he had induced a *danseuse* who had a pretty voice to come to the rescue. Some graceless fellow in the audience hissed her singing, which caused Paganini to take a revenge little suited to the occasion. In his last solo he imitated the cries of various animals, and suddenly advancing to the foot-lights, caused his violin to bray like an ass, with the exclamation, "This is for him who hissed!" Instead of laughter, the pit rose in fury, and would have soon made short work of him and his violin, had he not escaped by a back door. It appears that the country folk round Ferrara called the town's people, whom they hated, "asses," and were in the habit of singing out "hee-haw!" whenever they had to allude to them, hence the angry reception of Paganini's musical repartee.

No one ever saw the principal parts of his solos, as he played by heart, for fear of the music being copied. The rehearsal over, he carried even the orchestral parts away with him. He would then go strait home, take a light meal, throw himself on his bed, and sleep profoundly until his carriage arrived to take him to the concert. His toilet was very simple, and took hardly any time; his coat was buttoned tightly over his chest, and marked the more conspicuously the impossible angles of his figure; his trousers hung loose for trousers of the period; his cravat was tight about his neck. He sweated so profusely over his solos, that he always carried a clean shirt in his violin trunk, and changed his linen once at least during the concert. At concert time he usually seemed in excellent spirits. His first question on arriving was always, "Is there a large audience?" If the room was full he would say, "Excellent people! good, good!" If by any chance the boxes were empty he would say, "Some of the effect will be lost." He kept his audience waiting a long time, and he would sometimes say, "I have played better," or "I have played worse," and occasionally his first solo would be more effective than his last. After once or twice trying the music of Kreutzer and Rode in public, he decided never to play any but his own, and said to his secretary, Mr. Harris, "I have my own peculiar style; in accordance with this I regulate my compositions. I had much rather write a piece in which I can trust myself entirely to my own musical impressions." "His art," observes M. Fetis, "was an artborn with him, the secret of which he bar carried to the grave."—*Good Words.*

April 1913.

'When we came into the city [Gaza], in the place that is called the Four Ways, there was a statue of marble which they said was a statue of Aphrodite; and it was upon a base of stone, and the form of the statue was of a woman, naked, and having all her shame uncovered. And all they of the city did honour to the statue, especially the women, kindling lamps and burning incense. For they reported concerning it that it giveth answer in dreams unto those who wish to make trial of marriage, but they deceived each other, speaking falsely. And oftentimes, being bidden by the demon to make a contract of marriage, they were so unfortunate that they came even to divorce, or lived together in evil wise. . . . When we came unto the place where was the aforesaid idol of Aphrodite (but the Christians were carrying the precious wood of Christ, that is to say the figure of the Cross), the demon that dwelt in the statue beholding and being unable to suffer the sight of the sign which was being carried, came forth out of the marble with great confusion and cast down the statue itself and brake it into many pieces. And it fell out that two men of the idolaters were standing beside the base on which the statue stood, and when it fell, it clave the head of the one in twain, and of the other it brake the shoulder and the wrist. For they were both standing and mocking at the holy multitude.' . . .

[From *The Life of Porphyry, Bishop of Gaza, by Mark the Deacon.* Translated, with introduction and notes, by G. F. Hill. (Oxford Translations.) *Published by Henry Frowde.* Price 3*s.* 6*d.* net ($1 . 00).]

1867.

Time...

... perishable & plaintive, clothed with care
and mutable as sand.

The gods,...

... many things they have given & taken
And wrought & ruined many things...
They have wearied time with heavy burdens..
And circled pain about with pleasure,
And girdled pleasure about with pain.

Joy is not, but love of joy shall be.

Because Thou art cruel, & men are piteous.

(Sha:)

Even as men wrecked upon a sand
That look to be washed off the next tide.

Have graven his exploits upon his fore-
head. Corneille.

To action! to evil! the good remains unknown. A. de Musset.

"The Universal Death" [i.e. death of the whole Universe] H. Spencer.

The ultimate state. ib.

The Unknowable. ib.

The soul's frail dwelling-house (the brain)
Spa.

Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye.
"

Populations of stern faces, stern as any Hebrew, but capable withal of bursting into inextinguishable laughter...
Carl.

A background of wrath. ib.

"Markham lies low..... Visible to us there, in the glades of ancient Sherwood, in the depths of long vanished years! –"

Carlyle. (A Duel) "Two hundred & fifty years ago."

"Sorrow lives in us as an indestructible force..... passing from pain into sympathy."

G. Eliot. Adam B.

"Mental as well as bodily pain... becomes a habit of our lives, & we cease to imagine a condition of perfect ease."

ib.

"All these [diamonds] on a neck of snow, slight-tinted with rose-bloom; & within it royal Life." "Dia. Neck" Carlyle.

"But Mr Moulder did not get drunk. His brandy-and-water went into his blood, & into his eyes, & into his feet, & into his hands, — but not into his brain."

"Orley Farm" Trollope.

"Miscalculating Boehmer! The Sultana of the Earth shall never wear that necklace of thine: no neck, either royal or vassal, shall ever be the loveliier for it. In the present distressed state of our finances, with the American war raging round us, where thinkest thou are eighty thousand pounds to be raised for such a thing? In this hungry world, thou fool, these five hundred & odd diamonds, good only for looking at, are intrinsically worthless to us than a string of as many dry Irish potatoes....

Or why not our own loveliest Marie Antoinette, once Dauphiness only; now every inch a queen: what neck in the whole earth would it beseem better? It is fit only for her. — Alas, Boehmer!....."

Dian.d N. Carlyle.

[A post M.r for 1st D.r]

These children were .. the great future
[of the Republic]. V. Hugo

Traceries [of trees] in which there is ..
the mute persuasion of unkindled melodies
Shelley.
[also a passage about the song in the egg
of the nightingale, by some poet.]

[The above passages show the future in the present.]

The salt wind.

Revolution .. was already growling audibly
Carl.

Show the century as a Hypocrisy. it.

A curiosity as to what .. we can discover on
the other side of that troubled atmosphere
[the Fch Revolution] it.

Cagliostric. it

"Miscalculating Boehmer! The Sultana of the Earth shall never wear that necklace of thine: no neck, either royal or vassal, shall ever be the lovelier for it. In the present distressed state of our finances, with the American war raging round us, where thinkest thou are eighty thousand pounds to be raised for such a thing? In this hungry world, thou fool, these five hundred & odd diamonds, good only for looking at, are intrinsically worth less to us than a string of as many dry Irish potatoes....

Or why not our own loveliest Marie Antoinette, once Dauphiness only; now every inch a queen: what neck in the whole earth would it beseem better? It is fit only for her. – Alas, Boehmer!....."

Dian.d N. Carlyle.

[A post M.e for 1st D.r.]

These children were .. the great future [of the Republic]. V. Hugo

Traceries [of trees] in which there is .. the mute persuasion of unkindled melodies Shelley.

[Also a passage about the song in the egg of the nightingale, by some poet.]

[The above passages show the future in the present.]

the salt wind.

Revolution .. was already growing visibly dark.

Show the century as a hypocrisy. id.

A curiosity as to what .. we can discover on the other side of that troubled atmosphere [the Pre-Revolution] id.

Cagliostric. id.

"Miscalculating Boehmer! The Sultana of the Earth shall never wear that necklace of thine: no neck, either royal or vassal, shall ever be the lovelier for it. In the present distressed state of our finances, with the American war raging round us, where thinkest thou are eighty thousand pounds to be raised for such a thing? In this hungry world, thou fool, these five hundred & odd diamonds, good only for looking at, are intrinsically worth less to us than a string of as many dry Irish potatoes....

Or why not on our own loveliest Marie Antoinette, once Dauphiness only; now every inch a queen: what neck in the whole earth would it beseem better? It is fit only for her. – Alas, Boehmer!....."

Diam^d. N. Carlyle.

[A post M^r for 1st D^r.]

These children were .. the great future.
[The Republic]. V. Hugo

Traceries [of trees] in which there is ..
the mute persuasion of unkindled melodies
Shelley.
[Also a passage about the song in the egg
of the nightingale, by some poet.]

[The above passages show the future in the present.]

the salt wind.

Revolution .. was already growling audibly
Carl.

Show the century as a Hypocrisy. ib.

A curiosity as to what .. we can discover on
the other side of that troubled atmosphere
[the 18th Revolution] ib.

Cagliostric. ib

faded bowers: pale eyes: painted skies.

Hood.

The Gomorrhæans who sleep under the lake. V. H.

The sweat of the caverns of the night id.

The sobs of the air among the clouds. id.

There, nothing has {shape / contour} nor age,
And the cloud is the phantom, & the phantom the cloud. id.

And the immobility of all the cemeteries, and the sleep of all the tombs, & the peace of all the dead lying in the grave ... id.

The silence held suspended [an] the anathema. id

Man .. falling from the corpse to the skeleton. id.

All the joy that goes wandering in the whirls of fêtes. id

The living ..... would continue to have for their end ... rottenness, – the offering of an orgie to convival worms. id

The spectres, making a noise of great waters, ... take in haste their bones. id

Making the universe turn pale – id.

Kissing the hand of Majesty – Carl.

Gilt-edged, frilled individuals – id.

Upholstery aided by the Fine arts – ib.

Judge if Paris sat idle all this while. id.

Where select Patriotism can deliver harangues with comfort. id.

The shepherd of the people has been carried home from Little Trianon heavy of heart, & has been put to bed in his own Château of Versailles: the flock knows it, & heeds it not. At most, in the immeasurable tide of French Speech (which ceases not day after day, & only ebbs towards the short hours of night) may this of the royal Sickness emerge from time to time as an article of news. Bets are doubtless depending; nay some people 'express themselves loudly in the streets'. But for the rest, on green field & steepled city, the May sun shines out, the May evening fades; & men ply their useful or useless business as if no Louis lay in danger. Carl.

All Dubarrydom rushes off with tumult into infinite space. id.

France smitten, by black art, & lying .. with a Harold's foot on its neck ib.

The dull millions that .. grind at the wheel of Labour. ib.

Borne over the Atlantic, to the closing ear of Louis, what sounds are these? – muffled, ominous, new in our centuries? ... Democracy announcing that she is born. ib.

Upland, prodigal in oil. Tennyson
The scornful crags. ib.

.. Survey mankind from China to Peru,
Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife...
Johnson.
See motley life in modern trappings dressed.
ib.
Where want enchained caprice .. toil crushed conceit
ib.

pacific sceptres: joyless wines.
is

And nations on his eye suspended wait.
is.

Stern famine guards the solitary coast.
is.

The naked heavens. Wordsw.
The surging darkness. modern.
Sceptred Care: rosy Pleasure. Gray.
The cheek of Sorrow ..
The toiling hand of Care ..
Contemplation's sober eye. ..
Pallid Fear: Envy wan: faded Care ..
Moody Madness laughing wild. ..

Lo, in the Vale of Years beneath
A grisly troop are seen,
The painful family of death,
More hideous than their Queen. ..

Folly's idle brood: grinning Infamy. ..

Grandeur ... with a disdainful smile. "
The dull cold ear of Death "

To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes. "

Pestilence-stricken multitudes (dead leaves)
Shelley.

Tasting of Flora: sun-burnt Mirth
Keats.

Leaden-eyed despairs. "

T. played from morning until evening, & practised new tunes; at night he dreamed about them; they bore him far over the hills away to foreign lands, as though he were afloat on sailing clouds...

He threw his newest tune into the fiddle ...

He played till his father told him he was fading away before his eyes ...

Everywhere there penetrated a long heavy

tone, that shook him from head to foot, & everything he saw seemed to vibrate with that tone. Bj.

Many a winged woe...
With hearts rent, & knees made tremulous.
.... ephemeral lips, & casual breath....
They have .. vexed the lips of life with death...
Swin.

What shall be done with all these tears of ours?
"

A great well-head of lamentation "

All fields are helpless in the sun, all trees
Stand as a man stripped out of all but skin.
"

Gentlemen of the shade, minions of the moon.
Sha.

Fashion crowded round him, with her meteor lights and Bacchic dances.... Our mad Babylon wore him and wasted him with all

her engines; & it took her twelve years.

Carl. (on Irving.)

Our phantasmagory of a world. "

They hear a voice in every wind
And snatch a fearful joy.

Gray.

I saw pale kings and princes too,
Pale warriors, death-pale were they all;
They cried — '....
I saw their starved lips in the gloom
With horrid warning gaped wide....

Keats.

Angry ghost: labouring souls. (Dry. Virg.)
Touched at human fate. "
Those whose bones are not composed in graves.
Palinurus.... fresh from life. "
The dooming gods: the inhuman coast: "
Droves of minds: clothed in bodies. "
The soul may suffer mortal flesh again. "
Spots of sin in every face. "

The talk they had with the Shining Ones was about the glory of the place; who told them that the beauty and glory of it was inexpressible. There, said they, is the Mount Zion, the heavenly Jerusalem, the innumerable company of angels, and the spirits of just men made perfect. You are going now, said they, to the paradise of God, wherein you shall see the tree of life, & eat of the never-fading fruits thereof; and when you come there you shall have white robes given you, and your walk and talk shall be every day with the King even all the days of eternity. There you shall not see again such things as you saw when you were in the lower region upon the earth, to wit, sorrow, sickness, affliction, & death, for the former things are passed away.... You must there receive the comforts of all your toil, & have joy for all your sorrow; you must reap what you have sown, even the fruit of all your prayers, & tears, & sufferings for the

King by the way. In that place you must wear crowns of gold... There you shall enjoy your friends again, that are gone thither before you, & there you shall with joy receive even every one that follows into the holy place after you. Bunyan.

Thy.... throat, fallen lax & thin,
Worked, as the blood's beat worked therein.

Swin.

There [in the Shades] mighty Caesar waits his vital hour, [i.e. the time to be born]
Impatient for the world.... Dry. Virg. Æ VI.

A dyspeptic populace. Carl.
Two hostile worlds, the upper Court-world, the nether Sans-culottic one. ib.

Acrid, corrosive, as the spirit of sloes and copperas, is Marat.... Poor is this man; squalid, & dwells in garrets; a man unlovely

to the sense, outward & inward; a man forbid; — & is becoming fanatical, possessed with fixed-idea. Cruel lusus of Nature! Did Nature, O poor Marat, as in cruel sport, knead thee out of her leavings & miscellaneous waste clay; & fling thee forth .. a Distraction into this distracted Eighteenth Century? F.R. Carl.

Wagon-loads of this Pamphleteering & Newspaper matter lie rotting slowly in the Public Libraries of our Europe — .. ..

Such tugging & lugging, & throttling of one another, to divide .. the joint Felicity of man in this Earth. .. ..

Yonder an august Assembly sits regenerating France. .. is.

Which of these six-hundred individuals, in plain white cravat, that have come up to regenerate France, might one guess would become their King?..... In fiery rough figure, with black Samson-locks under the slouch-hat, he steps along there. A fiery fuliginous mass.. ... But now, if Miirabeau is the greatest, which ...maybe the meanest? Shall we say that anxious, slight, ineffectual-looking man, under 30, in spectacles; his eyes (were the glasses off) troubled, careful; with upturned face, snuffing dimly the uncertain future time; complexion of a multiplex abrabilear colour, the final shade of which may be the pale sea-green.

it.

Whose hearts..ache with the pulse of..remembered song. Sun

Memory grey with many a flowerless year.

"

Thou sawest the tides of things close over heads of Kings "

A mist of the marshy Lano, when it moves on the plains of autumn, bearing the death of thousands along.

Call back his soul to the bard.

Deaths wander, like shadows, over his fiery soul.

Children of heroes, in a land unknown [say, the human race on earth].

[Those who] waste with me in earth.

No words come forth ... each soul is rolled into itself.

Their gleaming tribes:

Thou sometimes hidest the moon with thy shield.

Thou kindlest thy hair into meteors, & sailest along the night.

Dark waved his shaggy brow above his gathered rage. smile

... Looked forward a ghost half formed of the shadowy smoke. He poured his voice amid the roaring...

The house of the spirits of men ... The roof

of his dreadful hall is marked with nightly fires.

A ridge of formless shades.

"Where hast thou failed?

[In his soul a] dark deed wandered in secret.

He fell pale, in a land unknown: his soul came forth to his fathers, to their stormy isle: there they pursued boars of mist along the skirts of winds.

Why is thy head so gloomy?

There, silent, dwells a feeble race: they mark no years with their deeds as slow they pass along.

Rear the forms of old on their own dark-brown years.

Hill of storms, I behold my race on thy side.

They mixed their gloomy strife.

His [the dead one's] ghost is on our hills.

Like a meteor that incloses a spirit of night.

The sun will now rise, & the (ghosts) shadows descend.

---

malignant light: shivering spirits: uninterred.

The fiery soul of the world had flown up; & the cold crumbling giant [Rome] lay around; torn asunder were the gigantic spokes of the fly-wheel which once the very stream of ages drove. J. P—l.

The motions I find in my heart in favour of him. Old Spec.

a Beau's head. The ogling muscles [of the eye] were very much worn & decayed with use; whereas, on the contrary, the elevator, or the muscle which turns the eye towards heaven, did not appear to have been used at all.

Addison. ib

What we looked upon as brains were not such in reality, but a heap of strange materials ..... smelt very strong of essence ... One cavity filled with ribbands, lace, & embroidery ... another with invisible billets-doux & other trumpery ... Cavity filled with fictions, flatteries ... another, oaths & imprecations: a duct from each ran to the root of the tongue. ib.

When the dead were now fallen down by heaps
one upon another ... Wisd.

For whereas they would not believe anything
by reason of the enchantments .... "

While all things were in quiet silence,
& night was in the midst of her swift course.
"

His arms hang disordered on his side.
O—2.

When .....'s dark children come forth to
frighten hapless men. "

I.... passed before his soul. "
Thy departure was like a fading light "
The crowded sighs of his bosom rose "
Their blood is mixing ... "
The watery forms of ... "
The joy of his face was dark. "
Age is on our trembling hands. "

A painted people, looking tired & overcome.
(Hypocrites, wearing leaden cloaks.) Dante.
(gilded on the outside —)
O weary mantle for eternity! "

People tired by their burden. "
I am with the body that I have always had;... "
you, from whom distils such sorrow.... "
Two shapes appeared to us mixed in one face. "

... A workshop of the last day, full of fragments of worlds... an enormous potsherd of time.
J. P-l.

Youth... the far, low-lying time, when the spindle of (his) life ran round as yet almost without thread.
"

A rainy corner of his life.. "
The Unknown Hand (i.e. Fate, God.) "

I am then no longer alone with my spirit. "

Our library... the concert-hall of the finest voices from all times & places. "

The earth is great, but the [universal] heart which rests upon it is greater than the earth, & greater than the sun. "

Age & sufferings had already marked out in her the first incisions for Death, so that he required but little effort to cut her down. "

... A woman, whose thread of life a secret, all-wondrous hand is spinning to a second thread, & who veils within her the transition from nothingness to existence.... "

This Golgotha of a heavenly time. "

The little human being... borne upon a flying earth. "

The quick passage [of the mind] from the inward to the outward, & conversely. "

. . . . . Whatever power
Or spirit of the nethermost abyss
Might in that noise reside. Mil.

vegetable gold: life-spindle (J.P-l):

The birds threw themselves into pairs.
Old Spec

I saw a new bloom arise in your face. "

He is a refractory corpse ... It has to be done again. (remark of assassin who did not kill victim)

Here & there the unbodied spirit flies –
By time, or force, or sickness dispossessed,
And lodges where it lights ...
From tenement to tenement is tossed
The soul is still the same, the figure only lost
And, as the softened wax new seals receives,
This face assumes, & that impression leaves.
[the soul] [forsakes that shape]
Ovid. (free transl.)

a drop of dew, of which the sun was making a carbuncle. V. H.

In the subterranean passages of this life .... meets no longer men, but mummies on crutches... J. P.

Day, nor night, nor change of seasons made [the notes of time] but thoughts & unavailing tears. Shelley.

Barberton contains 6000 regular inhabitants. On Saturday nights the population of Barberton is about 8000 Times.

[God, setting about Creation] in paternal glory rode
Far into Chaos, and the world unborn.
[And] Chaos heard his voice: him all his train
Followed in bright procession, to behold
Creation .... Mil.
..... the vast profundity

He [portrait painter] made coxcombs of his sitters. Paper.

Which [times] are nothing more nor less than the arrival of a nation at a halting-place... ... They made the first relay with Mirabeau, the second with Robespierre, the third with Buonaparte: they are thoroughly exhausted. V. H.

Devotions wearied out, heroisms grown old, ambitions full-fed, fortunes made, all seek, demand, implore, solicit, what? A place to lie down. "

They [the Bourbons] were surly with the 19th cent.y... ..They believed that they were strong because the Empire had been swept away before them like a scene at a theatre. They did not perceive that they themselves had been brought in in the same way. They did not see that they also were in that hand which had taken off Napoleon. "

They [the Bourbons] believed.. they were the past. They were mistaken; they were a portion of the

past; but the whole past was France.

France had done without them for twenty two years; there had been a solution of continuity; they did not suspect it. And how should they suspect it, they who imagined that Louis XVII reigned on the 9th Thermidor, & that Louis XVIII reigned on the day of Marengo?

The Revolution had had its say under Robespierre, the cannon had had its say under Bonaparte.

The Bourbons were an instrument of civilization which broke in God's hands..... Their descent into the night was not one of those solemn disappearances which leave a dark emotion to history... They faded away in the horizon.

The nation.. touched the royal personages sadly and with precaution.

...Escape from the question between rich & poor.

Thee.

The right prostrating the fact..... The fact, if it contain too little of the right, or none at all, is destined infallibly to become, in the lapse of time, deformed, unclean, perhaps even monstrous. If you would ascertain at once what degree of ugliness the fact may reach, seen in the distance of the centuries, look at Machiavel. Machiavel is not an evil genius, nor a demon;.. he is nothing but the fact. ~~Good~~ ...the fact of the 16th century. He seems hideous, & he is so, in the presence of the moral idea of the Nineteenth.

This conflict of the right & the fact endures from the origin of society. To bring the duel to an end, to amalgamate the pure ideal with the human reality, to make the right peacefully interpenetrate the fact, & the fact the right, this is the work of the wise.

But the work of the wise is one thing, the work of the able another.

V. H.

The able... have decreed to themselves the title of Statesmen .... Wherever there is ability only there is necessarily pettiness - "

It is not always easy [after a revolution] to procure a dynasty..... There must be a certain amount of antiquity... and the wrinkles of centuries are not to be extemporized. "

Louis Philippe aimed.. that he might be obeyed rather as an intelligence than as a king.

"

In the multitude:- the hidden & obscure uprisings of souls - all that might be called the invisible currents of conscience.

The complaints of history against L. Philippe ..

He had seen behind Louis XVI - that hapless passer-by - rising up in the darkness the fear-inspiring monarchy. "

The blind clairvoyance of the Revolution, crushing royalty in the King & the King with the royalty, almost without noticing the man in the savage overthrow of the idea. "

The public wrath questioning Capet "

[The Royal Carriage] rushing at the rate of double drink-money. Carl.

This little thread of water, working, at all moments for thousands of years, has hollowed...

"

With a surprising vividness of eye & mind he [Friedrich] watches the signs of the times, of the hours, & the days, & the places; & prophesies from them; reads men & their procedures as if they were mere handwriting, not too cramp for him ... 'If the Austrian cooking-tents are a-smoke before 8' notes he, 'you may calculate the Austrians will march that day. "

London statues ... There they stand, in all weathers; ... Carl.

What a singular shape of a man, shape of a time, have we in this Abbot Samson and his history ..

The smoky twilight ... disordered dusk of things. ..

To-day becomes yesterday so fast, all to-morrows become yesterdays ..... Thy very pains, once gone over into yesterday, become joys to thee. ..

The emancipated: ..

doctor & corrector of souls: ..

The landscape .. was dying of its thirst, & flying away in clouds of dust at the least breath of wind. &c.

For years he had never seen the sun ..... gazing inwards on his soul. "

... you reached the second story [of the stairs] whither the yellow wall paper & the chocolate plinth followed you with a peaceful persistency

"

The little green flowers on the nankeen paper came calmly & in order to these iron bars [of the grille in the wall]

"

The soul ... expressing itself [through the skin face] more fully at some moments than at others. Soc. Psy. Research.

Multiplex personality "

With a surprising vividness of eye & mind he [Friedrich] watches the signs of the times, of the hours, & the days, & the places; & prophesies from them; reads men & their procedures as if they were mere handwriting, not too cramp for him ... 'If the Austrian cooking-tents are a-smoke before 8' notes he, 'you may calculate the Austrians will march that day.

"

a philosophic journey across humanity:
Prep. to Leopardi.

said Nature to a soul .... "

those sweet & adorable chimeras. "

the world is only a cerebral phenomenon. "

in the evening of human things: "

the irremediable & universal grief. "

the emancipated: "

doctor & corrector of souls: "

The landscape .. was dying of its thirst, & flying away in clouds of dust at the least breath of wind. Zola.

For years he had never seen the sun ..... gazing inwards on his soul. "

If you live all alone you get to see things queerly. The trees are no longer trees, the earth puts on the ways of a living being, the stones seem to tell you tales.

That fearful land, utterly consumed with ardent passions...

The Artauds, even when asleep, resting with aching backs, shrouded in shadow, disturbed him with their slumber; he could recognize their breath in the air he breathed... The hamlet was not dead enough; the thatched roofs bulged like bosoms; through the gaping cracks in the doors came sighs, faint creaks, & hums of living silence.

Her laughter.. resounded from every atom of his flesh.

All the hues, all the emotions of the sky.

The very by-paths entreated their presence from afar ... a tide of impassioned emotion stirred the garden to its depths ... the old flower-garden escorted them. "

The whole parterre was a riotous mob ..... where intoxicated Nature had hiccups of verbenas & pinks. "

He beheld the rude plants of the plain — the dreadful-looking growths that had become iron-hard amid the arid rocks, of close-grained fibre & knotted like snakes & bossed over with muscle — set themselves to work. "

The rust-hued lichens gnawed away at the rough plaster like a fiery leprosy. The thyme followed on, & thrust their roots between the bricks like so many iron wedges. "

~~still hot with the s~~
~~On the edge of the horizon, the hills, seemed all tremulous~~

Far off, on the edge of the horizon, the hills, still hot with the setting luminary's farewell kiss, seemed all tremulous & quivering, as though shaken by the steps of some invisible army. Nearer .. all the pebbles in the valley seemed animated with a throbbing life. "

The human beings that one felt to be lying there [in dark chamber] "

The shaft swallowed the men by mouthfuls of twenty & thirty at one time

She walked among them, grotesquely perturbing, with her lumps of flesh exaggerated almost to infirmity. "

[Examp. of more-true-than-truth :-]

a warm odour of woman arose from the trodden grass: "

the loud sound of the men's voices was deadened as it were by the draperies of the room & the hot-house atmosphere. "

Etienne was alone with La Mahende in the room downstairs.. Crouching over the miserable fire she was suckling Estelle... 'Is it good news?' she asked. 'Are they going to send us money?' Et.ne shook his head... She became absorbed by her recollections, droned out in a mournful voice, her eyes fixed on vacancy, her breast uncovered, while her daughter Estelle fell asleep on her lap. And Etienne, absorbed also, [in their trouble] sat staring at that enormous breast, the soft whiteness of wh. contrasted with the yellow & weatherbeaten hue of her face. "

The dust rose from the floor – the dust accumulated by the various dancing-bouts [some time earlier], & poisoned the atmosphere with a strong odour of tram-girls & boys [i.e. the dancers]. "

The Voreux pit .. panting louder & louder with its thick & heavy breath, as if obstructed in its painful digestion of human flesh & blood. "

The cage. .. The monster was still there, gobbling its ration of human flesh ... without a pause, without an effort, with the facile voracity of an ogre. "

Some giant belly, capable of digesting a whole people. ..... Voracious silence – "

The massive weight of their Harmonies, the persistent crossing of the melodies by wh. those Harmonies are produced, the bright swing of their Rhythm: Grave – Dié. Immé.

a cadence of gigantic proportions: "
nauseous mixtures (of sounds) "

The personal enemy of the 18th cent. — Chateaubrand. — Brunetière.

The humble commencement of the planets:
Vogüé — R.D.M.

to catch the murmur of forgotten tombs.... the meaning of our passage across the generations. " —

History receives the deposition of peoples [now], & relegates to the second place the sole witnesses that the formerly would hear, kings, ministers...."

Le sejour des ombres "
Voltairean persiflage "

On the meadow before the door lay three harrows through wh. were blooming, as best they could, all the flowers of May. V. H.

He left his business in order to retire to & die upon his paternal estate. Steme.
[What was not foreseen in the act is forseen in the description of the act]

my iron (my armour). Ant: & Cleo.

the great vertigo of happiness - V.H.

the making of climate (by glass houses &c) Times

Letter to a friend. (Sir T. Browne)
... He is dead & buried, & by this time no puny among the mighty nations of the dead; for though he left this world not very many days past, yet every hour you know largely addeth unto that dark society.

.. dreams, thoughtful whisperings, mercurism, airy nuncios or sympathetical insinuations.
Cat. on Novels 1.03.31.33

... In my sad opinion he was not like to behold a grasshopper, much less to pluck another fig; and in no long time after seemed to discover that odd mortal symptom in him not mentioned by Hippocrates, that is, to lose his own face, & look like some of his near relations; for he maintained not his proper countenance, but looked like his uncle, the lines of whose face lay deep & invisible in his healthful visage before: for as from our beginning we run through variety of looks, before we come to consistent & settled faces; so before our end, by sick & languishing alterations, we put on new visages: and in our retreat to earth may fall upon such looks which from community of seminal originals were before latent in us.

.. where death had set his broad arrow.
.. his soft departure
.. the civil ceremony of closing his eyes.

— a mortal [deathly] visage & last face:
— A weak physiognomist might say that
.. this was a face of earth, and that Morta had
set her hard seal upon his temples, easily
perceiving what caricatura draughts death
makes upon pined faces, & unto what an
unknown degree a man may live backward.

easy nativities ... hard deaths:
his departure was so easy:

infants, .. to behold the worldly horus and
but the fractions thereof; & even to perish
before their nativity in the hidden world of
the womb, & before their good angel is con-
ceived to undertake them

In this consumptive condition & remark-
able extenuation, he came to be almost half
himself, & left a great part behind him wh.
he carried not to the grave.

his heart.. not so big as a nut.

.. if the bones of a good skeleton weigh little more than twenty pounds, his inwards & flesh remaining could make no bouffage, but a light bit for the grave.

I never more lively beheld the starved characters of Dante in any living face; an auspex might have read a lecture upon him without extenteration,

his flesh being so consumed that he might in a manner have discerned his bowels with: opening of him: so that to be carried, sexta cervice, to the grave, was but a civil unnecessity....

... and if Asia, Africa, & America should bring in their list [of diseases] Pandora's box would swell, & there must be a strange pathology.

at good distance from the grave.

.. a consumed kell (caul) empty & bladder-like guts, livid & marbled lungs, & a withered pericardium...

.... his disease should die with himself, nor revive in a posterity to puzzle physic, & make sad mementos of their hereditary parent.

this deliberate & creeping progress unto the grave.

customary felicities: the crowd in their beatitudes:

his dying ditty.. He conceived his thread long.

since every age makes a step unto the end of all things.

.Though age had set no seal upon his face, yet a dim eye might clearly discover fifty in his actions.

the streams of the sea: Æschy. Pers.

in this night God called up Winter out of his season: ib.

The Bibles of the world. W. Morris.

Rubini (singer) the man with the "tears in his voice" (Balzac's phrase). P. M. G.

---

the enormous smile of the sea. Baudelaire.

Angel full of health, do you know the fevers which, along the pale walls of the hospital....

Ireland looks at herself on the map, in the population returns, & finding a big blot there, rashly supposes... Carlyle.

The pale nations heard it. Shelley.

"..... Here,
Where day bears down on day as wave on wave,
And not man's smile fades faster than his tear".

Swinb.

..... In those days moustaches meant civilians, and spurs meant pedestrians.

V. H

It is said that slavery has disappeared from European civilization. This is a mistake ... It weighs now only upon woman, & is called prostitution.

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This book is to be destroyed when my wife or executors have done using it for extracting any information as to the facts it records, it being left to their judgment if any should be made public.

T. H.

Memoranda

of Customs, Dates, &c.

(viz: Prose Matter)

1

I.

1867.

My father's description of the funeral of a singer or violinist at Stinsford formerly.

"I am the resurrection," &c, was sung by the choir when the corpse was met, at the beginning of afternoon service (the funeral being on a Sunday). The body remained in the nave during the whole service. The 88th or 39th Psalm was sung instead of the ordinary

Psalm at commencement of service: I Cor. 15. read instead of the lesson for the day: the burial service psalms instead of the psalms for the day, & a funeral sermon delivered. At the end of service the congregation went out, & were followed by the funeral. The singers & players stood round at the foot of the grave & sang the 90th Psalm, v. 3, 4, 5, 6, (Tate & Brady). My grandfather with his 'cello used a "joint" stool (local name of a coffin stool) to sit on.

The widow — who went to bed every night with a thankful consciousness that the children were one day older.

1869. March 8. At Moreton some years ago a man called at a house & said that he w^d put in the bailiffs if he were not paid immediately what had been long owing to him. The people in the house were suffering from itch. The money was handed out to him, with warning of the fact. After looking at it longingly, he shook his head, & went on without taking it.

1869. Spring. . . . One of those evenings in the country which make the townsman feel: "I will stay here till I die — I would, that is, if it were not for that thousand pounds I want to make, & that friend I want to envy me."

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1870. April 25.
Nine-tenths of the letters in which people speak unreservedly of their inmost feelings are written after ten at night.

30th. Thoughts seem to be epidemic. No sooner is a conviction come to than it appears in print.

May. A sweet face is a page of sadness to a man over 30 — the raw material of a corpse.

June 12. In growing older, the nearer we approach an age which once seemed to us hoar antiquity, the less old does its inherent nature seem to be.

1870

July 30. When a young woman is eager to explain her meaning to a lover who has carelessly or purposely misunderstood her, there is something painful to an observer who notices it, although it is evidence of deep love. It somehow bespeaks that in spite of her orders to him to fetch & carry, of his devotion & her rule, he is in essence master.

Aug. 9. E's story of Miss R., the aristocratic old lady in Cornwall whom she knows. When she, Miss R., had fallen down in the street she was approached by some workmen to pick her up. "How dare you think of touching me!". She

1870-

exclaimed from the surface of the road. "I am the Honourable Mrs —" And she would not be helped to rise.

August. In Cornwall. The smoke from a chimney droops over the roof like a feather in a girl's hat. Clouds, dazzling white, retain their shape by the half-hour, motionless, & so far below the blue. Not one can almost see round them.

We are continually associating our ideas of modern humanity with bustling movement, struggle, progress. But a more imposing feature of the human mass is its passivity. Poets write of "a motion toiling through the gloom".

1870.
You examine: it is not there.

Oct. 15. It is, in a worldly sense, a matter for regret that a child who has to win a living should be born of a noble nature. Social greatness requires littleness to inflate & float it. & a high soul may bring a man to the workhouse.

Oct 25. Martha R— (an old maid whose lover died) has his love letters to her bound, & keeps them on the parlour table.

E's letter of yesterday: "... This dream of my life — no, not dream, for what is actually going on around me seems a dream rather .....

1870.

I take him (the reverend man) as I do the Bible; find out what I can, compare one text with another, & believe the rest in a lump of simple faith."

Dec 30. Mother's notion, & also mine: that a figure stands in our way with arm uplifted, to knock us back from any pleasant prospect we indulge in as probable.

A man named Sherwood, a boxer, or as we now say, a pugilist. He used his wife roughly, left her, & went to America. She pined for him. At last he sent for her to come with the children. She died of joy at the news.

1870. Dec. An experience, hard-won, by an inferior mind, often prompts a remark of profundity & originality not to be surpassed by one of far superior calibre.

1871. Jan. A mistake often made in foretelling young men's careers: that a given amount of brain power will result in a proportionate success; so many units, so much product.

Dawn. Lying just after waking. The sad possibilities of the future are more vivid then than at any other time. A man is no longer a hero in his own eyes: even the laughing child may have now a foretaste of his manhood's glooms;

1871

the man, of the neglect & contumely which may await upon his old age. It is the supremely safe time for deciding upon money ventures; no false hope tempts one to run a dangerous risk. In fact, as the man who acts upon what he resolved before sleeping is the man of the most brilliant successes & disastrous failures, so the man who abides by what he thought at dawn is he who is found afterwards in the safe groove of respectable mediocrity.

Feb. Whiting (son of the man who kept Rainbarrows Beacon) cutting furze on the heath in the rain. He tells a woman he was so wet yesterday that he was obliged to

1871

change his shirt every morn.

Woman. "I wonder you had shirts enough."

Whiting. "I hadn't. I had changed seven times, & then my wife brought me one of her shifts. I put it on, & went to bed. In the night I said, half-awake, half-dreaming: 'Good God, if we hadn't two women!'"

Feb 7. A pedlar came to Miss —, an old maid, & in asking her to buy some of his wares addressed her as "Mother." She said, "How dare you cast such a scandal upon my character as to call me by that name!

Feb. Some men waste their time in watching their own existence.

1871.

Feb. Nothing is so interesting to a woman as herself.

Though a good deal is too strange to be believed, nothing is too strange to have happened.

March 22. Smuggling, &c.

While superintending the church music from 1801 onwards to about 1805, my grandfather used to do a little in smuggling, his house being a lonely one, none of the others in Higher Bockhampton being then built, or only one other. He sometimes had as many as eighty "tubs" in a dark closet (afterwards destroyed in altering staircase) each tub containing 4 gallons. The spirits often smelt all over the house, being

1871

proof, & had to be lowered for drinking. The tubs, or little elongated barrels, were of thin staves with wooden hoops: I remember one of them which had been turned into a bucket by knocking out one head, & putting a handle. They were brought at night by men on horse-back, "slung", or in carts. A whip-lash across the window pane woke my grandfather at 2 or 3 in the morning, & he would dress & go down. Not a soul was there, but a heap of tubs loomed up in front of the door. He would set to work & stow them away in the dark closet aforesaid, & nothing more would happen till dusk the following evening, when groups of dark long, bearded fellows would arrive, & carry off the tubs in twos & fours slung over their shoulders —

T.O.

1871

The smugglers grew so bold at last that they would come by day, & my grandmother insisted to her husband that he should stop receiving the tubs, which he did about 1805, though not till at a christening of one of their children they "had a washing pan of pale brandy" left them by the smugglers to make merry with. Moreover the smugglers could not be got to leave off depositing the tubs for some while, but they did so when a second house was built about 100 yards off.

Many years later, indeed, I think in my mother's time, a large woman used to call, & ask if any q. "it" was wanted cheap. Her hugeness was caused by her having bullocks'

1871 –
bladders slung round her hips, in which she carried the spirits. She was known as "Mother Rogers".

March, cont^d. Lonely places in the country have each their own peculiar silences.

Ap^l. 1871. In church. The sibilants in the responses of the congregation, who bend their heads like pine-trees in a wind.

May 7. My mother remarked to-day concerning an incident she had witnessed in which a man & woman were the characters, strangers to her: "They were mother & son I supposed, or perhaps man & wife.

1871

for they marry in such queer ways nowadays that there's no telling which. Anyhow, there was a partnership of some kind between them."

May 29. The most prosaic man becomes a poem when you stand by his grave at his funeral & think of him.

June. Old Midsummer custom:
On Old Mids^r. eve, at going to bed:
"I put my shoes in the form of a T,
And trust my true love for to see."
Another:
On old Mids^r noon dig a hole in the grass plot, & place your ear thereon precisely at 12. The occupation of your future husband will

1871

be revealed by the noises heard

Another old custom. All hallows eve. Kill a pigeon: stick its heart full of pins. Roast the heart in the candle flame. Faithless lover will twist & toss with nightmare in his sleep.

1872. May 29.

"Well, mind what th'art about. She can use the corness of her eyes as well as we can use the middle".

(Heard in Dorset)

August. At Beeny. The Cliff: green towards the land, blue-black towards the sea... Every ledge has a little starved green grass upon it; all vertical parts bare. Seaward, a dark grey ocean

1872

beneath a pale green sky, upon which lie branches of red cloud. A lather of foam round the base of each rock. The sea is full of motion internally, but still as a whole. Quiet & silent in the distance, noisy & restless close at hand.

End of Aug. Brentor, nr. Tavistock.

church on the top. Like a volcano.

Sept. 11. 1872. In London.

Saw a lady who when she smiled smiled too much — over all her face, chin, round to her ears, & up among her hair, so that you were surfeited of smiling, & felt you would never smile any more.

1872

Oct 30. Returning from D. Wet night. The town, looking back from S. Hill, is circumscribed by a halo like an aurora: up the hill comes a broad band of turnpike road, glazed with moisture, which reflects the lustre of the mist.

Nov. 9. Went to Kingman's early. A still morning: objects were as if at the bottom of a pool.

Nov. 13. The first frost of autumn. Outdoor folk look reflective. The scarlet runners are dishevelled; geraniums wounded in the leaf; open-air cucumber leaves have collapsed like green umbrellas with all the stays broken.

1872
Dec. "The Planet-ruler"

He used to come his rounds like a pedlar, passing through M—y about every month. He carried a little bundle in his hand — a "pardlet" it was called — wore shoes, white stockings, old black coat and trousers. Had a room at Beaminster into which some people had seen. His method of telling your fortune was to do it religiously, his first greeting being "The Lord hath sent us a fine morning: the Lord hath thought proper to send us rain." At the end, "The Lord will bless you", &c. People used to tell him the day & hour they were born; & the next time he came he would bring the ruling of the planets — a half-sheet of letter-paper written over. He told A. Sh—, whose planet he

1872

ruled, that she would have a large family, travel, &c. His charge was sixpence; some would get him to do it for fourpence.

Diana Chester was the opposite. She used to work her spells by the Devil.

The above planet-ruler or astrologer was said to have astrological diagrams in his room at Beaminster.

Another man of the sort was called a conjuror; he lived in Blackmoor Vale. He would cause your enemy to rise in a glass of water. He did not himself know your enemy's name, but the bewitched person did, of course, recognizing the form as the one he had expected.

1873. Feb.

Shrovving in Dorset.

When going shrovving they used to carry a bag for flour, & a basin for fat. Their words were:

"Ma'am, ma'am, ma'am
I be come a shrovving
For a piece of pancake
Or a piece of bacon
Or a round ruggle-cheese
Of yom own making
Ma'am, ma'am, ma'am.

Sub-joined at Puddle-hinton & other villages.

Hot, hot, the pan's hot,
Buttery doors open.
Pray mis'ess, good mis'ess
Is yom heart open?
I be come 'ithout my bag,
Afeard I shall have nothing."

1873 Feb.

At Melbury, on a certain day of the year, a family used to go round to the houses saying:—

Wassail, wassail,
All round the town
The cup is white
And the ale is brown:
The cup is made of an ashen tree
And the ale is made of good barley.
We'll set the cup upon the brow (brand)
And hope we shall have good luck anon.
Hope all the apple trees 'ill bud, bear, & bloo'
This year, next year, the year after too.
For this our 'sail, our jolly wassail,
O joy go with our jolly wassail!

At Melbury Osmund there was a haunted barn. A man coming home drunk entered the barn & fell asleep in a cow's crib that stood within. He awoke at 12, & saw a lady riding

1873.

round & round on a buck, holding the horns as reins. She was in a white riding habit, & the wind of her speed blew so strong upon him that he sneezed, when she vanished.

1873 Sept 17. One man is a genius in Trifles, a fool in emergencies: another fool in Trifles, a genius in emergencies.

Oct.r Some rural person says of Cheapside that "it is a place he should like to retire to & spend his declining days in, being a romantic spot."

A good story or play might run as follows. A certain nobleman, a widower, has one son, a young man now lying at

1873

the point of death. The nobleman his father is an old man, in great trouble that there will be no heir in the direct succession. Son dies. Among his papers are found a girl's letter – the letter of a girl whom the son had begged his father to keep from want, as he had seduced her. The father finds that she is going to have a child. He marries her, parting from her at the church door. He obtains an heir of his own blood.

Nov. 3. A sunset. A brazen sun, bristling with a thousand spines, which stuck into & tormented my eyes.

Nov 4. It is raining in torrents. The light is greenish & unnatural, objects being

1873

as if seen through water. A roar of rain in the plantation, & a rush near at hand, yet not a breath of wind. A silver fringe hangs from the eaves of the house to the ground. A flash. Thunder.

Nov. 17. I knew a man who said he was once in great want. Passing by a grocery shop in a village he found that the occupants had run out of the house because of some accident at the back. He entered the shop, & found in a drawer a bag of money. He went off with it, feeling elated & provided for. When he got to a lonely place he opened the bag, & found it was full of farthings.

Dec 23. Before day. A lavender curtain, with a pale crimson hem, covers the east & shuts out the dawn.

1873,
End of December. The originator of a depressing mental view, mood, or idea, is less permanently affected by its contemplation than are those who imbibe it from him at second hand. Jeremiah probably retired to rest & slept soundly long before the listeners to his fearful words closed their eyes, even though the miseries he spoke of would affect him no less than themselves.

1874. Feb 1. Sunday. To Trinity Ch. Dorchester. The rector in his sermon delivers himself of mean images in a very sublime voice, & the effect is that of a glowing landscape in which clothes are hung out to dry.

March 13. Let Europe be the stage & have scenes continually shifting. [Can this refer to any conception of the drama?]

1874

March. Kempster, the mail-coach guard from London to Dorchester, lived at Higher Bockhampton in the eighteen thirties, the reason probably being that the spot lay near the London Road, so that he could take small packages to London on his own account, by collusion with the coachman. He used to have butter brought to him by old Hedditch the dairyman, also eggs. Also game, which he bought of poachers – old Critchel for one. The provisions were packed into a box, the box into a hamper, & the whole put into the boot of the coach with the letter-bags, the boot being under the guard's seat, & opening behind with a door on wh were "G. R.", a crown, & "Royal Mail"

He carried 2 pistols, a cutlass, & a blunderbuss in a long tin box like a

candle-box, in front of him; also a ball of tar-twine, & a screw-hammer (in case of a break down) Also "a little time-piece strapped on to him in a leather pouch", which when he got home he placed on his mantel piece.

He kept a pony & gig to drive to Dorchester (2½ miles) to take his seat on the mail coach, putting on his red uniform before starting, & his dog's-hair hat with a gold band round it. He was on the coach two nights out of three.

Meanwhile John Downton, a youth of the village whom he employed, would carry the packed hamper in the evening about 5 down through the plantation separating Higher Brockhampton from the turnpike road, & knowing the exact time the coach would pass wait at the plan=

tatin gate for it, which pulled up for a moment to receive the hamper, & rolled on again.

Although Kenfield went right through to London, there were two or three coachmen to the journey. Whether they all knew of this butter & game business cannot be said. Oliver of Dorchester, who horsed the mailcoach, horsed it only as far as to Blandford, where another contractor took on.

In bitter weather Kenfield drank mulled ale rather than spirits, saying that spirits would not keep out the cold so long as the ale would. When he retired from guarding the mail he took "The Coach & Snow" Inn, Dorchester. He was very tall, with a high-bridged nose that ran up into his forehead like a Greek's.

1874

high cheekbones, rather thin face, & sunken eyes. When it had rained all the way from London he, in common with the whole mail, looked much weather-beaten. In winter he wore a drab great coat over his red uniform.

John Downton was always charged to be punctual in meeting the coach. Kenfield used to jump off, catch up the hamper, & be in his seat again in a moment. On the return journey he would fling the empty hamper down without stopping.

It should have been mentioned that his uniform was a red frock-coat, with blue flaps to the pockets, & a blue collar. In very cold weather he was buskin-legged, i.e., wrapped up round the legs like a bantam hen; & wrapped round the neck.

1874

There were three guards employed between London & Dorchester in shifts, each going the whole way when his turn came; & three below, from Dorchester to Exeter. The other two guards in Kenfield's set drank hard, & Kenfield sometimes had to do extra duty: e.g. return to London again on the day of his arrival from the city. All the three, Kenfield, Preedy, & Chinchill, died in middle age, the exposure, &c. trying them severely.

The guard used to blow his horn at every place where a mail-bag was to be taken up; e.g. Puddletown.

When the mail arrived the first thing the guard did was to take out the letter-bags & carry them into the Post Office (at that time the house below the Kings Arms, Dorchester) He wd. then hand down blunderbuss & tools.

1874
June. My Aunt Sharpe died in Canada the Sunday before Aug. 30, 1859, at 4 p.m. At Paris. British North America.

July 1874. E.L.G.'s letter: "My work, unlike your work of writing, does not occupy my time mind much ....
"Your novel seems sometimes like a child all your own & none of me."

July 25. After returning from the Olympic
Horace Wigan as an actor is much underrated. His is the still manner: he hardly moves at all when speaking & the effect is excellent, & more impressive than that of the gesticulating actors.

1874
August. A scene in Colbridge Place.
Middle aged gentleman talking to handsome buxom lady across the stone parapet of the house opposite, which is just as high as their breasts – she inside, he on pavement. It rains a little, a very mild moisture, which a duck would call nothing, a dog a pleasure, a cat possibly a good deal. He holds his plum-coloured silk umbrella across the parapet over her head, she being without a bonnet, & her black hair done up in a knot behind. She wears a rich brown dress, with a white "modesty-piece" of lace (as old writers call it). He has nearly white whiskers, & wears a low felt hat. With the walking stick in his right hand he occasionally points at objects east & west. She gesticulates with her

1874
right hand, which frequently touches the gent.'s left on the parapet holding the umbrella.

Dec 19. 1874. Long Ditton. Snow on graves. A superfluous piece of cynicism in Nature.

The Rev.d Mr Wilkinson (Cornwall) married a handsome actress. She settled down to serve God as unceremoniously as she previously had done to Mammon.

1875. Jan 6. A curate or vicar, disgusted with the smallness of his stipend, or poverty of his living, goes into a remote country & turns, cidermaker, dairyman, lime-burner, or what not.

1875
June 16. Reading Life of Goethe. Schlegel says that "the deepest want & deficiency of all modern art lies in the fact that the artists have no Mythology".

1876. Aug. Rain: like a banner of gauze waved in folds across the scene.

1877. Sept. Rapid riding by night. The moon & stars racing after, & the trees & fields slipping behind.

1878. Nov. The honest Earl. Earl is accidentally shut up in a tower – the Hardy Monument, say – with a blacksmith's daughter. Goes to parson next day & says he feels it his duty to marry her. Does so. Finds her not so good as she seemed, & . . . . .

1879

Feb. The old Dorchester Post Office.

Before my birth, & before it was at Frampton's, it was "up the steps", where the gin shop now is, or lately was — viz. the door above the Kings-Arms arch. In my childhood it was at the door below the Kings Arms. Frampton's grocery shop. When the railway came it was moved into South Street, near the Alms House. Thence to opposite greyhound yard in the same street. Thence to where it now is.

March 2: Sunset. Sun a vast bulb of crimson pulp.

July. Rainy Sunset: the sun streaming his yellow rays through the wet atmosphere like straying hair. The wet ironwork & wet slates shine.

1879

July. Young man – fair, light chestnut moustache, straight Apollo nose, firm chin, red lips, handsome mouth, dark eyes – with a young lady. She wound up her umbrella & fastened it. He gently drew it from her hand, coolly unfastened it, shook it out, & rolled it up his way, twisting it round lightly in his hand, & making it smaller by half, as he gives it back to her. She smiles, just showing her teeth.

Aug. 10. J. Sp. says that Old Symonds, his mother's great-great-grandfather, & grandfather of the Betty Symonds whom great-grandf.r H. married, built their house wh. has on it the date 1675.

At Weymouth. Plants visible on the comparatively smooth sea.

1879. Aug.

At Weymouth, cont.d. Windy: chimney board necessary because of the high winds. Can hear the seven of them growling behind this chimney board at nights. You open the window; in comes the gale, down falls the chimney board, open bursts the door. The front door follows suit in bursting open. The carpet rises & falls in billows.

Dec. 4. Helen M-th--s's face. A profile not too Greek for an English fireside, yet Greek enough for an artist's eye: arch, saucy style of countenance, dark eyes, brows, & hair, the last low on forehead.

1880.

1891 July 23.

Old Postilions

Hired a vagonette at the George, & drove with E. & K. to Badbury Rings - William Young, who drove us, had been a postillion ~~[illegible]~~ since he was 16 till he got too old - & there was no posting to do. His work lay mostly in the saddle - not at the reins - Suffers now from rheumatic gout, brought on by exposure & hard work. Has ridden along the Blandford Rd. on nights so dark that he had to feel his way by touching the hedge with his whip - the lights of the coach not showing far enough forward to light the postboy. (though he told how a lamp was sometimes fixed in the middle for that purpose) Had often gone with the coach, ~~the~~ not as driver, but as postboy to the 2 extra horses which were hitched on when the coach was overladen, &

could not proceed -

Pointed out the cedar avenue at K. Lacy - a cock pheasant on edge of the corn field - they are seen alone at this time of year, the hens being with the young ones - Told of young B. & an old gent.'s young wife - Property is in the hands of trustees, he says -

Showed an avenue of beeches planted by a previous Berkeley - trees large on the bottoms, small on the hills -

Pointed out Charborough - The present owner, [Mrs? Miss Drax, lives there alone - a quiet little lady - keeps no company It is "heiress land" - Old Drax lives at Holnest - he carried off the armour from ~~Bianmoor~~ Charborough - though he had no right to it - He was only a lieut., named ..... Heard of Miss

1881 July

Drax as an heiress – sent on a parson to smooth the way for him. Being of good address, & handsome, & she not in her first bloom, he won her. He & she, on one occasion rode a breakneck race against other relatives to get to the bedside of a rich aunt or uncle. & the will was made in their favour.

W.Y. drove the sheriff's carriage at Drax's assize.

Pointed out a house at the village by K. Lacy which was once an old-fashd. roadside inn.

Has driven Drax the 7 miles between his house & Wetherme station in 25, or 35, minutes.

Has ridden 80 miles in a day. When on arriving at the end of a stage(?), there were no horses in to take on the carriage the same horses & postillion

were obliged to go on to the next, by
act of Parliament.

In the stable, in those old days were the head ostler, 2d & 3d ostlers, the horse keeper, & a postillion to every 4 horses. The head o. did little but receive orders & hand them on. The horse keeper attended to the littering &c. of the horses. One of the ostlers used to lie in the stables & others in the stable yard (where they had a bedroom, it seems) were called up at all hours of the night to go on. ~~&~~ each postboy had his own 4 horses, & rode them exclusively. On reaching the end of his journey he had to call up the next postillion; he received the money for the journey. 1/6 per mile for a pair of horses. 3/- for 4. When the other postboy & horses had gone on with the

1881 July.

carriage the first stabled his own horses, let them stale &c, then received a glass of grog & ..... which were his perquisites.

W. G's right leg, outside, is discoloured — though not by bruising. It was where the carriage pole used to rub for so many years — & when the horses began to get weary they would lean in against the pole.

W. G. cannot get beer that he likes — which he prefers to grog — home brewed 12 bushels to the hogshead, such as used to be made — the colour thereof being like port wine.

Assizes week — when he was at Bland — they used to keep 20 horses in stable. The first judge arrived — 4 horses for him — this carriage contained also his personal luggage — (but a previous carriage had

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W. G. cannot get beer that he likes - which he prefers to grog - home brewed 12 bushels to the hogshead, such as used to be made - the colour thereof being like port wine.

Assizes week - when he was at Bland[illegible] they used to keep 20 horses in stable. The first judge arrived - 4 horses for him - this carriage contained also his personal luggage - (but a previous carriage had

gone on with his books - a very heavy weight, requiring sometimes 6 horses - Then 4 horses more were required for the carriage of ..... Then the counsel on the circuit required pairs - they usually rode in flys, & were driven in pairs, not by the regular postboys, but by the odd men of the stables -

The two judges never came together. The second judge came in the same way some hours later, but was not received by javelin men &c. (I knew this before)

First judge - stopped at King's arms Pudletown to robe himself - Then they drove on to Yell^m hill - where he was met by sheriff & javelin men & entered sheriff's carriage - the post-carriage following behind, & going to the judges lodgings where there was a meal provided for the postboys -

1881 July.

W. Y. & Robt. Eyers began life together as (postboys) (fellow). But W. Y. was no scholar - & Eyers lives -

In wet weather & at night the postillion wore a great coat - with a strap to fasten it down in some way - boots hard to get off when wet

W. Y. lives out a great deal at night.

Luggage carried in an "imperial" at top of carriage. Carriages very heavy, what with luggage, servants &c - The postillion often did not know the rank or quality of the people behind him.

W. Y. had 2 suits of clothes - (i.e blue jacket &c) His whip he gave away 3 weeks ago "to a man who will know how to value it"

At Kingston Lacy there was beef & bread for all callers in a certain old Bankes's time -

Duty-ticket, stating the number of miles for

which the horses were hired, was given up at the first t.p. gate through which the traveller passed - for this an exchange ticket was received, which had to be shown at every other turnpike g. (This is corroborated by Chambers's Rees. Ency. which see for particulars.)

Before going a second stage gruel was given the horses, & they were allowed to state - or they wd. have been dead horses: this is of the horses - not the mares.

1882

Edith G. of Launceston has lost her young man. She was engaged to him, when he told her that he had been intimate with another girl (a dressmaker) & that, as she was about to become a mother, ought he not to marry her? She said yes, & that if he did not tell his father she would. He duly married the other.

May 25. Advt. in Western Gazette. "For sale, an octagonal pulpit 6ft high by 2/11, Two Tables of the Ten Commandments on wood, each 7ft high, & 3/5 wide. Barrel Organ in ornamental Case 7/- high, 4/8 wide. The above in good order, & may be seen on applic^n. to Mr C. W:, Haselbury, Crewkerne.

Burial of suicides at cross roads abolished c. 1830. (Stake driven through it: between 9 & 12.) Times

1883.
The Autobiography of a Card Table.

1884. Dec. Poachers' iron swingels.

A strip of iron ran down 3 or 4 sides of the flail part, & the two flails were united by 3 or 4 links of chain, the keepers carrying cutlasses which would cut off the ordinary eel-skin hinge of a flail.

April, 1885. Friday. Wrote the last page of "The Mayor of Casterbridge", begun at least a year ago.

1885. Plot for play or novel.
A good looking woman, with a thirst for fame, tries literature, & fails. is quite heart-broken. Marries a

1885

commonplace man. Then she meets a philosopher, who tells her that notoriety is as good as fame.

She determines to be renowned for her gallantries. In carrying this out she conceives such a dislike to it that she continues chaste in deed. When all England is ringing with her name (as the cause of a divorce, say) she meets a pure young man, & loves him passionately. Then she sees her punishment ahead. How can she persuade him of her, comparative innocence? . . . . .

1885-

U. Sh. was either in the 9th Lancers (Queen's Royals), or more prob. the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, 4 years. Riding master I believe. Date c^d be found out by referring to old Army L.

1885

Great Uncle John of P.T. [W.H.'s father] used to wear a blue coat, brass buttons, cord breeches, & leather gaiters; & an apron twisted round him. Died aged 63.

Oct. 1888. A game that used to be played at Beech? All kinds of materials are put down in a circle (wood, iron, brick, etc.): girls blindfolded, turned round, & made to crawl from centre. Whichever material they crawl to will bear upon their future husband's vocation.

Melbury Osmund. The Sweetmans are buried near the yew tree at the South-west of the churchyard.

Sept 12. 1890. The Legend of the Cerne

1890

Giant. Threatened to descend upon Cerne & ravish all the young women on a particular night, & to kill the (young?) men next day. They were goaded to a desperate courage, & waylaid him & killed him, afterwards cutting his effigy on the hill. He lived somewhere up in the hills, was waited on by wild animals, used to steal the farmers' sheep, eating one a day. The "Giant's Head" Inn, near, evidently related to the tradition

Xmas Day. F. was one of the singers in Lady Susan's time. On Xmas Eve they were let in on the terrace as afterwards by the Williams's. He sang more than once to her before she died. On the evening of Xmas Day they used to go in & sing

P. T. G. Gfr. H. & G. G. Mr. buried
close to west face of ch. tower.
M. O. G. Gfr & G. G. Mr Swetman
over b. by Swaffields.
G. Gfr & G. Gm. Childs, near others
of the Childs family.
Valeat quantum valere potest!

1890

in the hall at the bottom of the staircase by the terrace door. The old lady would speak to them from the top of the stairs. [1820–1827]

1893. April. A wrinkled worn-out ballet dancer (Lydia Thompson, say) might be discovered living in a remote cottage in a wood or by the sea.

1899 Jan 25. A principle of conduct: acquiescence, but recognition.

1899 later. Pessimism.

Was there ever any great poetry which was not pessimistic? ...

"All creation groaneth", &c.

"Man that is born of woman," &c

"Man dieth & wasteth away" &c T.O.

1899

"I go hence like the shadow that departeth" &c. (& other Psalms)

Is that pessimism, & if not, why not? The answer would probably be because a remedy is offered. Well, the remedy tarries long.

1900. July. They were playing puff & dart at Buckland Newton, when a man had his eye accid.ly shot out.

Dec 6. Helen Catherine Holder died. Buried in Ch. yard of Crofton Old Ch. near Lee on the Solent.

Nov. 1901. Short story - that has been told me as true in essentials: -

Mina Pawle. In the garden-house at Upper Mellstock. Dressed as a bride. Meditates. Old Drayne, who has kept her, has gone out to hunt up Tom C. to go to church with her

1901

& marry her that morning, as he has agreed to do, the bribe being that he shall acquire with her the house, garden, orchard, &c for life, where Old D. & Mina have been living, D. having arranged to go to another part of England.

She is thinking, will T. C. enter to fetch her to church, or will he break his word at the last minute, & old D. come back saying he cannot find T. She has agreed to wed this man, if he is willing, for the sake of the child, & T. C. has agreed because he wants the house for his parents.

As a matter of fact he did come, & married her.

Aug. 1902. A squire in a remote part of Wessex brings home his bride.

T. O.

1902

She finds in the manor house a woman who has had children by him. (Cf. the Andromache of Euripides.)

Tinsley paid £30 for the copyright of Under the Greenwood tree, sending £10 afterwards for the Tanetnitz ed^n.

The same publisher paid £200 for the right to print "A Pair of Blue Eyes" in Tinsley's Magazine & to issue it afterwards in 3 vols. (only). From an old note.

1908. Dec. 20. Sunday.

C. M. H. brought from Puddletown.

"An account of the Inhabitants of Piddletown Parish. (compiled by the vicar) 1724.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

"Second house in Back St. John Hardy.

T.O

1908

widower; born in 1658. alone."

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

"In 8th & last house on ye side of ye water, & near ye Great Bridge, & betwixt both. Thomas & Mary Symonds, two ancient people & anabaptists. 2 daus, Joan abt 29, & Jane abt 22. They have 2 sons & 2 daus more, out at service or married."

1909. June 20. Sunday. To Bockh.

From Appuldore Church register. —

"Roger Hann was buried Aug 23. 1759.

"William, son of Roger & Sarah Hann. bap. Jan. 5. 1751."

This William was the fr of George H. by his wife Betty, née Symonds. George H. married Betty Swetman.

X. Swinburne's way consisted in throwing over whatever subject the poet treated an atmosphere of poetic glamour .... The subject does not exactly disappear, but it ceases to be more than a sort of accompaniment to the treatment. Even then, & when the accompaniment itself is most prominent, it is universalized to an extent wh. wd. delight the most Aristotelian of critics ... The heroine of Dolores is every woman of the enchantress kind ... Individuality shd. not be looked for first in our S.

[1909] G. Saintsbury. Bookman

1909 –

Mem. The words used (Jan 1909) in respect of the Dorchester Grammar School governors are ... "to act in the Trusts of the Scheme for the Adm^n. of the Foundation & Endowments thereof" &c. The same words are used as to the "Napier's Prize Endowment" conjoined

X

1910. Dates. King Ed died in May. O.M. conferred in July by King G. Col. the Hon H. C. Legge writes just after to say that "the Order of Merit ranks after the G.C.B. [Kt. Grand Cross of the Bath] & before the G.C.M.G. [Kt Grand Cross of St Michael & St George] but gives no precedence." [what does this mean?]

---

27 Nov. 1911. Sent £20 to the Pension Fund Soc. of Authors, making £25 in all.

1913. March 8. Mr Holder's tablet in St Juliot Church. Cornwall.

1 3 in 1

2 ft 4

Memento Mori

This Tablet is erected to the Memory of

THE REV. CADDELL HOLDER. M.A.

1½ letters

3 in

Who was for 20 years the Rector of this Parish

And assisted in restoring

This Church

3 in

He entered into his rest November 27. 1882

Aged 79 years

1½ 1½ letters

½ inch letters

This Memorial is placed here by his Widow

Helen Catherine, born Gifford. She died 1900 ×

3 ft

All Rom: caps except name, wh. is Egyptian.

1st Mrs Holder died, June 1867 aged 60

— Mr Gard, Builder & Mason, Boscastle.

(for any small job.)

[× It was on December 6th]

1914. Jan 27. £39, added to Lilian's annuity, making £52 total: towards the cost of which £220 was her aunt's money, being the amount her aunt had in Plymouth stocks that came to me. The rest was mine.

1915.

The Sculptor Alfred Stevens.

"Stevens's father was a painter, & the commandments in our church [Blandford St Mary] were painted by him, & his name is in the corner – 'G. Stevens. Blandford. 1825'"

(Letter from Miss Penny, daughter of old incumbent, to Mrs Egerton.)

There was a Stevens Lecture by some one – printed in Western Gazette, Feb 28. 1912.

1915 – cont^d

> "*A war conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of the enemy State and the positions they occupy, but it will and must in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter. Humanitarian claims, such as the protection of men and their goods, can only be taken into consideration in so far as the nature and object of the war permit.*
>
> "*International Law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of the crimes of third parties (assassination, incendiarism, robbery and the like) to the prejudice of the enemy. . . . The necessary aim of war gives the belligerent the right and imposes on him the duty, according to circumstances, the duty not to let slip the important, it may be the decisive, advantages to be gained by such means.*"
>
> "The German War Book," issued by the Great General Staff.*

June 1915 –

An Agreement with the Turner Film Co. for "Far from the Madding Crowd" – the right having been transferred to them from Herkomer.

1915 –

Note on Sir T. M. Hardy:

"Weymouth. Capt. Hardy, Lord Nelson's captain, was waiting the return of His Majesty, & had a long conversation with him." Morning Chronicle. Sept. 3. 1805.

For inscription, Gloucester Hotel:–

1805. Present at Weymouth:

July 13 to Oct 4. – K. George III, Queen Charlotte, & the Princesses Amelia, Augusta, Mary.

Sept 2. Prince of Wales: Duke of Sussex

" 3. Capt Hardy calls on King

" 20. Dk. of Cumberland, the Ld. Chancellor (Ld. Eldon), Ld. Mulgrave, Count Munster, Mr Pitt, Mr Villiers, Dk of Cambridge, Dk of York.

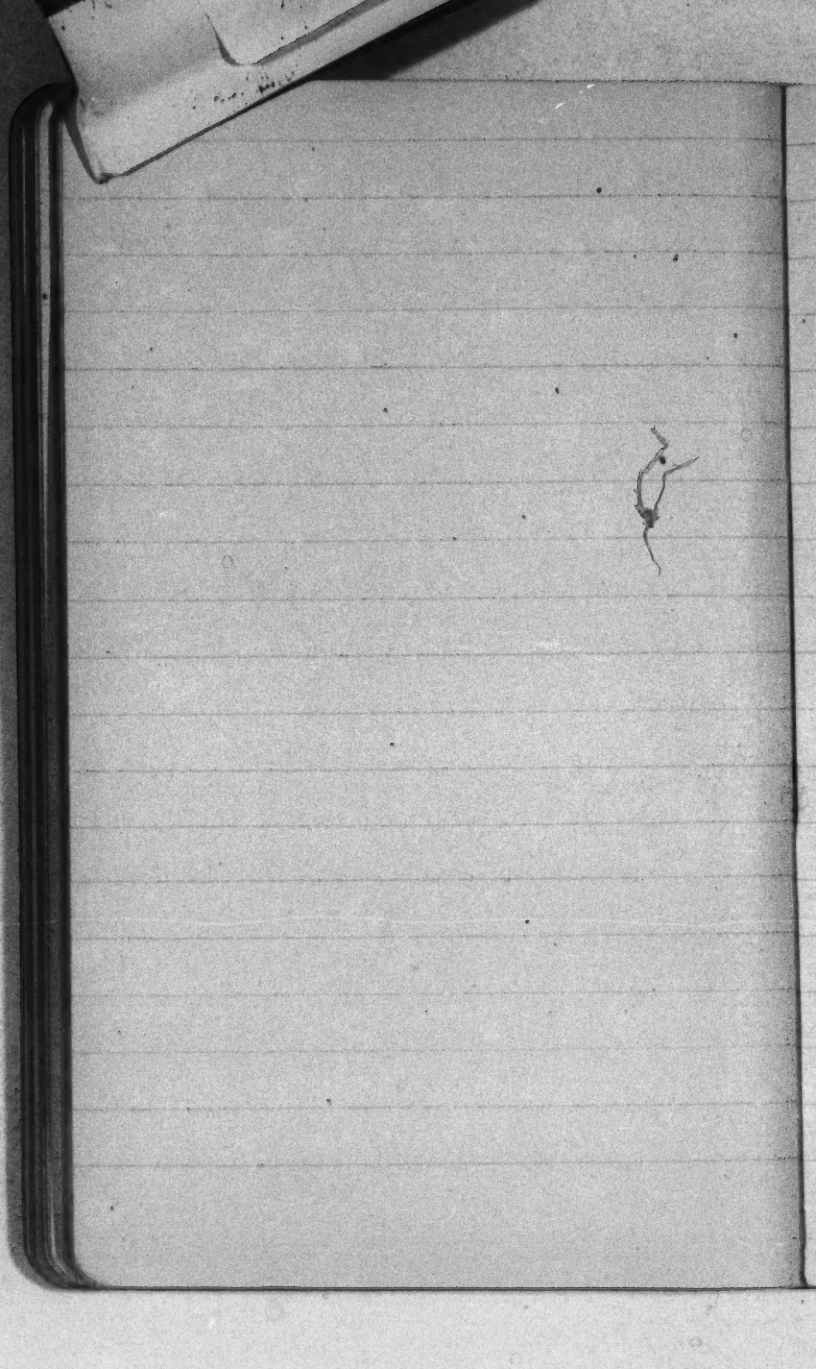
Oct 4. Their Majesties leave Weymouth.

Sept. 1916.

St Juliot. In the churchyard.
"In memory of Anne wife of the Revd. C. Holder, rector of this parish, who died June 4. 1867. aged 60 years." (coped slate tomb.) It seems that Mr Holder must have been buried in the same grave, as there is no other sign of his grave near. The granite coped tomb next the first Mrs Holder's is that of a Mr Freeman.

Inside the church the tablet to Caddell Holder the rector is fixed in the wall-space between the 2 windows to the West of Emma's tablet. The latter looks very well.

Charles Church, Plymouth. North enclosure. 2 stones to the Giffards which seem to have been removed from their



Sept 1916.

original place by the vault near east end of Church at the "restoration", to give room for steps to the vestry, & the vault mutilated or destroyed)

Left-hand Stone:

"In Memory of Helen, Daughter of William Davie, late of Stonehouse, and relict of Richard Ireland Gifford of Bristol, who died on the 23rd of February A.D. 1860, aged 79 years"

"Charles Augustus Yolland, Lieut R.N (who married Catherine Eliza Gifford, daughter of the above named) died on the 25th of March, 1848, aged 42 years."

Right hand Stone:

"In memory of Philip Henry Gifford, Son of Richard Ireland Gifford, who departed this life May 7, 1830, aged 20."

"Sarah Flower, died 16th March 1831

Sept 1916.

aged 64. A faithful servant in the family for 40 years."

"Helena Charlotte, wife of Robert Watson Esq. Surgeon of Devonport, and eldest daughter of the above Richard Ireland Gifford and Helen his wife, who departed this life the 18th day of July, 1832(?), aged 30(?)"

[Here follow some illegible verses]

"Nathaniel Richard Gifford" [rest of inscription illegible]

In the churchyard, south of the chancel, is a grave with a stone coping, + a horizontal marble cross within the coping, where are buried John Attersoll Gifford (son of the before mentioned Helen) & his wife Emma.

1917.

HAMLYN : HARDY.—On the 20th Nov., 1917, at Suffield Church, Norfolk, by Bishop Hamlyn (uncle of the bride and bridegroom), assisted by the Revd. W. Hamlyn, ANDREW DOUGLAS, of the Nigerian Civil Service, second son of the REVD. W. and MRS. HAMLYN, The Vicarage, Claybrooke, to RETH, second daughter of the REVD. and MRS. HENRY HARDY, The Rectory, Suffield.

Jan 11. 1918.

Mr Noel Buxton, in the Hibbert Journal condemns any attempt to liberate a people not suffering from cruelty, merely for the sake of political independence.

17 March 1918. For diarrhoea (Dr Gowing) No vegetables, no meat, no eggs, no soup; only milk & rice, & brandy, & dry biscuits (on which I tried a little salt.

"One remembers how von Wilamowitz declared that he w^d go on reading Thomas Hardy & Anatole France"..... Times Lit. Sup. Jan 16. 1919.

1919
Jan 25. Mr Pridcaux tells me more details of the death of Mary Channing (burnt for the poisoning of her husband, [not proven]) in 1705, in Maumbury Ring, Dorchester. They were told him by old Mr —, a direct descendant of one who was a witness of the execution. He said that after she had been strangled & the burning had commenced, she recovered consciousness [owing to the pain from the flames probably] & writhed & shrieked. One of the constables thrust a swab into her mouth to stop her cries, & the milk from her bosoms (she had lately given birth to a child) squirted out in their faces "and made 'em jump back".

The above account, with other details handed down from my respected ancestor who was present (such as the smell of roast meat, &c), gives sufficiently horrible picture —

1920. (Letters of H. J. reviewed in Times Lit. Sup. 8 April 1920)

H. James on Swinburne:

"I should have liked to see you formulate & resume a little more of the creature's character & genius".

To Gosse II. 258.

id on Meredith:

- - - - - - - - The unspeakable Lord Ormont... insufferable & unprofitable pages... I doubt if any equal quantity of exhaustiveness of verbiage, of airs & graces, of phrases & attitudes, of obscurities & alembications, ever started less their subject" &c - I. 225

id. on Kipling:

"the great little Rudyard" I. 349

id on T. H.

"the good little T. H. T."

1920.

7 June – "At a Special Meeting [of the Royal Institute of British Architects] at 8 p.m. ... the following candidates were elected by show of hands .....

As Hon. Fellow: Hardy, Thomas, O.M. [R.I.B.A. Essay Medallist – 1862].

Wide la Mare's long syllable:

Note. The only previous instances I know of the redundant long syllable at the end of a line, used by Walter de la Mare, occur in Beaumont & Fletcher, & Leigh Hunt. (v. works of those writers) 1920

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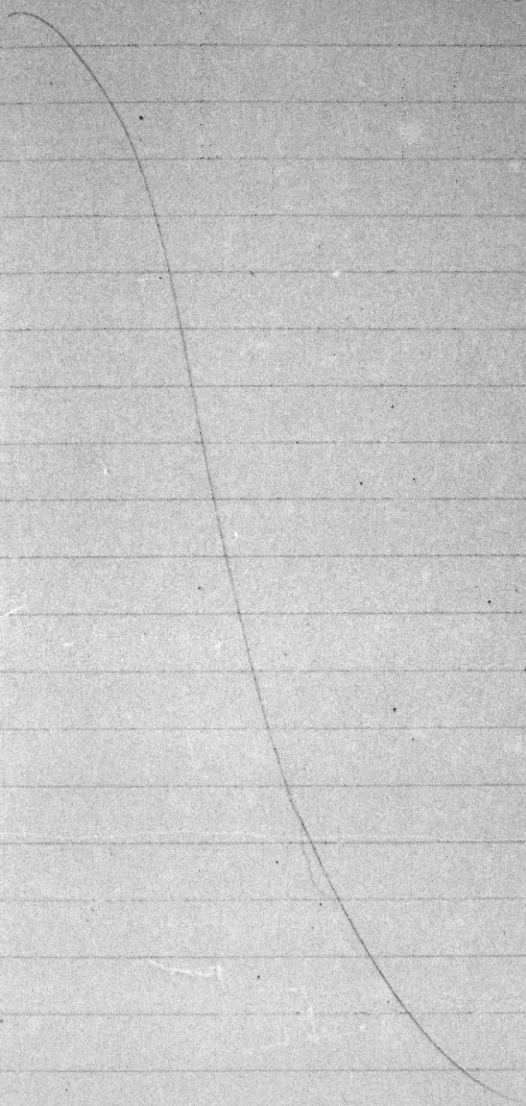

Feb. 1923

This book is to be destroyed when my executors have done with it for any necessary reference

T. H.

Memoranda — (viz: Prose Matter)

II.

1921.

Jan 1. Sat up & heard the New Year ring in, Connie being here.

— Jan — To tea at Stinsford Vicarage. Mr Cowley lent me copy of the Stinsford Register. Among the entries were the following — connections of the Hardys (see headstones):

"1723. 15 Apl. John Knight of Norris Mill buried.

" 1737. 29 Dec. Judith, d. of John & Ann Knight. [bur d]

" 1739. 14 June — James Knight [bur d]

" 1744. 1 Mar. Thomas s. of John Knight [bur]

" 1755. 25 May. The Widow Knight.

"1757. 19 Nov. Jane. d. of John & Ann Knight [bap.]
1764. 2 Apl. Jane d. of James & Ann Knight [bap.] S.P.
1765. 28 May. Jane wife of James Knight [buried]
1771. 1 Feb. John Knight [buried]
" 2 July. Farmer Knight [buried]
1773. 18 Apl. The Widow Knight of St Peter's, Dorchester [buried]
1776. 28 Jan. Jane d. of James & Molly Knight (?) [buried]
1783. 4 Feb. Molly wife of James Knight [buried]
1792. 22 Jan. Widow Knight [buried]
1809 - 13 May. Jane d. of Th. & Mary Hardy [bap.] [bap.]
1810. 1 Feb. Priscilla Dau. of John & Eleanor Knight
" 12 Feb. James Knight [buried]

1668. 2 Feb. Wm. Davis & Jane Knight [mar.]
1716. 14 June. Jethro Dober & Sarah Knight [m.]
1717. 21 Dec. John Strode & Mary Hardy [m.]
1717. 4 Jan. Wm. Knight & Mary Symes. [m.]
1735. 26 May. Thomas Brown & Mary Hardy [m.]
1743. 30 Jan. Wm. Runyard & Dorothy Knight. [m.]

1784. 28 Mar. George, s. of Eve Travillian
1791. 17 July, Joe, baseborn son of Eve Trevelyan
1795. 20 Sept. Hannah, base d. of Eve Trevelyan

In 1809, Jane, d. of Th. & M. Hardy
born & buried. not in register

Baptisms

1720. 10 Nov. Mary d. of Rich^d & Mary Knight.

1731. 17 Dec. John s. of John & Ann Knight.

1733. 9 May. James s. of John & Ann Knight

1735. 2 Ap^l. Jenny d. of John & Ann Knight.

1737. 3 Ap^l. Judith d. of John & Ann Knight [died Dec^r]

1739. 22 Ap^l. Judith d. of John & Ann Knight

1742. 13 March. Thomas s. of John & Ann Knight

1749. 21 Aug. Ann d. of John & Ann Knight

1757. 16 May Eliz^th. d. of James & Jane Knight

1771. 1 Mar. Jane d. of James & Molly Knight

1775. 6 Dec. Jane d. of James & Molly Knight

1777. 10 Feb James s. of John & Jane Keats

1779. 7 July, Jonathan s. of James & Molly Knight

1803. 21 Aug. John. s. of Thos. & Mary Hardy.

" 8. Oct. Sarah d. of W^m. & Sus^a. Dart

1805. 10 May James s. of Th. & M^y Hardy

1807. 26 July Mary Anne d. of Th. & M^y Hardy

1811. 28 Ap^l. Priscilla d. of John & Eleanor Knight

1812. 31 Jan. Th^s. son of Th^s & M^y Hardy.

1921. Margery here before leaving
April for Canada - a little boy.
April 7 & I paid a visit to the
Granville Bankes at Netherton
Hall.
April 29. Margery left
Sunday May 1. 7 & I lunched
after at Herringston.
Wed. May 4. 7 went to
Enfield
Friday May 6. Margaret sailed for Canada
Times. May 3. 1921. Deaths

GIFFORD.—On the 28th April, at St. Mary's Abbey Mill Hill, ELLEN PRISCILLA GIFFORD (SISTER PRISCA, O.S.B.), third daughter of the late Ven. E. H. Gifford, D.D.

May 11. J M Barrie & Lady
Cynthia Asquith came
12. 7. took them to Bockhampton - Left

May 11. Charles Moule died – He is the last of "the Seven brethren".

May 27. Was going to London this week but did not, on account of death of Barrie's adopted son.

May 26 or 27. Middleton Murry came & stayed a night.

29. (Sunday) Lord Coleridge came to tea – also Walter Frith his marshal.

June 2. Birthday remembered by newspapers, & an address from younger writers –
June 5. To Netherton Hall – met Putnam –
June 9 – To Kingston House with F. & on to Sturminster Newton with Mr Hanbury Performance in castle ruins – tea at Archdn. Wards – To Riverside –

Lit. Sup^t. article on Coventry Patmore's criticisms. (May 26. 1921)

"... Much of Wordsworth (here Mr P. would not agree) is oppress^ve because the poet has not seen nature with intensity either in relation to his poem, to himself, or to other h^n beings; but has accept^d her as someth^g in herself so desir^ble that descript^n can be used in flat sketches with^t concentr^n. Ten^n is, of c^se, the master of the^se Vict. p^ts who car^d descriptive wor^ds to such a pth that if their words h^d b^n visible the blk. b^d w^d cert^ly h. descend^d up^n the q^dens plots to feed up^n the ap^s & pl^ms. Yet we do not feel that this is p^try so m^ch as someth^g fabric^d by an ingen^s craft^n for our delight. Of the mod^ns Mr H^dy is with^t rival in his power to make Nature do his will, so that she neither satisfies nor serves as a curious toy, but appears at the right mom^t to heighten, charm, or terrify, bec^se the necess^y fusion has already taken place. The first step tow^ds this absorption is to see things with my^s own eyes."

June 12 - Sunday - To Stinsford ch -
-- 16. Walter de la Mare came
-- 17 - To Stinsford with W. de la M.
--- 18. de la M. left. T + I went to Bincleaves, Weymouth, being fetched by the Reynolds's in their car - & brought back -

20. Mr Spicer-Simson came to make a medallion.
25. Mr & Mrs Masefield called - also Mr + Miss Dampier Whetham. Rain at last after long drought.

28. To High Stoy with Col. & Mrs Inglis.
29. The Inglises. Dean of Salisbury & Mr Niven.
30. Mr & Mrs. Nicholson. Mr N. sketched me
July 1. Nicholson finished.
2. Company of actors, preparing film of Mayor of Casterbridge

FAMOUS HARDY PLAYER TO WED.—Widespread interest has been aroused by the announcement that Miss Gertrude Bugler, the popular leading lady of the Hardy players, is shortly to be married to her cousin, Mr. Ernest F. Bugler, farmer, of Woodbury House, Beaminster. The prospective bridegroom was during the war captain in the 35th Sikhs, and won the Military Cross. The ceremony will take place at Stinsford Church—the "Mellstock" church of Mr. Thomas Hardy's novels—on ~~Monday~~, Sunday September 11th, and it will probably be attended by the Hardy players, with whom Miss Bugler has been so long associated in her dramatic triumphs.

July 3. Sunday. To St Peter's. Barthélémon.

July 5. Bicycled with F. to Kingston to inquire for Mrs Hanbury & Mr Jenne, & thence to Talbothays. Tea in Summer house. Bicycled home.

6. Mr Jenne called.
12. F. went to London to see Lady Barnett.
13. Returned.

20. Bazaar in aid of County Hospital supported L.d Ellenborough at the opening ceremony. F. also on platform. & the mayor of Dorchester. F. presented with a nosegay.
In evening driven in by Dr. Cosens to see the dancing in B. Gardens. Saw "The Lancers"

[July. Agreed to pay annual subscript.n to Society of Authors of £2·2·0 till further notice]

Stravinsky:—

Mr. Simmonds of Putney has, at any rate, assimilated one of the static principles and fixed ideas of the aged of all ages, for he says "Art is good art only inasmuch as it *corroborates* something in our mental or emotional make-up, expresses for us some of the yearnings and aspirations that struggle for voice within us." So evidently there is hope for him if he takes the trouble to educate himself. But if Stravinsky expresses his yearnings and aspirations he must be atavistic as well as merely very young, for one can only imagine that he must throw back to one or other of those priests of Baal who leaped upon the altar and cut themselves with knives while the more sophisticated Elijah (*vide* Mark Twain) was putting into effect his discovery of the uses of petroleum.

Piccadilly, July 25. C. G. GREY.

Sunday Times. July 31. 1921

also.—

But all this is interesting only as doctrine, or as analysis. It really does not matter a farthing's worth in the long run; all that matters is the quality of the music. All Europe, a generation or two ago, was full of similar expositions of the ideals of Wagner and of Liszt. Wagner has survived not because he theorised well, but because he wrote first-rate music. Liszt's theories of instrumental music were, as far as they went, quite as good as Wagner's theories of musical drama; but no one troubles about Liszt's theories now, because the best music he could write in illustration of them was only second-rate.

Ernest Newman

ib.

Danced (for probably the last time) at my request. Home at 10. outside our gate - full moon over cottage - Band still heard playing.

21.

23. "Barthélémon at Vauxhall" - (my sonnet) appeared in "The Times."

24. Sunday - People came

26. With F. called on Mr & Mrs Cochrane at Athelhampton.

28 - Letter in Times about "Hardy" players.

29. Leader in Times about the same -

31 - Sunday - Mr Odell Shepard (Prof. of Eng. Lit.re Trinity College, Hartford Connecticut. U.S.A) -

August

Sept. 1. At christening of Mrs Hanbury's little girl "Caroline Fox" – 12.30 afterwards lunched.

4. To Stinsford evening Service with F. A beautiful evening. Evening Hymn to Tallis.

14. Mr Schuster & his nephew Mr Wild, came to lunch, bringing Siegfried Sassoon with them in their car.

Sept 16. Up to this date the following poems not yet collected in a volume have appeared in periodicals: –

– "Barthélémon at Vauxhall". Times July 23. 21
"Jezreel". Times. Sept 27. 1918. ("no copyr.")
"According to the mighty working". Athenaeum April 4. 1919.

T.O.

"The Martin & the Leaves" - The Owl. Apl. 1919.
(also privately printed by F.)
"Faint heart in a Rly Train" London Mercury
about Nov. 1919 -
"The Whitewashed Wall". Reveille Magazine
Autumn 1918.
"The Peace Peal". Graphic. About Aug. '19.
"By (Hellestock / Henstridge) Cross at the year's End".
Fortnightly. Dec. 1919.
"Going & Staying". London Merc^y. Nov. 1919
"The Country Wedding". Newman Flower. Cassell
"At the entering of the New Year". Athenaeum 1920-1?
"And there was a great Calm". Times Nov. 11. 20.
"The Woman I met". London Mercury. Ap^l. 1921
"The maid of K. Manderville". Athenaeum Ap 30. 20
"The two homes". N.Y. Dial. Aug. 1921
"The Sailor's Mother". Anglo-Italian Rev^w. 1918

(Cont^d - next leaf)

1921
Sept. latter half. Sitting to Mr Orlass -

Oct 14. John Masefield & Mrs M. came on their way to Galsworthy at Manaton. Brought a full-rigged ship as a present for me - made by himself. Sitting to Orlass still.

18. In afternoon to Stinsford with F. A matchless Oct. sunshine, mist, & turning leaves -

Nov 7. The Stanleys came as cook & odd man -

Dec 31. New Year's Eve. Heard the muffled peal in bed.

Nov 4. "Voices from things growing" sent to London Mercury -
Nov 4. "An autumn sunset-scene" sent to Fortnightly".
Nov 7. "The Haunting Fingers" ... to New Republic.
[see later]

1922.

January - In bed with a chill (the old bladder complaint) the last fortnight or so of the month. Added a Preface to the Poems -

23. Sent MS. of Poems entitled "Late Lyrics & Earlier, with many other verses" to Macmillans.

Feb. - chill getting better slowly.

11 - Katy called

Feb 12. Florence seized with influenza

" 13, 14 : trying days -

" 18. Whibley & Ernest Debenham called.

19. F. seems better

Wednd Feb. 15. Caddy came as gardener at 30/- a week

Feb 21. See in The Times an announcement of the death of Charles Edwin Gifford - C.B. (on the 18th) - at Margery Grove, Lower Kingswood, Surrey, aged 78 - Paymaster-in-Chief, Royal Navy; "who for 47 years served in the accountant branch of the R.N. & held many important posts on the staffs of Admirals & also at the Admiralty".

Feb 23. Poems sent to Macmillan to arrange for periodicals, before the volume comes out:

Weathers
Summer Schemes
The Garden Seat
I was not the
The Selfsame song
The Children & Sir Walter.

1922. April 6, Sent to printers the corrected revise of Late ~~Poems~~ Lyrics & Earlier.

April 12. Mem: William Kethe, who versified the 100th Psalm (old v.n "All people that on earth do dwell") was rector of Child Okeford, Dorset, 1561-1608. (v. Dic. Nat. Biog.)

April 5 (about) Barrie came for one night.

14. Good Friday. Cockerell came for one night. Barkers came to tea.

24. Twenty books given to the Grammar School Boys' Library - 5 by Self. (Madding Crowd, Greenwood Tree, Mayor of C. Blue Eyes & Laodicean) & 15 by other writers, with a request that the librarian or head master will

examine if they are fit, & change any that may not be so; as I don't know the ages of the boys, & only send my own because asked to.

The other books were.

Stories by English Authors (Houghton, Mifflin) 10
War Poetry (American Anthologies) — 2
Eudocia (E. Phillpotts) — 1
Lewis Glenon of Earth — 1
Windmill Lane - Allen Clarke — 1

Prose & Poetry - "It is certain that the poetic form, by music as well as brevity, has conveyed you out of yourself & made its whole effect more swiftly; & this may be a sign that poetry is made out of feelings not necessarily deeper than the feelings in prose, but more intensely concentrated"

Times Lit. Sup. 27 Apl. 22

Thursday Ap. 27. F. has gone to London to attend Private View to-morrow, &c.

May 22. With F. in Mr Wm. Watkins's car to Bournemouth & back.

May 23. "Late Lyrics & Earlier" published

24. In Mr W. Watkins's car to Sturminster Newton by Styers Lane & Pimperne Back by Bishops Caundle & the Sherborne Road. Took F. & K.

26. To Talbothays (car) by way of Stinsford Ch. & Higher Bockhn. House at the latter shabby, & garden. Just went through into heath, & up plantation to top of garden.

May 29. From old notes written before "The Dynasts":—

We – the people = Humanity – a collective personality – (Thus "we" could be engaged in the battle of Hohenlinden, say, & in the battle of Waterloo) – Dwell with genial humour on "our" getting into a rage for "we" knew not what.

The intelligence of this collective personality Humanity is pervasive, ubiquitous, like that of God. Hence e.g. on the one hand we could hear the roar of the cannon, discern the rush of the battalions, on the other hear the voice of a man protesting, &c.

Tit. "Self-slaughter: "divided against ourselves"

Now these three (or 3,000) whirling through space at the rate of 40 miles a second – (God's view).

T.O.

"Some of one family who" (the We of one nation speaking of the "we" of another)

- A battle. army as somnambulists - not knowing what it is for -

"We were called Artillery" &c "We were so under the spell of habit that" (drill)

It is now necessary to call the reader's attention to those of us who were harnessed & collared in blue & brass ...

Poem - the difference between what things are & what they ought to be. (stated as by a god to the gods - i.e. as God's story)

Poem - I = First cause. omniscient, not omnipotent - limitations, difficulties &c from being only able to work by law. (His only failing is lack of foresight)

We will now ask the reader to look

eastward with us -- at what he contin-
gent of us out that way were doing -

Poem. A spectral force seen acting in
a man (e.g. Nap.) & he acting under
it - a pathetic sight - this compulsion.

Patriotism, if aggressive & at the expense of other
countries, is a vice: if in sympathy
with them, a virtue. (o)

July (during)
- F. Henniker came - drove in Blackmore Vale
- Siegfried Sassoon came
- Edmund Blunden --
- E. M. Forster.
- 20th with the latter to performance
of Mids. Night's Dream on lawn of Trinity
Rectory -
- July - garden party at Athelhampton (Mrs Cochrane) &
Eva Dugdale here.
Aug 2. Cycled with F. to Talbothays -

√

Aug. I am convinced that it is better for a writer to know a little bit of the world remarkably well than to know a great part of the world remarkably little. e

Aug 4. Squire, Belloc & Gregory came.

12. Sir Clifford Allbutt & Lady A came.

Times Sat. Aug 12 1922

LOCK.—On Friday, the 11th Aug., at "The Toft," Bridlington, BENJAMIN FOSSETT LOCK, Judge of the County Court, East Riding Circuit, aged 74. Funeral at Priory Church, Bridlington, on Tuesday, 15th Aug.

Sunday 13. Lady Crewe, Ld Alington & ~~Miss~~ Mrs (?) Baring (?) came to tea. Also Mr Jerome & Lady Brackenbury.

22. Sir Maurice de Bunsen & Lady de B. & girls called. Also Mr Jerome & Mr Arnold Forster.

Sept 4. F's sister Ethel came

5 - F. went to London & Enfield

The Sánkhyas use them to prove that the whole world, every constituent part is for an end, has for its author that which possesses no sentience - nature.

F. Hall. Hindu Philos. Syst. (1862)

from Ox. Doc.,
"Sentience"

[see Hall, Fitzedward. Dic. Nat. Biog. 2nd Suppl.]

returning 7th -
Sept 8 - Cockerell came -

9 -

10. Sunday. To lunch at Mr Hornby's Charitwade, taking Cockerell to stay -

11. In Newman Flower's car, with him & his wife & boy, & F. to Sturminr. Newton, & back by Bishop's Caundle, Glanville's Woolton, Middlemarsh, & Dogbury Gate, where we lunched. Walked to top of High Stoy with Flower (probably for me last time). Thence back home - A beautiful drive -

12. F, Ethel, & I to Puddletown -

13. Ethel left -

19. F. W. Slater came (for signature)

Oct 12. Walked across Boucher's Close to Ewelease Stile.

Oct 13. F. went to London & Enfield for Madeleine Atkinson's wedding to-morrow -

R. Bridges on Free Verse.

"The main effectual difference between the rhythms of the old metrical verse & of fine prose is that in the verse you have a greater expectancy of the rhythm .... & the poet's art was to vary the expected rhythm as much as he could without disagreeably baulking the expectation.

London Mercury Nov. '22

Oct or Nov. H.M.M's Ave Caesar in London Merc.

Oct 14. "Wilton" (old Stinsford tune) played in St James's, Piccadilly at M. A's wedding.

29. Mr Lapworth of the film Co. called

Nov 2. Dorothy Allhusen & her daughter Elizabeth came.

3. Motored with them & F. to Dog-bury Gate & round by Holywell house.

Nov. 13. Letter from Pro-Provost of Queens, Oxford, (Rev. E. M. Walker LL.D) to say it was decided to elect me to a Hon. Fellowship.

14. Accepted.

15. Election Day: & Tilley's play (from Desperate Remedies) Dorchester Dramatic Society.

17. Mrs Inglis came. Went with her & F. to Tilley's play.

Nov 18. Brewery fire.

" 19. Sunday. Admiral & Mrs Fisher called.

" 20. Announcement in Times that I had been elected Hon. Fellow of Queen's Oxford. Mrs Inglis left. To Stinsford (& Talbothays) with F. (M. died 24th)

27. E's death-day, 10 years ago. Went with F. & tidied her tomb, & carried flowers for hers & the other two tombs.

Dec. Asked to be first Hon. Fellow of Wessex Society of Architects — Accept.

Dec. 27. Connie came.

New Year's Eve. H. & K. came to 1 o'clock dinner — stayed to tea. Left 5.30.

Did not sit up.

Mem.

MSS. not in existence (among others)

- Architectural Prize Essay (1862)
- Poor Man & Lady -
- Rejected Scene or Two of Dynasts (Saragossa, St Petersburg)
- Alicia's Diary -
- A Mere Interlude -
- The Waiting Supper
- Ethelberta -
- Desperate Remedies

1923.

Jan 1. Learn that J. B. Braithwaite (senior partner) has retired from the firm

2. F. went to London to see specialist, &c. & on to Mrs Henniker at Epsom

3. Re-appointed Governor of Grammar School for 3 years.

8. F. returned.

13, 14, 15 &c. F. ill with bad cold.

Latter part of month. Ill with bad cold & on into February.

Feb. Poem on "Woman", &c, in "L. Mercury"

" 10. C. M. H. died.

Depositories of T. H's MSS.

[partly copied from a list sent by Mr John Lane, who made further inquiries]

Title	Whereabouts
"P. of Blue Eyes"	= 4 instalments in possession of Mr John Lane.
"F. Madding Crowd"	= Mr A. E. Newton Philadelphia
"Return of Nature"	= Mr Clement Shorter
"Trumpet Major"	= Windsor Castle Library
"Mayor of Casterbr.ge"	= Dorset County Museum Dorchester
"Group of Noble Dames"	= Library of Congress Washington (a large portion)
"Tess of the D'Ubs."	= British Museum
"Jude the Obscure"	= Fitzwilliam Museum Cambridge (some pages missing)
"Wessex Poems"	= Birmingham Art Gallery
"Poems of the Past & the Present"	= Bodleian Library, Oxford

[continued next page]

"The Dynasts" = British Museum.
Time's Laughingstocks = Fitzwilliam Mus^m.

(Additional to the above)
"Under the Greenwood Tree = Mrs Hardy
A superseded chapter of "Far from the Madding Crowd" } = Mrs Hardy, Mr Howard Bliss
"The Woodlanders" = ~~Mrs Hardy~~
"The Duke's Reappearance" = Mr Edwd. Clodd
(This is printed in the vol. "A Changed Man")
A Short story (name forgotten) = Mr Gosse
"The 3 Strangers" (in Wessex Tales) = { Mr Sydney Cockerell
"Satires of Circumstance" = Mrs Hardy
"Moments of Vision" = Mr Hardy
"Late Lyrics" = Mr Hardy
"The Well Beloved" = unknown.
"A Changed Man = unknown
"The Waiting Supper"
"Alicia's Diary" } not in existence
"A Mere Interlude"

[T.O]

[Continued from previous page]

"A Laodicean" = not in existence.

"Hand of Ethelberta" = not in existence

"Desperate Remedies" = not in existence

"Poor Man & the Lady" = not in existence

"Architectural Price Essay, 1862" } = not in existence

"Human Shows" — Mr Hardy.

Feb. 1923.

From the Western Morn. News. 17. Feb 23

WATSON.—February 15th, at 8, Portland-villas, Elizabeth Ellen, widow of the late R. W. G. Watson, solicitor, of Devonport, and Chief Magistrate of Lagos, W. Africa. No flowers, by request.

Feb. 26.

A story (rather than a poem) might be written in the first person, in which "I" am supposed to live through the centuries, in my ancestors, as one person. The particular line of descent being chosen that in which qualities are most continuous. (from an old note)

March 14. F. went to London & Enfield.

April 1. Easter Sunday.

" 4. Motored with F. & Connie, (who is at Weymouth) to Abbotsbury.

" 5. In to-day's Times:

HENNIKER.—On the 4th April, 1923, of heart failure, the HONOURABLE Mrs. ARTHUR HENNIKER. R.I.P.

After a friendship of 30 years!

Tennyson wrote in the third person to Elkin Mathews:

"The best editions of the best books he would fain have, not mere literary curiosities"

(From Heffer & Sons Catalouge, Cambridge)

1923.
April 7. Cockerell came. Met the St John Ervines here.

9. Motored with Cockerell & Stm. Newton

10 Cockerell left.

F. Henniker buried to-day at 1 o'clock at Thornham Magna, Eye, Suffolk. (Station, Mellis).

Portrait of F. Henniker in Sphere, Apl. 14.

April (1st week) signed petition for Poel.

12th. Prof. Read of Sydney, & Dr. Lock, came

13. Signed appeal to University & citizens of Oxford to support a movement for the Oxford Playhouse, in view of raising the standard of acted drama in England.

21 Signed Petition for abridging sentence of Walter Crotch (44yr.) on the ground that he has already suffered 2 years of it nearly, &

that he raised £25,000 to establish a home for Blinded Soldiers, & is in ill health.

During April - Finished rough dress of the Queen of Cornwall -

May - made imaginary view of Tintagel Castle.

May 24 - To Shaftesb^y Arts & Crafts Exh^n. with F. & Mr & Mrs W. Watkins -

26. W. & Mrs de la Mare came.

27. To Way^th & Herrington with the de la Ms.

28. Gave the play (2. of Com.) to Tilley -

During this week sat to Mrs Mitchell for model of head -

[1923]

June 2. Birthday. Letters & telegrams. Mr Newman Flower called.

3 - Sunday - The Granville Barkers & Max Beerbohm came to tea.

June 10. To Netherton to see G. Barkers - (Sun)

Relativity - That things & events always were, are, & will be (e.g. E. M. F. &c are living still in the past)

June 21. Went with F. on board the Queen Elizabeth, on a visit to Sir John de Robeck Lady de R. & Adm^l Fisher.

22 Col. & Mrs Inglis came -

25. Monday. To Oxford by road in Mr Watkins's car - Went by way of Salisbury, Hungerford & Wantage. Called at Fawley -

Arrived at the Provost's Lodging, Queens, betw^n 4 & 5: received by Miss Lefroy & the Provost. Dined in Hall, meeting Revd E. M. Walker the Pro-Provost, Mr Elton the Dean, &c. Had to

Latin Graces.

Bepre - Benedictus Benedicat
Affis - Benedicto Benedicatur | Best?

Bepre - Agimus tibi gratias, Omnipotens Deus, pro his et omnibus donis tuis, quae de largitate tuâ fruimur. Per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum.

Bepre Benedictus. Benedicat. Per Jesum Christum Dominum Nostrum

"To extract a magic out of the familiar." Lit. Sup. 28.6.23

1923

borrow a gown, not having brought mine. Went up aftn dinner to take wine in the Common Room - Looked at views in High St. with Mr Elton

June 26. Lunch in Comm. Rm. Fellows & wives afterwds photographed in garden in a group.

In aft. Mr Watkins drove us & Mr Elton to call on Dr Lock at Christ Church, & afterwards to Beam Hill to call on Masefield. Tea with them. Back into Oxford to Martyrs Mem.l & round to New College. Service at 5. Dined in Hall.

27. Daisy Gifford called just before we left. Met Mary Lock in Street. Back home by way of Newbury, Winchester & Ringwd. Mr Watkins slept at Max Gate & left next morning early.

28. To lunch with the Popes at Wrackleford. & on to Bridport. Tea with Udals: thence to presentn of portrait to Sir R. Wms. Talked to several including Lady Ilchester. Drove to Sherborne & home.

29. Mr Peacock called.

1923

July -- F. went London; Eva here.

July 20. Went to opening of Drill Hall Dorchester by the P. of Wales. Very hot. Took Mr Winwood in my car. Talked to a good many. Time of the Dorset Regt. as the companies marched up into the yard. Introd. to Prince on the platform by Ld. Ellenborough. Drove to Max Gate with him. Lunch, there being also present Ld. Shaftesbury, Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Mr Walter Peacock, Mr Pennfort & Mr Wilson. Photographed on lawn.

25. Sassoon & Blunden took lodgings at Came Rectory – leaving Aug 1.

Aug 11. Young Ralph Barkes & his sister Daphne came to tea.

Cockerell & Christopher came for week end.

26. Hamlin Garland & Mrs. came.

√

1923

Aug. 21. Lunched with F. at the Cochranes, Athelhampton.

22. Drinkwater & Daisy Kennedy came to lunch. She played violin. When they were gone H. G. Wells & Rebecca West called.

– Aug. 30 (about) Mr Eves began portrait.

– Sept. 9. Lunched with the Ilchesters at Summer Lodge, Evershot. Called at Chantmarle on the Hornbys on our way back & had tea.

– Sept 16. With Colonel Lawrence to lunch with the Granville Barkers.

– Sept 20. H. A. L. Fisher, & Adm[l] F. to tea.

– 21. Lunched at Kingston & met Augustus John.

24. News of death of John Morley yesterday.

– Sept 26. Lord & Lady Stuart of Wortley called on their way from Tintagel home. Also Lady Cynthia Colville & Mrs Cavendish Bentinck of Cape Castle. Also E. M. Forster.

– 27. Signed codified Agr[t] with Macmillans

Nov. 15. "The Famous Tragedy of the Queen of Cornwall" published.

Hardy's aim in writing this is clearly given in a letter to a friend.

"The unities are strictly ~~observed~~ preserved, whatever virtue there may be in that. I, myself, am old-fashioned enough to think ~~the~~ there is a virtue in it, if it can be done without artificiality. The only other case I remember attempting it in was "The Return of the Native". The original events could have been enacted in the time taken ~~in~~ by the performance, and they continue unbroken throughout. The change of persons on the stage is called a change of scene, there being no change of background

Hardy's aim

"My temerity in pulling together into the space of an hour events that in the traditional stories covered a long time will doubtless be punished by reviewers, if they notice it. But there are so many versions of the famous romance that I felt free to adapt it to my purpose in any way -- as, in fact, the Greek dramatists did in their plays, notably Euripides.

"Wishing it to be thoroughly English I have dropped the name of Chorus for the conventional onlookers, and called them Chanters, though they play the part of a Greek chorus to some extent. I have also called them Ghosts. (I don't for the moment recall an instance of this in a Greek play). Whether the lady ghosts in out performance here will submit to have their faces whitened I don't know!

"My temerity in pulling together into the space of an hour events that in the traditional stories covered a long time will doubtless be punished by reviewers, if they notice it. But there are so many versions of the famous romance that I felt free to adapt it to my purpose in any way -- as, in fact, the Greek dramatists did in their [illegible] Euripides.

I have tried to avoid turning the rude personages of, say, the fifth century into respectable Victorians, as was done by Tennyson, Swinburne, Arnold etc. On the other hand it would have been impossible to present them as they really were, with their barbaric manners and surroundings.

Oct 3. Lady St Helier came to lunch from Newbury - left by 4.37 train - Also the Granville Barkers & McDougalls.

Nov. 15. "The Famous Tragedy of the Q. of Cornwall" published. ✕ [opposite]

24. anniv. of E's birth, & M's death.

mon. 26. To a rehearsal of Q. of C. with Mr Child, & F.

27. Anniv. of E's death 1912

28. Mr Cockerell came - also Col. Lawrence. They dined, & took F. to the play. (Q. of C)

29. Matinée - Bo - Went with F. & Mrs Inglis to the performance - Drinkwater & Daisy Kennedy there.

Dec 4. F. to London & Enfield.

" 10. Death of Sir F. Treves announced - Died at Lausanne 7th Dec.

25 Xmas Day. Wet. A. Pope called. To Winwoods to tea.

Dec 29. To Shipp & Talbot Heys —

Dec. 30. Sunday. Bernard & Mr Shaw & Col. Lawrence & lunch — Mr Nwen called about leaflet of hymns for F. Thevers funeral.

31. New Years Eve. To Wapnott & lunch with St J. Irvines at Royal H. Did not sit up. Heard the bells in the evening.

"Either through the interaction of Ether & Matter, or otherwise — And a demonstration has been thus given as that memory & affection, & personality generally, are not functions of Matter, but only utilize Matter for communic^n with those in material surroundings."

Sir Oliver Lodge 19th Cent Jan 1924

1924.

Jan 2. Frederick Treves's funeral – St Peters – Very wet – Sad procession through the rain to the cemetery – Casket in a little white grave.

Lord Dawson & Mr Norman Flower came out to tea.

5. My poem "In Memoriam F. T." appears in the Times.

Feb 17. Mr Middleton Murry came 10, left.

Feb 21. F. went to London. Q. of C. performance

March 7. To Stinsford with F. (E. first met 54 years ago) F. sworn as J.P. about now.

11. F. read a paper to the Dorchester Debating Society

47 [Various passages recalled by the Byron centenary.]

"Nature, in her most dazzling aspects or stupendous parts, is but the back-ground & theatre of the tragedy of man."

(Morley, Critical Miscellanies.) "Byron"

Morley also says that Byron was the enemy of a society "which only remembered that man had property, & forgot that he had a spirit" He was penetrated "with the distinctively modern scorn & aversion for the military spirit, & the distinctively modern conviction of its being the most deadly of anachronisms".

"Byron... fills men with thoughts that shake down the ... Temple of Comfort." Morley

"... our world of an aristocracy materialistic & dull, a middle-class purblind & hideous, a lower class crude & brutal." M. Arnold. T.O.

April 1. The Times in its notices of the monthly reviews agrees with Mr Middleton Murry in "The Adelphi" in the latter's smashing criticism of that indecorous blackguard George Moore's book called "Conversations in Ebury Street," in which I believe I am libelled wholesale, though I have not seen the book. (N.B. Mr G. M's disciples to whom these things are related are E. Gosse, John Freeman – Jonks, Granville Barker W. de la Mare, & Cunningham Graham, etc)

April 3. Mother died 20 years ago to-day

May. – [1924]

June 2. Birthday. Letter, among others from Willm Perkins the Baptist.

"We do not want carefully constructed pieces of [verse-] mosaic. Force is what we need." Mark Rutherford

"His [Byron's] mind was never to him a kingdom" A. Symons.

"He added [more] history to Waterloo because his tread was on an empire's dust" — [& more height to the Alps because he strode them]

Id.

"The novel in the hands of Dickens & Thackeray ... was timid beside Don Juan". Oliver Elton. Survey of Eng. Lit.

"It is always the lover who writes poetry, whether the object be the absolute or his mistress: its subject is always that expansion towards some external thing."

Lit. Supp.

[Rimbaud]

"He divorced his thought as far as he could from all other thought & expressed it as directly & austerely as he c^d." [Squire in Obs^r.]

1924

June 11. Rutland Boughton came about the Queen of Cornwall.

12. Drove with R. B. & F. to P. Twin via Tinkeller Rd & Coombe.

13. R. B. left.

June 16. Monday. "Compassion" appeared in The Times.

June 30. Cockerell came

July 1. The Balliol Players performed the Oresteia – a "The Curse of the House of Atreus" on May Gate lawn. Mr A. L. Cliffe = Clytaemnestra; Anl. Asquith = Cassandra; Walter Oakeshott = Orestes; H. T. Wade-Gery = Agamemnon; Electra = A. M. Farrer. Afterwards tea – Mr & Mrs Granville Barker. – The B. P. had come on bicycles, sending on their theatrical properties on a lorry that sometimes broke down.

8 July. Sent MS. of Queen of Cornwall to Macmillan for lending to Toronto Exhibition.

14 July – Joint letter to Times on propriety of a memorial to Byron in Abbey.

23 July. To Stinsf. Chy. (F. died 20th. G. F. Aug. 1st) with F., Aft. to Bockh. & Rurley P. (Eva here – Balfour. Asq. Mr LL.G. Crawford. Gorse. Kenyon Lucas. G. M. Trevelyan. T. H. R. K. Norbolt. Mackail. Bing. R. Rodd) gone motoring with H.

"The foolish man wonders at the unusual, but the wise man at the usual." Emerson.

Aug 4. Bank holiday (War declared 10 days ago.)
Went to Nettleton Hall.
6. Siegfried Sassoon came with (read); also Col. Lawrence (Private Shaw) –

9. At tea: S.S. & friend, Mr Yeame & Lady Bracebridge, Mr & Mrs Tomlinson & Col. Lawrence

Aug 28. With F. by car to Glaston bury to see & hear Rutland Boughton's music-version of Queen of Cornwall.
25–30. Sat to Mr S. Yourievitch the Russian Sculptor for bust. (His London address is Crown Chambers, 9 Regent St. S.W.)

Sept 2. H. & K. came in morning – In aft. Mrs Mitchell &c. & brought bust –
3. F. went to London & Brighton.
16. F. went to London to Dr. & Mrs Head's.
17. Sat. Went to cinder path – cloudy: windy.

In the autumn of 1924 Hardy was asked by the Dorchester amateur players for something they might do that winter. To save himself trouble he exhumed an old dramatization of Tess of the d'Urbervilles - done at the request of several stage ladies - which he had cast aside many years earlier, having come to the conclusion that to dramatize a novel was a mistake in art: moreover that the play ruined the novel, and the novel the play. However he handed over the play to the company, and they produced it with such unexpected success at Dorchester and Weymouth that it was asked for in London and ~~on~~ in the following year produced there by professional actors. Hardy was therefore charged with an ambition for practical stagery, when in fact the whole proceeding had been against his own judgement and mainly an act of good-nature.

29 Sept. Monday. F. went to London G.W.R. 12 noon, to Fitzroy House Nursing Home. Miserable morning. I accompanied her to station with Wm.

30. Telegrams saying operation had been "quite satisfactory" & "growth completely removed: patient doing well."

Oct 9. F. returned from London after op.[n]

17. Rehearsal of Tess play in drawing room by Dorchester players. ※ [see opposite]

22. In car with F. to the barn at back of Kingston Maurward Old manor house, where as a child I heard the village young women sing the ballads.

End of Oct. Sunday. To Woolbridge Manor House with F. Dr & Mrs Emerson, Gertrude B.

& young Atkins - rehearsal of scene from Tess in parlour.

Nov. 21. To rehearsal of Tess in Com Ex.

24. J. M. Barrie, & Harold Child came to attend rehearsal. Col Lawrence came & met them at dinner, & all went.

25. Barrie & Child left.

26. Wed^y. 1st perf^ce of Tess play. Sassoon & E. M. Forster came. Col. L. met them in theatre. I sat in wings.

27. Cockerell came. Sassoon stayed on & went with us to matinée. Tea with the players in Town Hall. met G. B's husband. Cockerell went also to even^g p. F. Harrison there

29. Mr Casson & Basil Dean's sec. at the play. The last perform^ce. Supper afterw^ds in Council Chamber.

This a play produced in a merely accidental manner by amateurs in x^s

T. O.

from back

*1924, showed by its success at this late date that it would probably have made a fortune for a theatre-manager if it had been brought out by a professional company in the eighteen-nineties when it was written.

Dec 11. Motored with F. to Weymouth for performance of Tess.
Dined with the Mayor between the two performances - Obliged to attend 2nd performance - Auction of programme -
Motored home by moonlight -
12. Mrs Doyle Jones called about illustn -
Mr Bliss lunched.
24. Xmas Eve - Sent play to Mr Harrison.

25. Christmas Day - K. came to (early) dinner.

31. New Years eve - sat up, & heard Big Ben & London church bells by wireless ring in the new year.

End of 1924.

"In every representative of Nature which is a work of art there is to be found, as Prof. Corethope has said, something wh. is not the form in the aspect of Nature wh. it represents; & what that something is has been a matter of dispute from the earliest days of criticism."
(L. Pearsall Smith. "Four Words". S.P.E.)

The same writer adds, better use the word "inspiration" than "genius" for ~~the~~ inborn daemonic genius as distinct from conscious artistry.

[It seems to me it might be called "temperamental impulse" wh. of course, must be inborn]

Dans la création d'un bonheur sans mélange
Être plus artiste que Dieu".
Quoted by Théoph. Gautier - meaning Art.

ib.

1925.

Jan — Sent "The Absolute Explains" to the Nineteenth Century.

10 - Cockerell came

11 - Sunday. Lawrence dined.

12 - F.'s birthday. Mrs Gertrude Bugler lunched. Cockerell left.

Feb. 2. To Stinsford & Talbothays.

Feb 7. M. Frédéric Lefèvre, Editor of "Les Nouvelles Littéraires", & Mlle. Yvonne Salmon (or Sahmon) called.

- Connie came.

March 20. Ld. Curzon died.

March (latter part) Cockerell came.

30th (about) Middleton Murrys came to lodgings in Dorchester.

April 10. Good Friday.
" 11. People came to tea
" 12. Easter Sunday - people at tea. Miss Howe recited some of my poems
April 17. To Kingston Russell to see Mrs Doyle Jones's sketches for Tess.
" 18. Mr Watkins called in evening - left at 10. Heard next day that he had died during the night at King's Arms.
20. Cockerell & his daughter came to lunch on their way to Cambridge from Chantmarle
" 22. Attended funeral of Mr Watkins with F. at Dorchester Cemetery.
28. Death of Harry Pomeroy -
30. F. went to London to Enfield -
May 1. F. at R. Academy Private View - returned in evening.
23. To Netherton Hall.
May 26. Letter & leader in Times on a Thomas Hardy chair of Literature to a Wessex University. Letter signed by (T.O.) -

E. K. Chambers (C. B., D. Litt.): Prof. Sir A. T. Quiller Couch: Prof. Sir Israel Gollancz. Litt. D. Sir Frederic G. Kenyon. K. C. B.: Sir H. Newbolt Litt. D. Horace Annesley Vachell. & Duke of Wellington. President. University College Appeal.

May 31. Whit-sunday

June 2 - Birthday. Many Telegrams & letters. H & R. came in morning. Capt & Mrs Berkeley Williams called

June 15. Margery S. came - 18. left.

18 - Undergraduate musicians from Cambridge came & played. S. Cockerell with them. Pieces by Gibbons, Purcell, Arne, Mozart, Haydn &c - Part-Songs, &c

July 15. Deputation from Bristol Univ. with Hon. Degree of Litt. D.

1925 -

About 3rd week in July - Mr Philip Ridgeway requested "Tess" play for Barnes Theatre - Sent him copy of play

July 29. Sent off Poems "Human Shows" to Macmillan - Also signed Agreement for Tess play & posted it.

9 Aug. Sunday: Barnes Theatre people came - Mr Ridgeway, Miss Gwen Frangcon Davies, Mr Filmer, Mr Hammond Mr Holt Sec.

12. Phillpotts came

13. Lady Ottoline Morrell & Mr M. came

21. Aug. Sat. Barnes Theatre people came

"Truth is what will work" said Wm James. (Harpers). A worse corruption of language was never perpetrated.

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Sacred
to the memory of
Robert Reason.
Who departed this life
December 26th 1819
aged 56 years.

Dear friend why should you
mourn for me
I am ~~[illegible]~~ where you
Soon must be.

Sept 7. First performance of Tess at Barnes.

Oct 9. Walked to Stinsford in morning. F. copied Robert Reason's handstone, made legible by the Sun (see opposite)

Oct ... Miss Swan F.D. & Mr Lewis came

Oct 24. "Tess of the d'U" began as a serial in John o' London's weekly.

Nov 2. "Tess" removed to Garrick Theatre

... 6. Margie & boy left for Canada

F. & K. went with them to Southampton in car.

End of Nov. "Human Shows" published.

Nov 30. Sir Reg. & Lady Pinnie came, with Mrs Walls

Dec 6. Sunday. Company of players from the Garrick Theatre came, & performed Tess in our drawing room - about 25 players & also photographers, &c.

Oct. Copy of "The Wayfarers" sent to Oxford: returned later.

Dec 1. Copy of Dolly sent to Mr Philip Ridgeway

18 Dec (about) Little Caroline Hanbury came
19 Dec. Hamo Thornycroft died. 64
20. Siegfried Sassoon & Bryan (?) Sheard came to tea & staying at Weymth.
21. ditto - 22. They called on their way to Oxford.
23 Mary's birthday -
She came into the world ... And went out ...
And the world is just the same ... not a ripple on the surface left -
25. Christmas Day -

31. New Year's Eve.
F. & I sat up - Heard on the wireless various features of N. Y. Eve in London - Dancing at Albert Hall, Big Ben striking twelve, singing Auld Lang Syne, G.S. the King, the Marseillaise, hurrahing.

End of 1925.

* July. 1926. Note. — It appears that the theory exhibited in "The Well-Beloved" in 1892 has been since developed by Proust still further: —

"Peu de personnes comprennent le caractère purement subjective du phénomène qu'est l'amour, et la sorte de création que c'est d'une personne supplémentaire, distincte de celle qui porte le même nom dans le monde, et dont la plupart des éléments sont tirés de nous-même"

(Ombre. I. 40.)

"Le désir s'élève, se satisfait, disparait — et c'est tout. Ainsi, la jeune fille qu'on épouse n'est pas celle dont on est tombé amoureux (Ombre. II, 158, 159.) de. see "Marsyas". Juillet 1926.

1926.

Jan 1. Connie came.

Jan. 6. Resigned Governorship of Dorchester Grammar School

Feb 1. Signed sheets (338) rec.d W Macmillan.

June. F. Macmillan came with W Whibley.

June. 525 sheets in course of signing for "Dynasts"

June 29. Balliol players performed the Hippolytus of Euripides on the lawn.

June. Message sent to Weymouth, Massachusetts, X [opposite]

July. D. Macmillan came. Took back the 525 sheets signed for ed.n of "The Dynasts".

Aug. 3. Subscribed to Curzon Memorial Fund.

Aug. W. Macmillan came.

Sept. Mayor of Weymouth & deputation called with message from Weymouth, Mass. in answer to mine.

8 Sept. Mr Drinkwater's dramatization of "The Mayor of Casterbridge" produced at the Barnes Theatre. 14th F. went with Mrs B.

X. She told me an amusing story when showing me a letter to Sir John Banks from Charles the First, acknowledging that he had borrowed £500 from Sir J. Many years ago when she was showing the same letter to King Edward, who was much interested in it, she said "Perhaps, Sir, this is a little matter which could not be set right". He replied quickly "Statute of Limitations, Statute of Limitations".

End of Sept. With F. on a visit to Mrs Banks at Kingston Lacy. X.

10 Sept. Performance of Mayor of C. at Weymouth by London company, a "flying matinée". Motored down with F., Mr Ridgeway, & Drinkwater, who called before we started. Beautiful afternn. Scene outside the theatre finer than within – Snapshotters for newspaper illustration very pestering.

Oct 14. Critics: they fix the rank of their author by his value as an artificer, not as an inventor, a shaper, not as a creator. Critics of plays Wilenie.

> Sabotage and the policy of ca' canny are after all fraud and perfidy, just as much as the exploits of the swindling grocer, the political concessionaire or the profiteer.

"False Dawn" by A. Carthill. (Blackwood)

1926
22 Oct. Special illustrated edition of Tess published.

29 Oct. "Time & Chance" by Mary Stella Edwards. Prefce by Gilbt Murray. Hogarth Press 5/-

1 Nov. Went with Mr Hanbury & Bostn & looked at fencing, trees, &c, with a view to tidying & secluding the Hardy house.

Nov. Col. Lawrence called to bid goodbye (India)

24 Nov. Mr W. L. Courtney asked for poem for Fortnightly Revw.

Begin. of Dec "The Lady in the Furs" (a poem) appeared in Saturday Review.

Dec (1st week) – walking with F. by railway. Saw bullocks & cows going to Islington (?) for slaughter.

– Dec. 10. Returned corrected proof of "A Philosophical Fantasy" to Mr Courtney for F.R.

1926.

17 Dec. In Times (Morning Post, &c) to-day is an account of the sales yesterday at Hodgson's Rooms, Chancery Lane – in which details are given of the prices fetched by some of my books – first eds. &c. &c —

23 Dec. St Peter's Carol Singers came & sang "While Shepherds watch'd" to my grandfather's & father's time

25. Christmas Day.

27 Our famous dog "Wenox" died at ½ past 6 in the evening. 13 years of age.

28. Wx. buried. K. & P. A came to tea.

Night. Wx. sleeps outside the house the first time for 13 years.

30. "Wessex Programme" on wireless.

31. New Years Eve. Did not sit up

End of 1926.

1927

"A Philosophical Fantasy" appears in Fortnightly January number.

Jan. 3 – onwards. Men putting in pipes for town water.

6 July. The Balliol Players (Oxford) performed "Iphigenia in Aulis" on the lawn. Mr Philip Mason slept here.

7 Cockerell came to lunch.

21. Laid the commemoration stone of the Dorchester Grammar School, & delivered short address on T. H. the founder.

Aug. To Bath & back by car.

Sept 18. Sent copy for new edition of Selected Poems to Macmillan.

19. Mr Weld of Lulworth Castle, & Sir F. & Lady Keeble (Lilian McCarthy) called.

Addresses &c

H.'s Brickyard - particulars,

At Broadmayne - Brickyard containing 4 acres, with 3 cottages - best Broadmayne clay in large quantity - Inspected by Government - which estimated the clay as being of the best quality.

A Kiln on the ground, capable of burning 25,000 bricks at a burning.

Howard J. Sachs. 30 Pine St. New York (a dealer who buys MSS. etc)

"The English Place-name Society" c/o The Philological Society. Prof. A. Mawer. University Coll. [apropos of names left out of Ordnance Map, &c]

Freeman
Tonks
Gran. B.
Gunn Gr.

Dela M.
Gone.

Addresses &c –

Green pencils } E. Wolff & Son – London
also yellow, &c }

"Split inf."

"The mind seems more to feel after than to definitely apprehend them"

Walter Bagehot. (quot. Times Lit. Supp. 28 Jan 1926)

Books -

English & Scottish Popular Ballads - from F. J. Child, by Helen Child Sargent & G. L. Kittredge. Houghton Mifflin & Co Boston & New York. Cambridge Ed^n 1 vol.

English Metrists - by T. S. Omond - 10/6 net (Humphrey Milford. Oxford Univ^y Press)

Decadence & other Essays, by de Gourmont trans^d by Bradley. Grant Richards 7/6 net

Einstein & the Universe, by C. Nordmann. Fisher Unwin. 10/6

Rousseau's Nouvelle Héloïse - 1 vol. Charpentier. Hachette, Adelaide St. Strand

- Euripides: ~~Aesch~~, Sophocles, Xenophon.

- Worsley's Concepts of Monism.

- Mrs Siddons, by Mrs A. Kennard. 1887. Eminent Women Series

- Thomas Hardy, Poèmes. Traduction Française de J. Fournier-Pargoire. - Paris. Librairie de France. F. Sant'Andrea et L. Marcerou. 110 Boulevard Saint-Germain. 1925.

B. B. Rogers's translation of Aristophanes - a wonderful transl^n (F. Harrison)

Wm Sandys' Christmas Carols - 1833

Pilgrim's Progress - Several Ed^ns Oxford Univ^y Press

Heine's Poet. Works 4 vols - Heinemann 5/- each.

Thelyphthora, or Female Ruin, by Martin Madan Chaplain to the Lock Hospital 1780 (in favour of polygamy)

Things to Done

Examine W & get a clear idea, & then arrange accordingly, of trustees, executors, & literary executors, in my case [see back] X. Have & both the latter kind of exors? — & which wd. arrange about burial?

See same as to H—y & K. & F.

(What is ~~poted up~~ meant at S. Chmch on burial in old Chy? Is the expr. "no new grave" — if not, it is not clear about opening old

— Bequest to Animal Soc. (say Dumb Friends League) — to be called E. H. Bequest — or 2 beds Hospital — "Emma H." & "Florence H."

— Go through E's papers again.

— Consolidate Directions to Ex^ors & place them in a prominent place of first access.

— Continue to examine & destroy useless old MSS, entries in note books, & marks in printed books —

— Div^ds to be paid to Bank not Self.

— Sell Bank Shares

? Put on G. G. F.'s headstone "She was of the Knight family, many of whom lie here adjoining"

Get Mr Lamb, or other, to make sketch from photo. of Emma, to match Strang's of F. (for N.P.G.) T.O.

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Get Mr Lamb, or other, to make sketch from photo. of Emma, to match Strang's of F. (for N.P.G.) T.O.

Put in MS that I have written no autobiog^y — but that my wife has notes sufficient for a memoir —

~~— Destroy famed profiles~~

— Get a frame photog. of F^r ~~& M.~~

~~Enquire if one vol Dynasts is on sale in United States (of Macm^n & Harpers)~~ Yes

— Investigate if Harpers pay a royalty on the "Anniversary" Ed^n (Eng. Wessex Edn)

— Arrange & weed out study — 1: books useless — for sale. 2: books possibly useful — for another room —

— Ans^r letters.

— F. A list of my works arranged Chronologically,

— See how corrections stand in respect of each edition; get a set properly corrected; & destroy useless proofs in cupboard.

— Dest^y. schemes of dramatization for the different stories; & experiments in Tess dramatic^n except the final one — which mark "an experiment"

— Read M—ls, & dele, if necess.

X. According to Mr Meade (E. + B.) it is best not to limit the functions of each by special definition, but to mention their functions collectively.

F. O. LONGMAN,
PRINTER & STATIONER,
DORCHESTER.

12 May. 1863.

Schools of Painting.

School of Florence – Cimabue – 1240–1302. founder – Bold sublimity – Giotti – Raphael of his age. 1300–36. – more harmony and softness – less of the harshness of the Christian Greeks – painted the portrait of Dante –

Buffalmacco – excelled in crucifixions and ascensions – want of taste – skilful in draperies.

Andrea Orcagna.

Stefano Fiorentino, grandson of Giotti. works all perished – Tommaso his son called Giottino from his genius – Taddeo Gaddi – died 1352.

Paolo Uccello – corrected perspective errors.

Masolino da Panicale – " errors in light & shade.

P. Uccello's

~~his~~ scholar Masaccio or Maso di S. Giovanni truth – died 1443 – best of the succeeding Florentine painters studied in his school –

e.g. two monks –

1. B. Giovanni Angelico, a monk – remarkable beauty in his angels – 2 ~~Phillipo~~ Filippo Lippi – gentler order of genius, sweetness + gracefulness – died 1469.

Benozzi Gozzoli – studied under Angelico died 1478.

Raffaellino del Garbo, school of Lippi –

Domenico Corradi –

Antonio Pollaiuolo – skill in compos^{n} and anatomy – first Italian painter who dissected bodies.

Luca Signorelli

Leonardo da Vinci – supplied ~~the~~ all that Flo. Sch. seemed to want, exc. colour – two styles – 1 – shadow and contrast – 2. more quiet. b. 1452 no scholars –

characteristics – calm, solemn, majestic – variety + invention

Michel Angelo - rival of Da Vinci —
qt. wh. Battle of Pisa, perished - Ceiling of the
Pope's chapel. — Ceiling + walls of Sistine
chapel, "Last judgment" — force grandeur sublimity
awe — his defects are extravagance of expression.

Sebastiano del Piombo
Ricciarelli
Baccio della Porta
} followers { colour, spirit, sweetness

Andrea del Sarto — natural

Iacopo Carrucci
Rosso
} pupils

Swarms of followers of Michel Angelo - (design
the leading characteristic of this school.)

i.e. Lodovico Cigoli — Gregorio Pagani
Francesco Furini
Carlo Dolci — last of the Fl. school.

Siena School. Ever to the Florentine Adam

Guido -
Mino
} contemp.t with Cimabue

Pietro Lorenzetti

Taddeo

Domenico Bartolo – old dryness gone.

Matteo di Giovanni

Genga

Signorella } pupils of Perugino

Iacopo Pacchiarotto (native)

Razzi

Mecherino – imitates Perugino.

Perruzzi – modesty & fineness

Francesco Vanni b. 1663. last & best artist. Tassel

Roman School.

Luco – Cavallani – inst^d by Giotto.

Piero Borghese. ~~c. 1450~~ c. 1450 – memorable –

Pietro Perugino – b. 1446. hard & dry, but graceful & charm of colour.

Raphael – b 1483. ideal beauty & lofiness & volupt.

Revival of M. angelo – chief glory, his Transfiguration – in emulation of Michel Angelo's col^n by Sebastiano, in the chapel of St Peter.

This great work just finished when the painter died 1520. handsome, mild, not a scholar.

Julio Romano. – pupil of Raphael – imit.d Michael Angelo.

Pellegrino da Modena .. .. .. resembled R. most.

decline of Roman Sch. – partly restored by

Frederigo Baroccio – style of Corregio – great harmony.

Morigi da Caravaggio – darkness & clouds

Andrea Sacchi b. 1600 – repose.

Pietro da Cortona

Carlo Maratti d. 1713.

Neapolitan School.

Tomonaso de' Stefani – cont.d with Cimabue

Simone .. .. Giotto

Antonio Solario – blacksmith – heads beautiful.

Andrea Sabbatini – emulated Raphael.

Corenzio
Ribera
Caraciolo

Massimo Stanzioni – style of the Carracci

Bernardo Cavallino – genius & debauchery, d. 1656.

Salvator Rosa. b. 1614 – savage beauty.

Aniello Falcone – battle pictures.

Luca Giordano. b. 1629 – extraordinary talents for imitating any master. he pleased by a certain deceptive grace – not natural in tone or colour.

Venetian School.

Andrea da Murano lived in 1400. first noted artist

Bartolommeo – 1st who painted in oil of this Sch:

Gentile da Fabriano – founder of the 1st Venn. Sch.

Giovanni Bellini this sch: owes eminence

Giorgione Barbarelli b. 1478. – under the last – excelled his master – grandeur – despised minuteness – rich colour –

Sebastiano del Piombo his scholar – associate of M. Angelo. added rich colr. to M. A's outline with rare skill.

Titian – b. 1480. studied under Bellini at first imitd. Giorgione – afterds. style of his own, less bold, but true.

~~his first~~ the first picture in his own

manner is Archangel Michael & Tobias
1507. — deep & lustrous colouring in his wks.
more than design — lucid clearness —
Tintoret, his follower — stern & terrible —
Tintoretto, his son — more hesitation.
Bassano. lofty & varied.
Paul Veronese b. 1532 — neglected
the antique for the study of nature.

School of Mantua. —

oldest of the schools of upper Italy.
Andrea Mantegna — first of note.
Julio Romano — scholar of Raphael. —
design — ardour — softness.
after him this sch. died out.

School of Modena.

Pellegrino — disciple of Raphael.
Alberto Fontana.
Nicolo dell Abate
The painters of this school distinguished themselves in architecture

School of Parma.

Lodovico da Parma – manuf^d Madonnas.

Antonio Allegri da Correggio } b. 1494. very original – poor – rose up, no one knows how –

Assumption of the Virgin, in the cath^l of Parma his great work in ch. he equalled M. A. & R. Mengs, in his estimate of Italian genius gives the 1st place to Raphael, 2^d Correggio 3^d Titian – "An ideal beauty, with not so much of heaven in it as in Raph^l yet surpassing that of nature, but not too lofty for our love." great knowl^ge of light & shades.

Francesco Mazzuoli, called Parmegianino. } another great light

grace, almost to excess.

Girolamo Mazzuoli, his cousin & pupil – excellent in perspective – fine light & shade – figures rather careless, grace inclines to affectation action to violence.

School of Cremona

Melone and Boccaccino

Giulio Campi. dignity. variety of styles.

Camillo, son of Boccaccino – style strong and beautiful.

Battista Trotti – loveliness in the heads

School of Milan

Vincenzio Foppa

Donato Montorfano. clearness

Da Vinci gave great impulse to this school.

Bernardo da Luino – heads seem to live.

Gaudenzio Milanese.

Bolognese School

Francesco Francia b. 1450. choiceness of colour – fulness of outline

Lodovico Caracci – went to nature.

Annibale " } his cousins – ~~ed~~
Agostino " } [instructed by him]

The Caracci triumphed over the old artists and founded a style of their own. Lodovico had less fire than his cousins, but he excelled them in grace and grandeur — died 1619. Annibale d. 1609 Agostino d. 1602.

Domenico Zampieri otherwise Domenichino } noblest pupil of the Caracci

his style of painting almost theatrical — lays the scene amidst arch^e — beauty of his angels. —

Francesco Albani:

Guido. b. 1574 — gt genius of this School. sweetness his charm — the upward look of his countenances. d 1642.

Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, or Guercino —

School of Ferrara

Galasso Galassi 1400-50.

The two Dossi — immortalized by Ariosto in his national poem —

Benvenuto da Garofalo. b 1481.

Girolamo de Carpi —

Bastiano Filippi – After M. Angelo – aspired after the bold & terrible –

School of Genoa. [~~[illegible]~~]

Perino del Vaga. style of Raphael

Luca Cambiaso .. Rape of the Sabines.
has been extolled as worthy of Raphael

Giovanni Battista Paggi

Valerio Castello. b. 1625.

German School.

All Germany in early days, seems to have been one vast studio for Saints, Angels, and Madonnas.

Albert Durer – b. 1471 – his skill in engraving equalled his talent in painting. d. 1528.

Lucas Kranach b. 1473. painter & engraver old men & women –

Giulio Giorgio Clovio – a different order a little of Raphael's spirit –

Hans Holbein – b. 1498. Dance of Death

[Temp. Hy VIII]

came to England — also archt. — d 1554.

John Rothenhamer.

Schwartz (Christopher). b 1550 — fine colouring.

Felix Meyer —.

School of Spain.

Pedro Campana. Luis Morales.

Pablo Cespedes.

Guiseppe Ribera known as Spagnoletto.

b 1589 — gloomy & horrible.

Don Diego Velasquez. b 1594. natural.

& expressive rather gloomy

Alonso Cano —

Bartolomeo Roman

Francisco Collantes — brot. landsp. into repute.

Murillo — the chief boast of Spain b 1613

his holy family in N.G. equals Da Vinci, Raph. & Correggio in sweetness of col. & freedom of touch.

often coarse, never mean — often incorrect, never weak in character. d 1682.

Antonio Castrejon.

Mem - The "colouring of Venice
the design of Florence and the
outline of Rome"

French School.

Cousin & Blanchard - early -
Simon Vouet - 1582 - of facility
Nicholas Poussin, his rival & enemy b. 1594.
"Taking of Jerusalem" "Last Supper"
inventor of the Grand Historical Landsc.
Gaspar Poussin - also landscape -
Peter Valentine - painter humble life
Claude Lorraine 1600. went to
nature - nothing at figures. - 1682
poetic - simple
Le Seur } 1617
Le Brun } 1619 genius extensive
sameness in head
Jacopo Cortese
Watteau - grotesque. d 1721
Vernet - Caylus - Greuze
James Louis David b 1750

Flemish School

Hubert Van Eyck 1366.

John Van Eyck 1370 - brother - discov^d - art of painting in oil -

Henry Stenwyck - 1530.

Peter Paul Rubens 1577 -

majesty & pomp - warmth of colour - deficient in soft and sublime inspiration conspicuous in Italian painters. Living life. voluptuousness - beauty of expression rather than form. d 1640.

Snyders 1571 dogs and hunting.

Mompert - Crayer. Jacob Jordaens 1594. natural spec. Janseens

Rombouts

David Teniers. humour, drollery vulgarity - truthful. d. 1694

Anthony Vandyke - b 1598 - dignity - grace - great in portrait. "Christ Crucified between thieves" - 1641

Dutch School.

Owes none of its fame to dignity of subject. This sch. arose with the Luke of Leyden b 1480.

Van Rijn Rembrandt. b 1604 - stands at the h[d] - all his pictures seen by an uncommon light? - q[t] finish at first*, aft[r] rough vigour. No sense of beauty or grandeur - or pitiated man just as he found him.

* St. John in the Wilderness

Albert Cuyp. 1606. Followed nature, with the strange light of R.

Terburg. Adrian Brouwer.

Adrian Ostade 1613 - boorish drollery. The Teniers of the Dutch Sch.!

Gerard Douw - gentle & humorous.

Nicholas Berchem. 1624 - Landscape, grace

P. Wouvermans - horses introduced -

Paul Potter - Cows & calves -

Jacob Ruysdael 1636. lands-cape

Vanderwelde – chiefly sea views –

British School

William, Monk of Windsor } Mid. age
Walter, of Westminster } ages

Reform^n separated art & the church.

After the Restor^n – Verrio & La Guerre painted pagan gods by the yard.

Sir P. Lely } likeness painters of a better order – ~~clothed~~
– Godfrey Kneller }

turned their subjects into gods & goddesses.

Hogarth. 1697. Painted life as he saw it – he saw it as a satirist – cared not for the beau ideal of art. painted the folly he observed.

Members of the R.A. Sir J. first pres^t

Wilson. 1713. Creator of B. Landscape poor – Librarian to the Academy. his talent not appreciated

Sir Joshua Reynolds 1723. gt. honor in portrait, correct taste – little imagination

Gainsborough. 1727. peopled landscapes. gayeness true colour.

Romney. 1746. Lady Hamilton his chief model –

Benjamin West. 1738. historical and epic. soul & poetry wanting in his pictures, exc. Death of Genl Wolfe.

James Barry. 1741 at Cork. his notions more lofty than his productions – Allegorical.

Henry Fuseli. 1741. b. at Zurich, came to London rejoiced in the vast, & wonderful – of serenity & tranquility he was ignorant.

David Allan – b. in Scotland

James Northcote – historical

Allan Ramsay & Henry Raeburn. S.

Blake. Opie. cornishman.

Morland – a profligate. painted boors &c

Sir J. Lawrence. 1769 called the 2nd Reynolds but had little of his breadth & grow, tho' his power of expression – more of the polite & graceful than the vigorous –

Constable – truth

Bonington – elegance

Stothard – beauty & sweetness

Hilton – beauty – colour – accuracy.

Newton – ease – truth & elegance

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~~P. Shaw 5 New Inches St~~

~~Julian Sturgis 2 Gloucester Place Portman Sqre~~

Salisbury Journal. J. L. Veitch.
Kessingland. St Marks Rd
Salisbury

Star, The. Star Buildings, Stonecutter Street,
Ludgate Circus E.C. J. B. Jones. publisher

Saturday Review (~~Publisher Wm Boyce~~)
~~38 Southampton Street Strand~~
10 King Street Covent Garden - W.C

~~Society of Authors~~ J. Herbert Thring, Sec.
~~4 Portugal St. Lincolns Inn Fields~~

Lord ~~Charles~~ Stuart of Wortley. ~~M.P.~~
Lady 7 Cheyne Walk - Chelsea

Spencer-Smith (Rev. S.C.) Kingston Vicarage
Wareham.

W.M.

[Spooner & Co: publishers 379, Strand

Sladen, Douglas, 32 Addison Mansions Kensington

Slater, F.W., Harper Bros., 45 Albemarle St.

Stevens (B.F.) & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Square

S. (N.) 9 Stuart St. Lower Barton Hill Rd.
Barton Hill, Bristol

"The Sphere" 6 Great New St. Fetter Lane E.C.

Surveyor of Taxes, Dorchester ~~Wm. Devers, 28 High Wat St.~~ Hugh Earl Street

Shorter, Clement, 16 Marlborough Place N.W

Sturmer, Herbt. H. c/o F. Kirch Esq. 27 Chancery Lane. W.C

Symons Arthur, ~~40 Clifton Hill. St Johns Wd. N.W.~~ ~~84 Lauderdale Mansions Maida V.~~ Island Cottage Wittersham Kent S.W.
(G. Herbt. Thring Esq.)

Society of Authors, ~~39 Old Queen Street, Westmr.~~ ~~(1 Central Buildings Tothill Street Westminster. S.W~~
11 Gower Street. W.C

~~Sanitary Inspector~~, Dorchester T. Bradshaw
~~C.S.S.~~. Guildhall, Dorchester

Spurgeon (Arthur) whitefriars House, Carmelite St.
E.C. + (private ad^ss) Red Gables, Foxley Lane, Purley

Sturgis, (Mrs) [Marie Meredith] Givons, Leathes head

Smith, Boyton. 13 Wollaston Rd. Dorchester

St Helier, Lady. 52 Portland Place W. + ~~Poplar Farm~~ House ~~Colt Ash~~ Newbury

Strand Magazine. Southampton St. Strand - Ed. Sir George Newnes Bart MP. acting Ed. Mr H. Greenhough Smith -

Sinclair, Miss May. 4 Edwardes Square Studios. Kensington - W.

Sparks, N. 44 Castle Street, Battersea. S.W.

Sweetman, Mrs M. J., Miss Gertrude, + Miss Elinor. 1 Manson Place, Queen's Gate

Syrett, Miss Netta. 170 Buckingham Palace Road. S.W.

Seccombe, Th^s. 18 Perryn Rd. Acton. W.

Symes - C. Francis (mayor 1909-10) Curlew Lodge Dorchester

Singer, Stokes, & Harcum - Tailors, 135 Cheapside.

Spectator, The; 1 Wellington Street, Strand.
(printer, R. A. Mackay, Bazaar Bdgs. Drury Lane. W.C.)

Society Protection Ancient Bldgs A. R. Powys Sec.

Smith, Reg^d. 11 Green St. W.

Stebbing Wm. M.A. Frith Park, Walton on the Hill. Epsom.

Saturday Review - 9 King Street Covent Garden W.C.2 (1927)

(Hon) Shapcote, 9 Havelock Tce. Stone, Devonport. (E's cousin)

Saleeby C. W., M.D. 10 Campden Mansions The Mall. W

Stephens, Winifred, 4 Temple House Hoop Lane, Hendon. N.W

Saw-sharpener - F. Ford, Carpenter 2 Ocen Way

Capt. Siegfried Sassoon, M.C. Weirleigh
Paddock. Wood. Kent.

St Helier, Lady 52 Portland Place W.
Telephone No 960 Paddington.

Sunday Times. Leonard Rees, Ed. Thanet House
231 Strand. W.C.2

Strachey, Lytton. 51 Gordon Sq. W.C.1

Spectator, The. 13 York St, Covent Garden W.C.2
[1925]

Sassoon, Siegfried: 23 Campden Hill Square
W.8

C. A. Speyer. Eyhurst Farm House, Kingswood
Tadworth. Surrey.

— Tillotson. Bolton. Lancashire.
Bolton Evening News. 62. Ludgate Hill E.C.
— Thackeray Turner Esq. Buckingham St Adelphi
Sec: Society Protection Ancient Buildings
— James R. Thursfield Fairhill St. Berkhamsted
— S. Holt Thomas. The Graphic 190 Strand.
— ~~Graham B. Tomson. (Mrs) 20 St. Johns Hill Rd~~
— L Alma Tadema 17. Grove End Rd St. Johns Wood
— Mrs Toynbee Queen Anne's Mansn St. James Park
— M. F. C. Turpin. Clareville House. Lingate Gardens Richmond.
— Moy Thomas 9. The Paragon. Streatham Hill.
— ~~Thornhill B. Heathcote~~
Duchy of Cornwall Office Buckingham Gate S.W.
— Translator into German — Miss von Wendheim
2 Brunnhausgasse 2. Salzburg, Austria
— ~~Thorne James Somerlea near Verwood, Hurdlec~~
— Miss Tigar (type-writer) 5 Mailland Park
Road ~~Villas~~ Haverstock Hill N.W.
~~To Day Howard House, Arundel St. Strand~~
~~Thornhill — Miss Constance, 91 Lansdowne Place Brighton.~~
~~Thanet, Ne.,~~
~~(Mr Mullett Ellis, Ed. Greek House, Shepperton (Creek) on Thames~~

Hyde Park.

Thomson, G. W. (city luncheon) 56 Gloucester Terr.

Tyndale (Walter) Broaddene, Haslemere
(water-colour artist, doing wonders)

~~Tribune, The: 23-29 Bouverie St. Fleet St.~~
~~(applicant for literary news - Philip Gibbs)~~

Thomson - Miss Winifred - 59 Pont St

Yerin G. Herb. Soc. of Cyclists 11 Gower St. W.C
~~1, Central Buildings, Tothill St. Westminster~~
~~59 Old Queen St. Stacey, Gen. S.W~~

Taylor Mrs & Misses 185 Adelaide Rd. S. Hampstead

Treves, Sir Frederick. Bart. Thatched House Lodge.
Richmond Park. Kingston on Thames

Thomas, Miss A. E. Woodcote, Penn Hill
Parkstone.

Thornycroft Hamo. R.A. (1917)
47 Marlborough Mansions, Finchley Rd. N.W
~~Oakbank, 16 Redington Rd. Hampstead~~
studio - 2A. Melbury Rd - Kensington

Taylor Misses [7 aunts]
47 Marine Parade, Brighton.

Tilley, J. H. Gordon Villa Great Wm Rd. Dor.

Taxes, Inspector of - L. J. Whelan (1920)

Times Book Club
42 Wigmore St. Cavendish Sq London W. 1.
Times, The. Editor, Mr Geoffrey Dawson, in succession to T. Wickham Steed. (Jan 1923)

W. Cawthorne Unwin
7. Palace gate Mansions. Kensington W.

Udal. J. S. ~~Suva, Fiji~~.

— ~~John Verschoyle~~ (228. Portsdown Rd W.)
~~Fortnightly Review~~
~~11 Henrietta Street. Covent Garden W~~
Tesseyart. Saggart Co Dublin.
— Ernest A Vizetelly 31. Carnalt Gardens Putney SW.
— Virtue & Co. (Lim) Printers & Publishers
City Rd London —
J L Veitch "Leith Derwent" (Salisbury Journal) Roslin
~~Hessingland~~ St Mark's Rd Salisbury

~~C. Whibley 10 Millbank St. Westminster~~
~~Wit & Wisdom 90 Shoe Lane. E.C.~~
Waldstein, Chas. Esq. King's College Cambridge &
Savile Club.
~~Wheepdale & Son. House agents 404 & 406 Edgware Road W.~~
Westminster Gazette. Tudor Street. Whitefriars E.C.
Watt A.P. & Son. Hastings House, Norfolk St. Strand W.C.
"Who's Who" (~~Sd. Douglas Sladen~~) 4 Soho Square W.

— ~~Edmund Yates. 3 Eastern Terrace. Brighton~~
— Wm C. J. York. Fire Insurance.
Duchy of Cornwall Office. Shepton Mallet
"The Young Man" 2 Amen Corner, Paternoster Row
"The World's Work (Hr. Norman Inf.) Heinemann
20 & 21 Bedford St. W.C.
(over)

— Herbert Williams. Rothesay House
Dorchester

~~— Miss Waldy. 9 St. Nicholas Parade. Scarboro~~

— W. Stanley Withers. The Poplars
Sale. Cheshire.

~~— Margaret Warrender 87 Eaton Sq. W~~

— Frank Wagnalls. Standard Dictionary
12 & 20. Astor Place. N.Y.

— William Watson. 16 Montague St. ~~Russell Sq.~~

— H. J. Wilson. The Osiers. Chiswick Mall
Middlesex.

— R. S. Wilkins Ld. D.
L & S Osseriede. Hanover

— ~~Oscar Wilde. 16. Tite St. Chelsea.~~

— Lady Wynford. 12 Grosvenor Sq.

~~The Wachter R.A. 29. Wellbeck St. W~~

~~Wedmore Frank Esq. 6 Thurlow Rd. Hampstead~~

~~Wendheim, M. von, Brunnhaus-gasse 2~~
Salzburg.
(translator)

Windle, B.C.A. Esq. Prof. M.D. F.R.S. ~~77 Harborne Rd. Birmingham~~
Weatherbury, Wentworth Road
Halborne, Birmingham

(& 21. Brunswick Tce. Weymouth pro tem.)

— The Writer (Wm. H. Hills Ed. & Pub:)
186. Washington St. Boston
— Once a Week 521. & 547. West 135th N.Y.

Warriner, J. Mus. D. (Trin. Coll. Dublin)
De Crespigny Lodge, Denmark Hill. S.E.
(he signies "author of 'If I forget' in Woodlands).
Watkins, Wm. Soc. of Doset Mar. 62 London Wall
Wells. H. G. ~~17 Church Row Hampstead~~ Easton Glebe. Dunmow. Essex.
Walkins, W. & Sons. 274 Gresham House
old Broad St. E.C. 2
Telegram. Durnovaria. Stock. London
Western Gazette (pub. Yeovil, Fridays)
representative W. M. Tillett 17 Alma Rd. Westham Way.
White Grains Club Joseph Stanford Esq.
Anderton's Hotel. Fleet Street (1911)
Whale, Geo. Reform Club, Pall Mall.
18 Vanbrugh Park, Blackheath)
Watson, Mrs. Wardrobe Dealer, 88 Commercial Road, Bournemouth.
Watson, ~~Mrs~~ Miss. ~~8 Portland Villas Plymouth~~ 3 Boringdon Villas. Plympton.
(E's cousin)
Weed, Raphael (artist) 621 West 135th St. New York. U.S.A.

T.O.

Charles Whibley M.A. LL.D. (1924)
Great Brickhill, Bletchley, Bucks.

Ward, Ven. Algernon: Sturminster Newton Vicg.

Walne, Miss Doris. Lenham, Cornwall Rd., Dorchester

Walker, Rev. E.W. LL.D. [Pro-provost] Queen's Coll., Oxford

York, W.C.J. (Fire Insurance) (1924)
Walden, 137 Alexandra Rd. Parkstone Dorset

Wightman, Miss A. Devenish, 3 Bridport Tce.
Dorchester - (typist) (1925)

Watkins, Wm. J.P. 274 Gresham House, Old Broad St. E.C. 2 (1925)

Weber, Col. W.H.F. C.M.G. Bukin House, D.

~~Yolland, Miss Florence, 2 Acre Place~~
~~Stoke, Devonport.~~

Wareham Territorial Drill Hall - Rev. W. F. Sorsbie

Ward, Mrs. Wye House, Builth, S. Wales.
Gordon's aunt

Wharton, Mrs. 53 Rue de Varennes, Paris

Wise, Thos J. Kirkstead, 25 Heath Drive
Hampstead N.W

Williamson, Dr G. C., F.R.S.L. 13 Eaton Place
(Ed. of Keats memorial Book) Kemp Town
Brighton

Zaehnsdorf, L^d. Bookbinders & booksellers
144-146 Shaftesbury Avenue W.C.

Emma L. Hardy.
1874.

West End Cottage.
Swanage.

m

Married
September 17th 1874
St Peter's Paddington from
54 Chippenham Rd - Westbourne Pk

~~[illegible]~~
Brighton - Rough Sea Friday

Saturday 19th

Aquarium
Seals - Turtles - Scuttles (D[illegible])
All fish close their eyes whilst sleep
Concert.

Sunday morning -
At the "Dome" of the Pavilion
(Old Riding School)
George IV Palace & grounds -
Moorish & Indian architecture
"Old Steine" (a large green square)
On the Old Pier - Beachy Head
in the distance - in afternoon

Evening. St. Peter's. crowded
but not so much as in the morning
Aquarium again. Spider's
crabs. Mullet have 3 claws
walk as well as swim.
Turtles swim as well as walk.
Seals eyes flash extraordinarily
as they flounder over in the
water. Seals float & swim at will
~~Sunday is like~~ Brighton Sunday
is like a Parisian Sunday
all enjoyment & fête & bands
of music & excursionists.
Great carriages & fat baby boy
holding & fat reins important.
Aquarium in the evening & music
Monday 21st Beach. Tom
bathed. Sea rough.
Dinner in a Concert Hall
Dining rooms. Tickets at door

Great carriages. little waiters etc

Left Brighton in the evening.
Collecting tickets of the ladies
all "low lying" & crowded
on the grounds: a mixture
of physical hardness & doctrine
tenderness. Her helplessness
of us all, contrasted with
the Stewardess' imperious indifference
to the misery around her.

Dieppe. White caps.

Rouen. Hotel D'Albion
Table D'Hote. Old priest
opposite. Little boy drinking a
quantity of vin d'ordinaire.
Off how the dinner lasted.
Soup clear nice flavoured gravy
with tiny circles & stars & ovals
of thickening in it. Fried soles dry
from grease. Veal & peas. Beef with
tiny carrots & tiny onions quite round
on the slice. Only 1 slice of any meat brought

then french beans shelled like broad beans brought on a plate alone ~~but~~ as a distinct dish –
Then entremets. little pigeons delicate to a degree & salad eaten with it – little-flavoured oil, salad –
Then Mille feuille ~~[illegible]~~ pastry plum preserve between layers of puff pastry over & over like leaves –
Then cheese. cream cheese & another pears & apples served at the same time. one after the other –

Bedroom.

Two window. Wall. glass between round table. Two alcove beds & drapery, another bed. ~~[illegible]~~ elbow chairs & others. tall ~~[illegible]~~ bed stands to close all away neatly
Bedroom arranged whilst we were at dinner – bed turned clothes corner ways backwards night dresses laid on bed turned out of bag – 2 large square pillows. spring mattress

Over Church & the Suisse -
The colouring of the roofs of Chancel & Nave contrasting, French grey - & golden buff with dashes of red.

Chambermaid enters our room in the evening not knowing we were there - sees us writing at our table - she bows curtseys waves her hand at us smiles chatters her apologies ~~fills us~~ places a pail beneath our wash stand. then spins still smiling & chattering out of the room - her dress like all the other French servants & labouring class, simple & picturesque - jacket white cotton mostly over short petticoat - & a white spotted

cap upon her head -
Breakfast - Café au lait
sugar - in evenly cut squares
about 5 or six pieces laid
on silver dish or small stand

When a bell rings, a
sweet clear voice calls
out g'la

Museum.

carved ivory picture

View from le Fleche
de Cathedrale
perforated steps
Island gorgeously coloured
Town violet blue -

Purse 17 1/2 -

~~Red~~

Restaurant -

Vin Bordeaux

Waiter walking about outside
under the awning
Trees beyond skirting the
~~ro~~ roadway, River beyond
Old woman passing along
Short black dress
large blue apron
usual white nightcap

A black cabinet desk counter
- marble top - like a
platform or stage -
velvet seat - girl accountant

Le Restaurant

Jar for matches - Strike on side

Table D'Hote Wednesday

Vermicelli soup - Turbot served with butter. Slice of Mutton with mashed potatoes like cream. Ham with rich gravy avec Madeira. Pigeons salad. Cream pastry cheese fro

White curtains handed back with a piece of the same -

Stairs brick-red, coloured

Bell striking in Cathedral flute like & deep toned - like a spirit speaking -

Rouen's narrow streets -

The effect of houses from le Fleche - magnified particles or mosaic work -

Thursday - à Paris -

Crossing the Seine -

long thin trees - winding river exquisite colouring - Mt St Catherine & chalky hill like Dorset

Women's dresses made
of cotton or stuff
called "Rouennerie"

1874
Paris 4.30 - Thursday 24th
Place de la Concorde first
seen by moonlight!

Wagon horses wear bells
strung round their necks
White caps & blue
blouses still -
No dressing tables - no
blinds in French bedrooms
Mirrors, curtains. (bed stand)

(pails) round or oval table
in the middle -
Men look like butchers -
Table d'Hote -
Soup with vegetables & bread
Stewed fish with onion
Stewed Rabit
Mutton in Tomato sauce
Beef in gravy
Stewed pears cheese
Grapes. biscuit -

Stars quite put out by
Parisian lamps -

Le Louvre and the
Tuileries distinctively
French - the streets looking

much like London streets
except that all the windows
are doors - French windows i.e.
& priests walking about
whose age can be known
by their harshness & closeness
of expression, ~~almost~~ like concealed
concentrated wickedness of
~~their lives~~ - like liquid
become a hard substance -

Children sportive &
charming in dress & action

Cats superbe

Windows all have
outside shutters (jalousies)

"Le pauvre jeune homme"
Vaudeville Theatre -

Drifted like sheep
into pens at the Stations

F S T Gare St Lazare -
very large station cemented
platform - not allowed to
walk into waiting rooms
until opened -
Sep 26th Versailles
Third class railway carriages mounted
by steps above the second -
Sisters - Soeurs de l'Hospice
Hats like bats wings
or cats ears - white
~~lapel~~ ~~[illegible]~~ chest coverings

Versailles

Brilliancy of colouring
in the scenery round Paris
Scarlet tints. bright green
foliage mingled with some
September tints. white
very white houses. some
with points on the roofs.

Clearest atmosphere

Lovely woods
Gardens
Vineyards -
Vines trained on short sticks
~~Fields of~~ ~~[illegible]~~ing

Drying grounds crowded
with whitest clothes
Rows & rows - long fields [illegible]

hung with the greatest
regularity in parellel lines
& Viaduct over houses
Bois de Boulogne

Versailles
Galerie de Bataillies
(View from)

Staircase pannelled in
marble - & balustrades do -
landing - doors gilt round all
the pannels & bordering in gold - rest
all coloured pannelling

Versailles

Brilliancy of colouring
in the scenery round Paris
Scarlet tints. bright green
foliage mingled with some
September tints. white
very white houses. some
with points on the roof

ADM

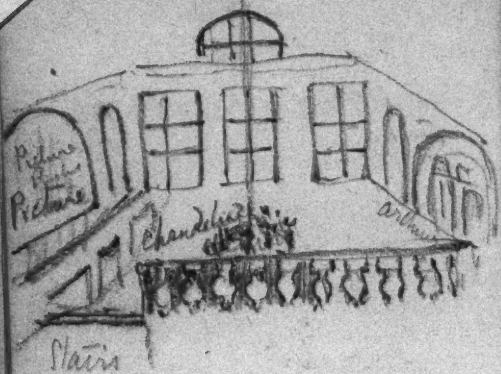
Clearest atmosphere

lovely woods
Gardens
vineyards -
vines trained on short sticks
Fields. ~~[illegible]~~
Drying grounds crowded
with whitest clothes
Rows & rows - long fields of

hung with the greatest
regularity in parellel lines
& Viaduct over houses
Bois de Boulogne

Versailles
Galerie de Battailles
(View from)

Staircase pannelled in
marble - 2 balustrades do -
Landing - doors gilt round all
the pannels & bordering in gold - rest
all coloured pannelling



Staircase in colouredd
marble at Versailles

Where no authentic
likenesses of Marechalls
A frame substituted bearing
name ~~that~~ crest. shield

Clock in front of King's bedchamber
set at the hour of death - Louis XIV

Bed of Louis XIV

delicate tapestry - the top
the back and over the
bed itself - there a lace
coverlit - designs crowns etc

La dentelle

Flowers in full bloom in
the gardens of Versailles

Roll - drums beating

Green walls - hiding the
terrace walls in garden -

Clipped box trees

hedge

Seats

Le petit Trianon

4.5. P.M.

Marie Antoinette's garden

Opposite a winding lake

Ladies sitting working in the garden ~~working~~ -

The little palace about the size
of an ordinary villa -
a grass plat with borders, then
a fountain then another strett
of grass then a pavilion place -

Leaving Le Petit Trianon
by La Rue de la Reine
a boulevard - the trees
being cut archways - ie

the branches cut
off both sides & allowed
to grow where they touch
each side -
an immense length
& we turned off halfway to Stat

Like an English garden
beautiful trees etc –
Walked ds the
Chemin de Fer
& stopped to have wine & dinner
like French people –

Back to Paris – beautiful
houses & gardens – Trick mountain
Description of bedroom
at Hotel St. Petersbourg
Square room with two
window draped with
Crimson curtains & white
ones inside as is usual

in France – a wardrobe
with Cheval glass between –
a bed with alcove curtains
opposite – the usual French
bedstead in fact – ~~[illegible]~~ crimson
outside – lined with
white –

Marble mantelpiece
with ~~of~~ pier glass. a
board ~~[illegible]~~ covered with
crimson velvet – gold clock
keeping time –
opposite this a corner
easy chair ~~[illegible]~~
Oval table in the

middle -
Commode standing near
bed head -
Washing stand behind
pail - earthenware with
basketworks handle -
Can with water
besides the jug -

At the Station

Two officers with
silver helmets
walking up & down
the platform -

Notre Dame

all richly coloured windows in the chancel

Chapels behind the altar at one end a baptism taking place in the Chapel of John the Baptist

Coloured Statuary all round the place where the service is held.

La Morgue

Three bodies - middle one pink - Their clothes hanging above them - Not genuine but repulsive.

Hotel Cluny

Dark massive place
Heavy windows & doorways
richly carved staircase
fireplaces -
Exquisite carved
cabinets - One opened
by the official. There
he keeps his drinks.
He poured some out
& drank it - then -

Chapel - next to the
princess bedchamber

One column ~~like~~
spreading like a
palm tree & forming
the roof —
Circular window - two
little ones on each side
higher up -
Carved ~~stalls~~ stalls south
— stall - chairs
Roman bath place
rows of heads in the
bath - & other stone
carvings -
Gardens & Statuary
All in close to the street

Pere le Chaise

The street all shops
for selling immortelles
crones etc - all colours
especially white & black
head ones -
Tomb Sir Sydney Smith
Tomb of Abelard & Heloise
Tomb of Balsac —
Women carry several
wreaths on their arms
& a can of water in
their hands to the tombs
every one carrying them
Tombs every where

strung with them
Some having glass shelters
for them

The paths strewed with
old ~~[illegible]~~ dead flowers
pieces & bits of dead
circles -
The tombs standing
like houses, overlook
the street of the living
no high wall concealing
From here where I
am resting - I can

see the "city of the dead"
the rows of tomb-houses
looking upon the streets
full of people &
omnibusses –

This Sunday 4.30 –
Pere le Chaise is full
This omnibus place is full
Our tickets are 140 +
The bus stops – but
we cannot get into it
The conductor is

calling out the numbers
of the tickets - 20 conveys
the rush out - useless
wait for the next -

Bureau d'Omnibus

A small square room
Seats all round -
A door at side for ladies
A man at a desk
at which you get
circular tickets -
The next Omnibus is marked
"complete" drives off

~~Sun~~

The greater number of
Parisians - ie the working
classes are very short
& small altogether -
pigmies in fact - men &
women - the old women
very ugly & dark - very
fierce in the poorest streets
Sunday night
a thunder storm -

Morning I gone out

Cat at the Hotel magnifique
Sitting in the courtyard

Description of Courtyard 21

Brown and white awning
at one side –
Cane bottomed iron seats
on the drawing room side
Little office rooms opposite
Little tables about
Two larger tables
Ordinary ones under the
awning –
boxes – long ones – full of
shrubs between the seats
& offices –
In the middle, at the end against a wall an ornamental
water place with a top

Sunday coming out of
"Notre Dame" I purchased
a tiny crucifix & a carved
oval boite - at the door -
There ~~was~~ were some
rather large crucifixes in
pearl with silver edgings
prices 8 - f -

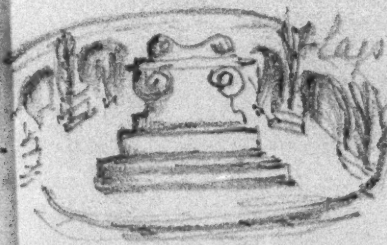
Notre Dame from
River side - the prettiest
view -

The priests passed
almost touching us
into the Sacristan -

Monday 20th Sep-

Tomb of Napoleon 1st

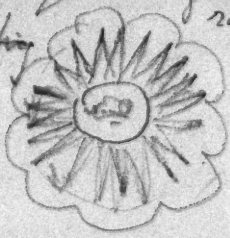
A circular marble well. You lean on the edge & look down upon a chocolate colored sarcophagus



Flags taken by Napoleon

A circle of ~~[illegible]~~ laurel leaves - It green with purple bindings ~~[illegible]~~ at intervals -

Then a yellow glória ~~[illegible]~~ radiating



On first entering Ecclesia you are struck ~~[illegible]~~ with the high altar - with twisted

Serpentine pillars
immensely high - &
& exquisitely shining - blazing
inlaid with merely the
common daylight shining
through coloured windows
The effect most startling

Dome outside

all glittering in gilt
Underneath this Dome
is the Tomb -

gorgeous marbles
especially pavements

Pavement at
Versailles and
Tomb of Napoleon
superb. designs
in ~~of~~ marble on
the floor.
Eclipse of the Hôtel des
Invalides behind the
altar - & to be seen through
the iron gates -

Very small babies in Paris

Gardens of Les Invalides

~~Bonnes~~ Bonnes babies –

Wrote to St. Juliot in

the evening –

Flowers very plentiful

in Paris – Violets sold everywhere

Plants mostly in bloom

Geraniums veronicas

dahlias fuschias – (Sept 2)

Chrysanthemums – Coleuses

& foliage plants in flower – red

spiral flowers –

Wherever I go, whoever I pass – at whatever time daytime or by night. The people gaze at me as much or more than I at them & their beautiful city – so full of strange things, places – shops – people dress – ways –
Query – am I a strange-looking person – or merely picturesque in this hat –
Women sometimes laugh & short laughs as they pass

Men stare - some stand - some look back on him, look over their shoulders - look curiously inquisitively - some ~~tenderly~~ without my being mistaken - they do in a French manner
as it is remarkable I note it -

Children gape too -

~~The appearance of the~~

~~Le Tuileries~~

Garden of the
Tuileries - Sep. 29 - 1874

Little birds dusting
themselves around my
seat. (a semi circular stone one)

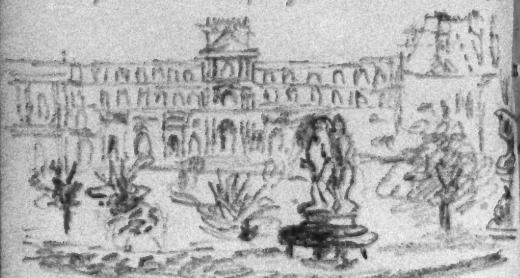
Borderings of ivy, the
new fresh green young leaves
in pretty contrast with the
dark old ones -
These borderings all
round the flower borders
& the birds rejoice in them

Vases & Statuary
everywhere -

The palace of the Tuileries faces this seat greatly damaged –
Workmen are busy making repairs –
The sound of their tools mingles with that of the carriages & voices in the streets, & the little birds chirping – It rains softly just a little –
Thos left me for 20 m. & get his coat – because of his cold –

Here Hammer ..

Scaffolding along one side of the Tuilleries -
You can see daylight through many of the windows



Tuileries -
It looks rather a dull building - & now tells what a French mob can effect -
A large portion is gone altogether - & it stands

at present like a
monument of the
rage of the heathen" -
and a "vain thing"
vain to build - & vain to
destroy - pulling down
& building up goes on
in Paris
just the same, for all
the politics & opinions
in the world, only produces
buildings of some sort or
another in some place
or other -
The appearance of the
Tuileries is that of having been
much burnt.

A large basin & fountain
& Statues & boxes painted
light green
Then a very wide
avenue - & hundreds of
people walking to & from
Le Arc de Etoile - De Bicoupe
Mostly children playing
wildly all about
under the trees on the
gravel -
When the clouds are
full grey, announcing
rain shortly Paris shows

Whitest - but moonlight
is best - as when we first
saw Paris -

Little children wear
pinafores loose with
collarette pieces -
Boy sailing boats in (Bible) Seas
Heavy cups & glasses in
Paris - the cups at the
Hotel monstrously thick &
weighty -
The head waiter at Hotel
St. Petersburg is a German
& speaks 6 or 7 languages

He makes up petit-
dishes for the Landlord.
long oval dishes wi
for butter or anything el
He made 2 of these
long dishes for the
Landlord's breakfast
of whites & yolks of
eggs chopped & put in
between green parsley
or something. & long
slices of sardines placed
lengthways - diagonally

on them, he placed
tiny O circles of carrots
He placed them with
small maplenuts upon
the pots –

In the Seine –
Boat on Seine
Three figures: two men
a boy & light blue the
3rd light dull green –
charming bit of colors

Bathing houses along
the harbor – fine places

Bathing schools - men
fishing - but no fish to
be seen - doubtful
success -
Lots of steamers pass by
full of people -
La Morgue - with
three open window-places
with shutters open outwards
very high up -
Men carry liquids in tin
kegs behind. ~~Well~~ ~~then~~ both
& the laps come in front with
pewter cups L

By omnibus tramway
to Saint Cloud -
by the borders of the Seine
Rows of trees - 5 or 6
L seats as usual -
Tomb of Napoleon at
a little distance off -

Pass over the Seine
Sevres - Island.

St Cloud - Through
the gates - Through
woods - come into the town
or just a little part of it

Before the gates leading to the Chateau - We are not allowed within - so gaze through the gates at a mere "shell" of a palace. Then look down upon barracks, where les soldats are exercising. Then go through the wood - up very steep slopes - (after passing again the cascade) to the high ground where stood - Diogenes

Lantern ~~observatory~~ - A splendid view of Paris - Went down over slopes & over viaducts which pass over the lower paths through the two iron gates & into the town - Got into a tramway omnibus back to le Place de Concorde

Very clean streets & plenty of water - & cleaning going on -

Rain always comes by a thunder storm in Paris during the night - one Jan. 22 &

Le Lazarre station

Wednesday Sep. 30 1874

Adieu to Paris.

Charmante ~~cité~~ ville

adieu to the Boulevards

to the gay shops –

to the "gens" sitting in the streets

to the vivants enfants

to the white capes of the flemmes

to the river & its boats

to the clear atmosphere & brilliant colouring

Going to Rouen again
on our ~~2d~~ return
journey by the 8 P.M. train

Flower shops of Paris
strikingly beautiful
"Location de fleur -
pour les bals"
huge bouquets of roses
with a white flower - a
spray like May blossom -
Jacksonia - numerous
bouquets - & bundles of
flowers thrown together also

Women all wear
ornaments - even
the humble plainly
attired ones - have
earrings & rings & crosses
though the white cap
of the nation only is
upon their heads -

These caps are some
very costly - or appear
so - because Valenciennes
lace is so much used.

So strange to have
about half a dozen
white cap women in
an omnibus with one —

The fountains played
to day in Place de la Concorde

The master &
mistress came to the
door of Hotel & wished
me "Bon voyage". I said
many pleasants things
in the French do &

bowed us off –
Very nice these French
people are –
Extremely hot here in
Paris –

Les Latrines Publique
most strange for English
eyes & notions –

Near the ~~Theatre~~
~~Royal~~ Grand Opera house
is a Cafe extending two

sides of the Rue de Capuchins - and though so long - it is all occupied with gentlemen sitting drinking wine & chatting

The boulevards have two pavements -

The white coats of the waiters at some of the cafés - blossom white - wonderfully pure & clean & singularly starched & ironed

Pots carried by old women - long & dark ones -

Children lively on their legs -

Ironing shops very singular Several women working - then they place the finished articles in the window as they get done - & before sending them to their owners

As we ~~then~~ walked up the slopes to "Dispensi

Lanterne" Looked
back at the Chateau
- very pretty view of it -
Stands in the centre of
the rising ground which
we were upon - grass very
green - Trees a-dripping -
just been a heavy thunder shower
Two gens d'arms walking
up at the right of us, & behind
their red trousers, & blue upper
dress - very charming contrast &
suitable figures, in such a place

Saw room - a gallery in the
Louvre - wonderful gold
decorations - magnificent room
An artist's picture of it outside

In the Steam boat –

One lady has just come in – & is chatting so much – she has awoke all the other ladies – She is speaking of her travels – has been journeying for a week past – She says she had a champagne dinner – & has just

been eating as much
bread & butter as the
coffee - drinking brandy
as much as she can
get down - A lady
asks her if she is not
tired - she replies no
she feels as lively as
a mouse! It appears
so - for she continues
in a haggling way about

Lex travels –
Been within 1000
10000 feet of Mont
Blanc's summit
The guide fell
through a crevasse
& a Mr Marshall
fell upon him. a
very stout man –
his head struck
the guide & the blow

killed himself —
the guide wedged
in at the narrow lowest part
of the crevasses for
24 hours —

Her husband she
refers to incessantly
much & the remainder
of my time chatter vis-
a-vis above me — towards
my feet

She thinks it does
not matter about long

trains, or losing
~~things~~ etc - for after
travelling abroad you
get into a "precious"
sort of life -
The worded sounded
~~Hers~~ - 2
- Calais she
pronounced ~~Cutlas~~ Callis -

The guides cut steps
as they pass -

just come from Geneva
Her husband says that
she looks "righteous
~~reductory~~
enough" —

This Stewardess is
very pretty & very
good-tempered - but
has the same superior
way of treating us -
Marshalls us about
& talks commanding
& independently of how
she shall manage us

when we get with
She shall not hurry
herself - she says - &
if we have patience
she will attend to us
all -

2-10 - P.M -

Rather rough passage.
All very ill towards day-
break - When I moved
to go upon deck - found
myself ill too - after a while
got on deck -

Thursday Oct 31 - 1874

arrived at London -

Dirty London - very wet -

Friday morning.
Drive to Waterloo station for Wimbledon -
Met Mrs Ronnehill -

Sunday 4th.
"Freemans Arms" Wimbledon
- very wet - raining persevering
a pretty drawing room -
view. long stretch of green - clumps of trees in the distance -

Yesterday Saturday
walked about Wimbledon
Called at 2 Cannark hill
- House to be let furnished
therefore cannot have
~~apt~~ apartments —
Mrs Bishop - with whom
we drank tea Friday
evening - our first day at
Wimbledon - says one
little ~~place~~ village (I
forget where) produced
apparently nothing but
ducks & children I
think this may be well

said of almost all
small Cornish parishes-

The lady on the highest
berth in the Steamboat on
our return voyage - opposite
me - had form flesh & complex
which can only belong to
high-bred & comfortably-living
people. The combination
grand. In her chemise
she was a perfect Juno
Flesh, tinted - neither
dark nor yellow nor white
- perfect flesh & form -

"~~Dainty Maidens~~"

"~~Merry Maidens~~" –

~~Village maidens~~

"~~Maids in mood~~"

"~~Moods in man~~"

~~"Jonline"~~

~~"Jeno or Lalla"~~ –

~~Penny Embedded~~

~~Pebble Chard & Pennyknowle~~

~~Philomel – Mazel's well.~~

~~Lizzy man. Pebble, Swiffle~~

~~Well & Hollowhill, Dyx~~

~~Hincklefoss Stile~~

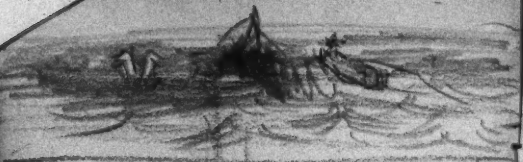
Tuesday 6th Oct 1874

St. David's Villa -
Surbiton - 5 - P.M.

Annie & the Retriever
playing in the garden with
Papa -

Monday March 22nd 1875
18 Newton Road.
Westbourne Grove. London

Monday July 12. left London
for Bournemouth
Thursday 15. came to Swanage
Friday West End Cottage



Moulders in the boat gentleman bolts
"O that's my way," he said when he got
into the boat again

Gubbio ware, resembling
ruby humming-bird

~~Rosselly~~ Rosselly - loose, light,

She walked up the hill behind her house, beside the road was a down, an upheaved tract of land edged by cliff & shore & the ocean. In time, centuries before, it had been famous marble quarries - now ~~after felling~~ one or two houses ~~almost handsome~~, stood scattered along in various positions commanding views either of a stretch of ~~sea~~ or the blue bay, at times what was clear brushed of its flock of small masts & usual craft - One of the houses had an older aspect, creeping that early in the present century

the whole of its small front
had been turned into bay
windows - behind it rose a
mound high as itself. An
infant bay opened the gate
for her swinging all his strength
to keep it at its width open.
Mrs A led her down the
stone steps - telling her how
that this cave was more
extensive than even he had
full knowledge of. He
had heard it had an opening
on the shore, but that later
some huge pieces of rock
had slipped from the cliff
& almost entirely closed the

entrance - but that he had never himself ventured a further investigation than he would now show her - before her. For some years - it was in use as a cellar - but beyond the first colonnade there was nothing but dark. He carried in his hand a tiny glass lantern.

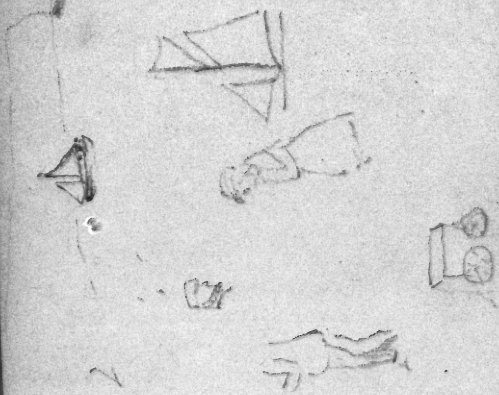
The land to the north west was in workings - pits in all directions - their open mouths festooned with ferns & flowers (July) the blackness of the depth showing each spray with distinct stops & wheel marks

This morning the men are in the street talking in groups. The quarries are neglected. Mr. R. has bought the land & has raised the rent of the quarries. Five women went to meet the steamer - but he came by land to Wareham & got safely home.

Hotel, Victoria. Poole - Young man drowned - young woman nearly.
Church - Tower built 1 marbles - All man works humble lowers

The moon rose red & full out of the sea
She [illegible] the tread the story
her mantled, her pearl
her jewelled, scarf band robe
with [illegible] its gems
on the dull blue waters, wind
Lay its length & breadth across
till it touched our shore.
(Her pearl)

A white sail was coming into it but they lay off in shaded blue-grays. Two figures suddenly rose, tall well-formed graceful youth direct in the shining light broader the hand spread they higher the moon passed up her way.



Original conversation is very disagreeable
Because one is not accustomed to the
words as they flow & it is not easy to
make sense of them

Canary - Make picture P. 189. Dis
Each feature had its due proportion
of flesh

Knitting wool - Crewel

Sep. 7. Left Swanage at 9 A.M. in the "Heather Bell" steamer, for the Isle of Wight. Weather exceeding fine & a very warm sun all day. Stopped at Bournemouth & took up a number of people. We sat on the bridge & it seemed like driving. Invalid & sister just below. Felt sea-sick came to the aft of the vessel, then up on the bridge. We then passed the Needles all eyes gaze. Sea rough. I made sketch. The Island most beautiful now. The Cliffs like well-built walls so regular. [illegible] Ventnor Nearly in a shine, many houses are scattered on the tops of the cliffs. It looked shut away from the rest of the world & it was strange to think a line of railway was near. It was like a town [illegible] gullons sea things afterwards. the island had a greener appearance, more habitable, all on

to Ryde, which almost looks like a city. A crowded pier with awnings & a thoroughly good band. hundreds of people. The steamer only stopped half an hour, so we did not land. but eat our luncheon sitting aft again on the bridge & heard the band. The people quickly came on again. Saw a cigar ship iron-clad etc. Osbourne. wooded & beautiful. Cowes. Solent is crowded with craft. The whole voyage was 100 miles. very wide across the Solent. passed by the spot where the Royal George went down. Spithead. not so many masts as I expected. Landed the Bournemouth people with difficulty owing to a high tide. Moonlight home from B. Quite low, in the sky, seeming to rest on B.'s Downs.

The Drapers & Dressmakers &
Warehousemen's Gazette for
present month price 1/-6
postage 2d
A Gouland & Son.
30 Henrietta St. Covent Garden

Sep. 13th 1875. 10.30. A.M.

Corfe Castle.

Breakfast Picknic.

Tom. Katie. Mary. Emma.

Hardy.

Drove in Sommer's Van, leaving Swanage at 7. with 15 people picked people on the road, until we were 21. & were packed as close as sardines. Fearful hills. Sommers making wicked willy-remarks about the "Lord" would save a lot of sins in him alone if he levelled the roads, it would be much better than building the Church" - etc. Horse out of condition. Another horse & man put on for part

of the way position style.
A sweet-smelling clear morning
Sun shining carelessly & lazily
Brighter & hotter now -
Nearing Corfe - the scenery
hilly & valleyed & rejoicing
the eye - The castle high on the
highest hill, tall masses of
solid masonry - arches & blocks
& wall stretching round a great
distance - The village or town
lying below, composed of very
poor cottages - not pretty -
but the Church interesting.
Aplin, boiled our Kettle &
we brought up the tea-pot with
tea made in it - a Kettle of
boiling water & four cups -
in a basket

we sat in a corner at the right where there is a low stone seat & looked down upon Corfe. About half past one Mary & Katie took their way to Wareham along a hot road & we parted on King Edward's bridge, watched them out of sight (First we scrambled all down the slope on that side of the castle)

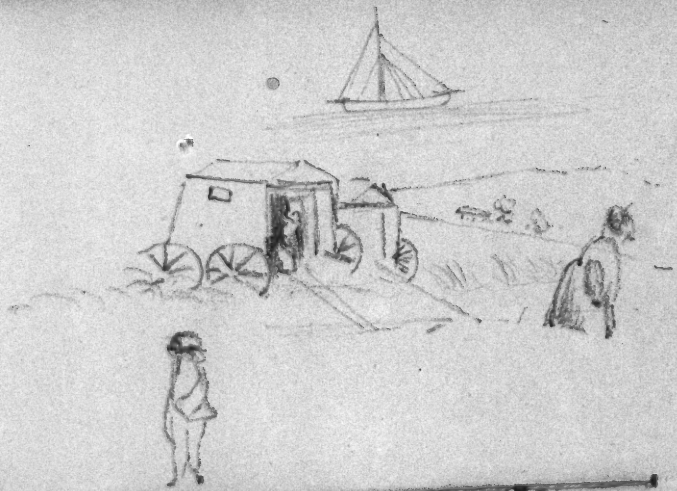
Drove home on top of the bus which was like being on a coach - Three horses abreast Plenty of jokes on the road from "Wiltshire" the man - A splendid day - fine barage, fine hills, fine trees a most beautiful road. Hedges flowing over into the wide-ruted roads, growing

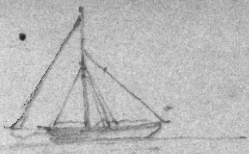
freely into the fields behind
Then the sometimes passed
into shaded parts, the trees
growing close to the road.
Nuts trees reaching a good way
up to them, the yellow oxeye
almost half way up to the
nut-trees - Near Corfe, is a
Manor Home - Mem. to see it.

Abroad Get Sugar Stand
& sugar slicer. Buy curtain
tassels & cords, or equivalents.

[illegible] window at the

View from our window at the
Hotel de Hollande Cologne —
First View of the Rhine. 7. P. M.





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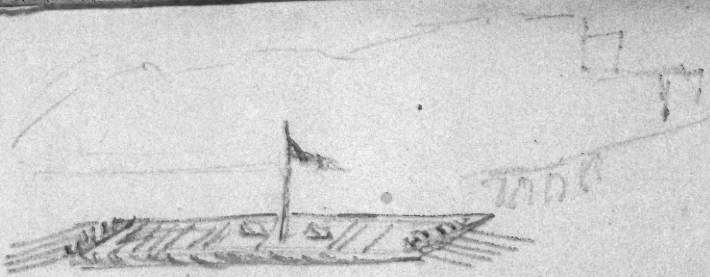

raft on Rhine

Ivy leaf from
Balzac's grave

Père La Chaise

Paris

First Views of Holland like this

—

I had a 5 week's old baby –

Nearing Holland at 9. A.M. or flat land on a level with the sea trees little straight ones close to the edge of the water – many wind-mills – very strange life

May 29, 1876.

Liverpool Station London:
leaving by the 7. P. M. train
for Harwich to cross to Rotter-
dam -

In the train 4 young women
in couples at either end -
Two, talking German -
Beautiful sunset, prolonged
afterglow -

All German ladies except one
in the cabin - many babies
smooth passage - sick when
I was dressing in my berth
which had bedclothes
The lady who was most
important was very stout

Drove to Scheveningen - a fishing village near the Hague - Stood on a sand hill or dyke - saw a red-roofed village beneath us at our right, & the sea & Dutch shipping at our left. This was a very characteristic view of ~~Dut~~ Holland: grass growing thinly in the deep loose sand: stones laid down in it for a road part way - fine Hotels in the village - The sea the other side very much higher - broad fishing boat with no prow-sterns — The people in this village have their wooden shoes painted white - After a jargon with our young driver, in which we try to explain that we want a drive through the town &

Picture at the Hague
Paul Potter

At the Hague - just returned from seeing a train passing a road way people waiting - man holding a white flag - little children near -

Then to the station he takes us down an avenue & we lose sight of town to a park where we stoped with other carriages to listen to a nice band at a building - In the park lamps were swung occasionally from the trees across the park -

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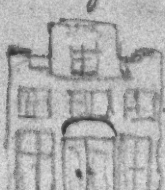
The first class room at the Stations in Holland are restaurants. Policemen dressed like ours: so are the ladies, in last fashions. working womens hats are huge things - House all have double doors for their front entrance & a high ornamental window on the roof in the centre like this:



doors together windows & all jam bed - large windows

Women in Holland wear white caps of spotless whiteness & gold wires sticking out near their eyes from the sides of their faces. Sometimes a huge hat over it all but young women do not wear wires now. a cap & English hat sometimes over it - & a basket

June 2nd 1876 - Travelling to Cologne from Rotterdam after passing Utrecht the country becomes more agricultural & wooded - Young married people in train -

[at Rotterdam]

We had hot water brought up in the morning in tinit cups - ~~two~~ two -

Shrubs & trees in gardens like ours - laburnums in flower - all the people talk English

Houses are peculiar in these respects - a great deal of glass but the windows rather plentiful than extending across the fronts as shop windows in England - yet large & long frame works always white & everything painted white that can be in the houses & outside

Houses are narrow & high & all shaken together & apparently falling forward into the street - when they are first built they build the lower part forward so as to have a good foundation - then when they begin to shake forward out of the perpendicular they rivet them like old china. Thus - side of a house

Sometimes they build up a new front - but painting & repairing is always going on -

Grass which grows upon the dyke at Schwenfen

Rivets in sides of Houses at Rotterdam

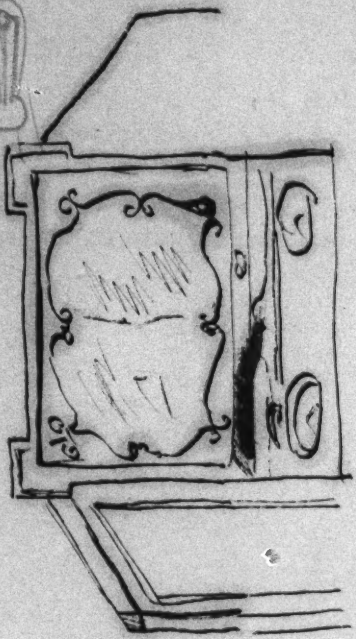
The flasket, basket or any burden on the head has always a pad, often this is very much ornamented

Tuesday 30 May 1876

Rotterdam –
Breakfast at Bath Hotel

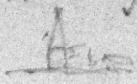
Cold meat, & yellow jelly – sugar in low glass dish – 3 sorts of rolls Room with double glass doors at one end & a jet, ~~the~~ door the other end, nice waiters, charming yard with English plants ~~laburnum~~ laburnums in flower – large silver solid globe on a stand for ornament – a glaring shining thing – cats & kittens a pleasant Hotel – Master of it showed us all over it.

Fire-place in plaster of Paris at Rotterdam breakfast room



Wash stand at Cologne in above

Saturday June 3 - Going up the Rhine
The Seven mountains in view, the
Drachenfels, a sharp peak & the
first mount to the left - Small
craft on other side just at this place
This is a long steamer - an awning
is over us, & the sun is painfully strong -
Small Church towers & low
red cottages are all we have seen yet
we are approaching Bonn, it is about
~~[illegible]~~ - 11-o'clock



Getting near the seven mountains

Glympse of steeple on village on the Rhine

Church Spires on the Rhine

~~Drachenfels~~ Drachenfels

Boutersdorp

Door handles over the Continent are like a street organ handle

Pepper & salt in open cup-glasses in the cruet

you take it up on your knife -

[at Bath Hotel Rotterdam]

Table d'Hote & soup, thin - fish & potatoes with melted butter - beefcutlets & kale (slippery greens like spinach) - mince beef with rice - salad - pork chops - veal cutlets round puddings like sponge cakes baked, baked apples in appearance - oranges -

Cologne - a bridge of boats to Deutz: which has a floating bridge - ie - a portion in the middle - two or three of the boats with platform - slowly moves aside, pulled by ropes, a steamer passes, the bridge is pulled back & the crowd waiting pass over in haste about their business - There is a railway bridge & at intervals there are towers on this one opposite each other on either side -

Tower of Dom -
Standing amidst flying buttresses - gargoyles

above us & figures of Faust & Mephistopheles the guide says with a smile of delight

Up at the top - a circular place & magnificent view all round of the winding Rhine & suburbs of Cologne Darmstadt & other places in the distance - below us a great bronze cross - roofs of houses cut slates in half circle A forest of stonework beneath us of crocketted pinnacles -

Hotel de Hollande Cologne

(J. angry) about the brandy flask

Narrow bedroom - bought Rhine-book.

Market at Cologne on a Friday - women all wear white handkerchiefs over their heads.

Some wear nothing - no caps worn here - bought 2 oranges.

Went up the Rhine on Saturday - stopped at Coblenty opposite the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein

Saturday evening 4 June Sitting up on the Asterstein an eminence near the Fortress ~~which we had up~~

This afternoon just now

we went up steep roads
& steps to the Fortress
of Ehrenbreitstein - The
sun shone blazingly upon
a view the most magnificent
I had ever seen - the town
of Coblentz lay far at our
feet, the ridge at that distance
could be covered by a hat
the rivers Rhine & Moselle
meeting at a direct angle
& Coblentz filling the angle -
The view the other side
very beautiful, & we looked
down upon towers & square
standings & a road on which
the soldiers were mere dots -
morning
Hotel de Geant - Coblentz

Hills view from window at Heidelberg

Sunday afternoon left Coblentz, ~~at half past~~ ~~which is always at 4 o'clock~~

Views up the Rhine still more beautiful - we were all amongst the wine hills, & the castles quite close to us the colour of the river is a soft whitish green - not blue but brown-white-green -

Tea in saloon - the best views are passed -

Hotel de Hollande -
Mayence
Sunday night,
Monday Table d'hôte a number of people - there are three English at my left

we are at the end of a long table & a fat English lady sits at the top who keeps jawing herself

A splendid band playing in the room opposite. A very high class, rich hotel —

A confirmation in Cathedral in the morning, two girls in white at the dinner ~~table~~ table — Highly decorated Hotel

Cathedral at Mainz, & a Church with an altar very elaborate

Altar with Candles

~~Cathedral~~ — Mirrors between windows

Pillow cases of finest lawn edged with point frilling — two beds, cots

Heidelberg - Tuesday June 9. Going up to Castle which is a magnificent one still solid stonework. one part a museum. Saw Mary L. of Scots head, after she had been on the block in a ~~So~~ picture there - Great tun like a hull of ship a gallery like a howdah on top court jester standing near - Very hot - Restauration in Castle grounds. Afterward went to the great Terrace. Had a beautiful view - Plants are very beautiful - Everywhere we go shrubs in flower Spirea, double Syringa 1 a cat-tin kind of shrub the feathery tips lying on the ground. Climbed up to the

Tower by rugged steps &
slippery places, wished I had
not – Intensely hot, immensely
tired; a mist spread everywhere
saw nothing – great fatigue
next day.

Double staircases ~~at~~ with
mirrors at Heidelberg.

Parsley over fried potatoes

~~Boiled~~

Eggs brought on the table at
breakfast at Mainz in hot
water in basin with spoon –

Table d'hôte

Potatoe soup, fried slices of fish (with meat gravy, or) melted butter in a boat – boiled beef very coarse in small slices – potatoes – then a course of asparagus spinach with melted butter in a boat – mutton chops & ham sausages – then a queer dish of eggs beaten up covering fish cakes parsley put over it cooked – – fowl & little plates by the left side for fruit preserved plum cherries, etc handed round to eat with fowl slices – Dish of puddings or ice creams with biscuits

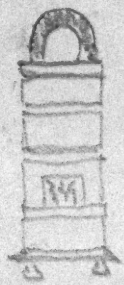
Hotel Holland
Baden-Baden

one large room like a
hall room white & gold
ornamentations, festooned
mirrors & Grecian pillars
& scarlet furniture in Velvet

Maneswein - in flat-
-bottle at Baden
Oyen driven at
Heidelberg & at Baden

Window blinds only
let down at night, as
there are short curtains
to window panes, these

Blinds are fringed, scolloped iron rim in, at 3 or 4 inches from the bottom – made of fine damask. for the purpose –



Stove at Carlerne

All much ~~like~~ alike – sometimes shorter – sometimes brown, sometimes marble – sometimes – oftenest of porcelain glazed

Mem - Drove from the Hotel at Baden to the Black Forest in an open carriage [fresh weather lovely before the thunderstorm] through the gardens - black hills opposite

At the Castle - a small insignificant one - we went out on the balcony beautiful view. Sitting on chairs & (little tables) looking down on the river & mountains of the Black Forest -

Hills & hills a perfect scene a turmoil of mountains small rafts floating down

managed with difficult
for the stream is shallow &
encumbered with shoals of sand
a difficult stream — men
like ants, so far below us —
Went into vineyard, vines
half grown up their sticks —
grapes just formed —
Trees firs, tipped with green
vines, brees, shrubs grass
all a tender green — 12-30. P.M.
[Like Bickleigh Vale, Dartmoor
etc — on a gigantic scale —

Thursday – In the train – going to Baden – First view of the Black-forest – the peaked hills, not far distant faint blue ones behind –

Baden-Baden a more beautiful & extensive ~~Heidelb~~ Heidelberg – houses & gardens public & private, trees shrubs houses hills banks of green all mixed up – Beautiful drive through the Black forest Thunder storm afterwards – Began to feel very ill

The gardens & fountain at Baden beautiful – Saw the famous gaming rooms – Heard concert at night –

Strassbourg - Felt very ill - had brandy -
Saturday morning - Saw the Cathedral - & the Clock at the hour of noon - A thick crowd - Cock crew 3 times. ~~etc~~ Very weak & ill ulcerated throat - feel as if I was either recovering from or going to have a ~~fever~~ fever - Long roofs & many windows in them - tall chimneys & storks on top -

View of Spire from our window at Strasbourg

Slates of roof cut round accurately

Hotel like cloisters at Strasbourg
a Square not street in front
Left Strasbourg Saturday
came to Metz at night. 11.
Left Metz ~~Thursday~~ last Sunday came
to Brussels by slow train
- from half past 12 to 9 -
Hotel de la Poste, "Tosse aux
Loups" Brussels - old part
of the Town - Monday went
to field of Waterloo - by
tram to station then by
train then walked a mile
bought photographs of a
guide - stoped at Hotel de
Musée opposite the Lion
Mount -

Mem. Monday June 12. 1876

It was a lovely day - a plenty of air, even breezes, but hot sunshine - many flowers - a broad expanse of corn fields - rye - no heights to be seen - went up the steps & saw all over the field & read the account, guides were disturbing with their talk then lunched at Hotel - saw Museum - balls, weapons, hair piece of Edward Colton shows the Museum - Walkes to Hongomont - (much crimson clover in the fields) Hongomont small ruins, low walls to the orchard, buttresses fallen away. Pieces of water inside, whilst drinking it, went into the kitchens & saw scraps of weapons old chapel with crucifix & altar with wooden virgin

~~Tuesday seeing Brussels~~
very small one window up
high, looked like a little out-
house, & a common door just
like it - ruins two or three
small window ~~places~~ frames
iron bars, & the remains of
a garden wall with balustrade,
which were much hidden, & lay
in the grass mostly, dividing
the orchard - where were two
graves Bridgman - and latter old
Cotton himself [B. fell there]
Then walked to La belle Alliance
Young woman with infant, sold us
a glass of ~~milk~~ delicious milk each
[black stove, huge wardrobe] - Then
walked to La Haye Sainte - The
largest & best farm house
very large courtyard, very

large house inside - young woman coming in. Spacious stone room at left - cupboard or a small cellarette opposite front door, as at Kirland. This door had bullet marks - then went down passage to right - one kitchen at right. small iron barred window - room to left a small room with small barred window. at the right of this window, in an alcove, or extension was the well. we looked down deep & black - & many men could be thrown into it; the room & well both in use - room back or dirty Kitchen to the house, Sloppy & crowded with pots & pans scarcely room - ~~Had~~ Turned then to the front room to the right of front door - bread & cake just baked under a basket of bread

woman brought out a basket
of heads, skulls - teeth perfect
Then gave us some light cake
& little child ran into garden &
gave me flowers - guelder roses
& peony - walked back through
Mont St Jean & Waterloo -
saw house where Victor Hugo
wrote the last of Les Miserables
called Hotel de Colonnes -
These villages very long &
rough streets - Mont St J very
quiet - Waterloo larger houses
round cupola church - closes
long walk to station - great
fatigue, so ended Waterloo
day - To day I am still great
fatigued & Tom is cross about
it - just been to see lace
made in one of the manufacto

or "Fabriques de dentelle" —
Had a drive round the
city - Bought cravat ends for
4/2d ie - 5 francs -

Mem - From the Lions mount
the ~~field~~ field of Waterloo is
spread out from Wellingtons
position & Hougomont & the rest
seem near; the two armies
were so close together - When
we got past La Belle Alliance
& between it & La Haye Sainte
the ground seemed to rise a
little at our left -
Hay-making going on round
us & we walked in a narrow path
through the high grain; wooden
shoes, a drinking cow & the voices
of the field workers -
Villagers very few & quiet in Mt
St Jean - more in Waterloo

Carrying a white petticoat from the wash on a hand-peg or frame
Dog-carts in Brussels –

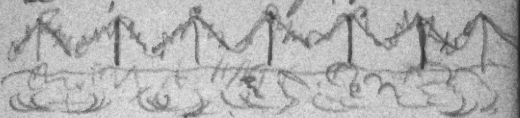
Mem. Strasbourg – the altar in Cath.l mean-looking, west end altar, the other scaffolding alterations, a flight of steps to altar, archways underneath
Service going on –

Mem. at Cologne – a corpse lying in state – priests taking away the candle sticks, service just over –

Long green glasses for Hock wine, at table d'Hote Mayence & Heidel.

Beautiful public gardens at Coblentz, every

variety of surprise, in the way of pavilion, ornamental seats, archways, festoons



creepers trained up wires, & straight wires supporting — Green crimson, blue globes on sticks, & upin shrubs as ornaments — lovely views of the river in outer walks, all walks leading into each other —

Mem — at Mainz dinner Swiss cottage wire frames with biscuits all down the table — Music man with music in hand, came round for money — Dinner — fish soup

Slices of beef & radishes — beans with milk over them & slices of dried salmon — then a mess of eggs & meat, omelette & suffice then joints of fowl with salad & cherries —

Blackman's Gotton's

The stone graves in the orchard at Hougomont —

A man building a wall has just found a bullet in ~~the stone~~ a brick — at Hougomont

Thunder storm at ~~Bruxy~~
Bruxelles -
Dinner at Hotel le Porte Bruxelles
Vermicelli soup
Brains
Turbot with butter & capers
Beef & spinach
Pigeons & tomato sauce
Brocoli & butter sauce
Mutton
Poultry
Tartlettes with fresh strawberries
& preserved syrup over them
Oranges & biscuits -

Aerated water bottle, basket -
wine & ale on the Table -
Thunder & rain, walked through
Kitchens - Servants dining at 1 -
Mem. Tartlettes with fraises
"Tartlettes aux fraise"

Brussels Wednesday morning
about one o'clock - Tom is
gone to see the picture gallery
which was closed yesterday so
I have missed it altogether.
Quite worn out with the day
at Waterloo - walked yesterday
from the picture gallery to a
lace manufactory & back to hotel
election going on yesterday -
Just now we have returned
from seeing the cathedral
- a wedding going on in side-
chapel - candles in wire stands
like flower stands at the altar
to the virgin (a beautiful figure
in blue & white with a sweet face)
at our left - The bride in white
is set off by the yellow satin
dress of the priest who turns

his face to the high altar & his back to her - he is sparkling with jewels - a service going on in the nave, not finished - we had waited so long for the wedding to begin that we became tired before it was over & left -

Figures of saints very fine down west end of nave between the capitals of columns -

A large building in Brussels in one of the squares has a very richly painted & gilded pediment -

Mem - at Strasbourg & Metz had little silver baskets hung on to spout of teapot -

Mem - Young lady with alpen stock got out at Saarbruck -

A great many of the shops in Brussels are like fine private houses - no open doors or shop front - The name & goods are printed large outside only -

Lace workers

Across a court was a room with open French windows - near the windows were sitting the worker with the lace cushions on their laps - dull heavy ugly weary looking women. made one sad - one only was young & almost pretty so cheerful probably going to be married. She had a cornelian ring on a finger. Tables were put down The room made with cushions

and rounded tops - These are for shawls, fichus & large articles on which two or more women work -

Their fingers play, as on a piano - reel - or bobbin - It has a handle which their fingers lightly pass about & make ~~them~~ heaps of them from side to side -

Cushion

Leaving Brussels - Just before Table d'Hote dinner ladies passing through the courtyard to it - an aviary -

Station at Brussels, rather handsomer, room d'attente has two rows of columns. between each are seats 3 sides of a square in green velvet a book stall in centre —

Saw the Duchess of Richmond's house - at corner of street like the others long white gravel windows - to distinguish it, the upper portion of windows are painted pink —

Then. The cathedral bell at Metz the deepest tone I ever heard

Wednesday afternoon

came to Antwerp —

Everything in draper's shops "nouveauté anglaise, also in print shops Little things —

Had some wine at a

cafe - processions passing by, election time, a riot the day before - Saw a house a cafe where the windows had been smashed -
Cathedral Spire elegant, like lace even clock is a mere frame work - houses squeezed against it - Thursday went inside service going on, people kneels about everywhere - candles lit & dying out in side chapels - beautiful chapels with shrines & pictures behind the high altar
Saw Reubens "Descent from the cross", & Elevation of the Cross & Assumption of the virgin at the right hand just as you enter -

Sitting in the Centre
at our left behind a
white railing is a service at
a carved altar with lighted
candles – a bell ringing like
an atmospheric bell – every
body turns their chair at the
second ringing – even the old
snuffy women who are clearing
off the chairs – 3 or 4 times
the bell rings, & heads are
bowed – A wonderful carved
pulpit with peacocks & birds
The pictures by Rd Rubens
are covered at 12 o'clock
A large carved cross
~~hands in the centre of it~~
hangs from the roof at
chancel – In centre of
nave is a carved figure of

Christ standing – with pots of flowers all round the stand & high brass or gilt candle sticks – A mass of gilded things all down one aisle & people praying towards the shrines – A great many confessionals, each having angels or saints carved as large as life – The Cathedral itself is a plain one & has no capitals to its pillars, a white pan-roof – but the pictures & shrines enrich it.

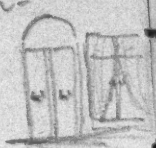
Pitcairn Island

Steamer "Heather Bell" going on a Sea voyage to Clyde in all

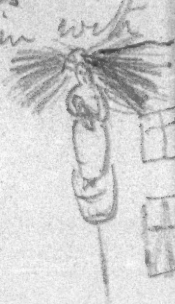
Steamer "Heather Bell" [illegible]

White caps are worn in Antwerp by the women

Houses more Dutch-
large double doors
with great double
knockers —

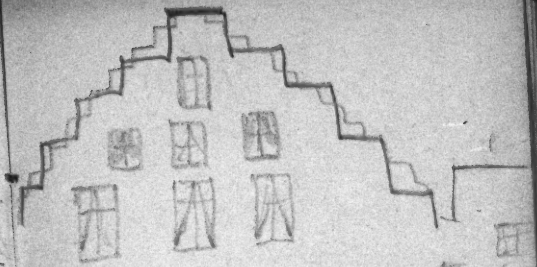


At corners of streets
statues of the virgin with
rays - continually



the rays in
gold sticks
standing out
well —

Hotel de la Paix Antwerp



Gable end in streets
favourite style -
Dog-carts at Antwerp
Raining -
Mam. walked all thro' the
village of Waterloo, saw the
Hotel de ~~Collonnes~~ Colonnes

Picture Gallery at Antwerp —

In Vestibule, portraits of Rubens & other masters with pupils

Exquisite pictures & very large, some of them have been in Cathedrals.

The crucifixion, a tryptych — Agonized thief has ~~drawn~~ torn his foot from the nail. The figure of centurion as he sits on his horse is wonderfully good, & Mary at right is most perfect in effect —

a wonderful picture —

Pool Bethseda — Man lifting up a matrass, a lot of it in foreground & a small stream trickling amoss stones —

Adoration of Magi —
Mary is rather fleshy & earthly beautiful & smiles much — The eyes of the Magi are directed upon her in a most striking style — the chief figure like an Arab has great eyes glaring at her — the others look sceptical — mem — eyes

Quentyn Massys
Metallic in style generally especially the robe of the

daughter of Herodias in the
wing of "The dead Christ"
Christ's limbs much distorted
& the handling of the body is
very tender & loving by the women

Doubting Thomas -
The hand with red hole very
natural, so are apostles feeds -
Christ in God the Father's
arms. Horrible picture
Martyrdom of saints, Hideous
St Anna teaching Virgin
A great number of sacred
subjects, heads of virgins &
repeated pictures —

Chimes (Carillon) at
Antwerp - like a musical box

Table d'hote - excited politics
3 men opposite quite a study

Leave Antwerp to-day
Friday - at 4. P.M.
Mt. Calvary in St Peters
Church - a garden at the side -
made of grotto work figures of
Saints & apostles about 60 stand
in various position, old town steps
ornament the pathway, high
up facing you is a wall of rock
work & apostles, Christ on the
Cross at the top - at one side
the is in a little child's

garden place ~~not~~ as the
Gardiner & Mary is saying of
him - You walk to the end
of the path & find a grotto
with a picture of two centurions
guarding a tomb, & through a
grating at the side you look
& see a life size figure of Christ
lying in the tomb - At the back
of tomb is purgatory, carved
wooded flames & hands &
arms & crisped suffering
faces protruding through iron
bars - very large, massive
highly coloured - It is silly
in effect all of it -

Going back to England where we have no home & no chosen country

18. June. 1876.

Sunday. Came yesterday morning to Norfolk Hotel Went this morning to Chelsea Hospital. Had a chat with Bentley after the Service.

Luggage searched at
Rotterdam
Emmerick
Sterpnich
Harwich

July 3. 1876
Riverside Villa
Sturminster Newton

Oct. 26. (Thursday -)
Dined at Lowndes'
Oct. 31. (Tuesday)
Willie & Walter came
Nov. 2. They left at 8. A.M.
(Mrs D. called Tues. Oct 31.)
Nov 13 Notice to Geo.
Nov 14. Luncheon at
Mrs Dashwoods, met
Mr Mrs Miss Warren -

Diary | Italy Switz. & 1887-1892

CALENDAR FOR 1887.

JANUARY.					FEBRUARY.					MARCH.					APRIL.				
Sunday,	2	9	16	23	30	S.		6	13	20	27	S.		6	13	20	27	S.		3	10	17	24
Monday,	3	10	17	24	31	M.		7	14	21	28	M.		7	14	21	28	M.		4	11	18	25
Tuesday,	4	11	18	25		T.	1	8	15	22		T.	1	8	15	22	29	T.		5	12	19	26
Wednesday,	5	12	19	26		W.	2	9	16	23		W.	2	9	16	23	30	W.		6	13	20	27
Thursday,	6	13	20	27		T.	3	10	17	24		T.	3	10	17	24	31	T.		7	14	21	28
Friday,	7	14	21	28		F.	4	11	18	25		F.	4	11	18	25		F.	1	8	15	22	29
Saturday,	1	8	15	22	29	S.	5	12	19	26		S.	5	12	19	26		S.	2	9	16	23	30

MAY.						JUNE.						JULY.						AUGUST.					
Sunday,	1	8	15	22	29	S.		5	12	19	26	S.		3	10	17	24	31	S.		7	14	21	28
Monday,	2	9	16	23	30	M.		6	13	20	27	M.		4	11	18	25		M.	1	8	15	22	29
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Saturday,	7	14	21	28		S.	4	11	18	25		S.	2	9	16	23	30		S.	6	13	20	27	

SEPTEMBER.						OCTOBER.						NOVEMBER.						DECEMBER.					
Sunday,		4	11	18	25	S.	2	9	16	23	30	S.		6	13	20	27	S.		4	11	18	25
Monday,		5	12	19	26	M.	3	10	17	24	31	M.		7	14	21	28	M.		5	12	19	26
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Saturday,	1	8	15	22	29	S.	6	13	20	27		S.	3	10	17	24		S.	1	8	15	22	29

Italy

1887. Monday 14th March. fine day, east wind, left Max Gate Dorchester for London by 10.20. Tuesday morning left Holborn station for Calais, cold, but snowstorm of previous day had dried up. On leaving London, snow came on thick, & we had heavy snow nearly all the way, catching only glimpses of the hop & orchard country through which I had never passed before. All our traps opened on leaving the carriages to walk at the wharf to the vessel, which we entered in the worst possible plight. Thick fog & driving snow, the fog horn blown every second. It seemed the height of madness to start. For most below, stood on deck, scarcely any movement perceptible. Thought the novelty of a calm passage in the short route, was delightful, it was increased unpleasantly by the unadelightful sensation of approachin

Before we had gone far the fog-horn suddenly ceased, presently the men passed me in procession with hard brooms & began brushing up the snow & casting it overboard. I watched it going on. Then sat up feeling the brightness of affairs the sun shone down. I tried walking about. Then looked out a length of time through the port-hole, enjoying the sight of the ~~vessel~~ sea. I only observed one or two vessels in the distance, not the traffic going on like vehicles in London streets as Tom had described it during ~~through~~ the fog & snow storm. Our fellow-passenger, the amateur photographer, was lying down nearly all the time. He & we were together again in the train going to Paris, also a handsome coquettish French lady in a wonderfully new shaped bonnet which became her well. & her husband, an attentive, chatty man.

She sat bolt upright the whole time so as not to disarrange herself - & smiled & chatted back to him indefatigably - The train stopped at Amiens, we drank a few mouthfuls of coffee, it was between 5 & 6 o'c, then we mched back, I could not easily find the carriage, our friend did not appear, his luggage only was with us - next day Train stopped ~~again~~ at Dijon - We went to the buffet & found a dinner ready, excellent dinner soup, fish patty - beef & potatoe mashed, fowl spinach vanilla cream etc - paid 6 francs each - Tom very vexed, dyspeptic, before, & worse now - 27 January The train stopped somewhere while we were talking, we forgot to ask if we should change the train moved on in an opposite direction & caused us great worry - on enquiry next station found we were at ~~Cu~~ Culox, & all right for Aix - Arrived there found we had come through heavy snow - it was lying deep around us, found

a carriage with a deep over-hanging hood to it, awaiting us, & slowly drove up hill through biting wind & heavy snow to this hotel Chateau Duricum on the hills at past 12 o'clock - Very cheerful place comfortable room - bright fire on hearth had a tray with milk & hot water candle & biscuits brought up - warmed ourselves thoroughly & slept well. Stayed in bed till past ten next morning - Deep snow next day Thursday - Sat in very little room by fire after breakfast The hotel undergoing painting & refurnishing for the season. Hilered up, saw the mount across from window - walked out to the Baths (Etablissements) Woman speaking English showed us - very spacious building very numerous & varied rooms for bathing different parts of the body - Knees, particularly went up hill at back of it, banks of snow in streets, women washing at hot spring

sun came out, mists cleared a little, ~~sam~~
had glimpses of mountains. Dinner
served in same little room, tall Savoyard
woman waiting, she kept plates on the
stove (long narrow baskets of wood for
fire). We waited, because another cover
was laid, wondering who would appear —
ugly man — something in general appearance
nose etc. like Gillard. A Yorkshire man
going to stay some weeks sketching. Sorry to
lose, asked if J. H. was the author. I
wrote our names in visitors book —
Left at 6, a.m. next morning, rose at
5 o'c. had coffee & milk, drove in hooded
carriage to station. Snow still lying about
early morning most beautiful. Saw
the mountain with a pink glow on
them, very lovely. The Salle d'attente very
comfortable & heated with a grating to put
your feet on. Got into a carriage which

was occupied by a young couple on their wedding tour. They had had a night journey & we awoke them - The air was very close. The snow had drifted through the window ledges & the frost had been severe - We opened the shutters, & after a while a window & aired it - The other couple, settled themselves in a sitting position & still napped on their pillows, the had a veil tied round her head like a hood & they both looked aged, & odd - After an hour of dozing on their part, & excitement fidgetting & admiration on ours, they finally aroused themselves, & we ~~all~~ chatted in French to him, she could not speak a word - He told us they had spent 8 days in Paris, had had a guide & read out from his note book the places they had seen - more than we had - On the way past Modane, the conductor found our tickets had not been viséd at Modane he got into the carriage with us to talk about

our Italian fellow-traveller told him we were English, we explained as well as we could that no one had asked for our tickets he told me to be at ease about it, he would get them done if we wrote our names on them, Tom began & we rushed into a tunnel, when we came out he wrote half a stroke, & in we went into another - It was a long time before we could write our names - which we did so distinctly that the conductor was in great admiration He jumped out at a little station & carried off the whole lot, to our great consternation We recriminated, & grew more & more uneasy about them, thought we should have to stay at Turin till they were sent on or perhaps never see any more & have to pay twice over - At the next place, he suddenly appeared, & the relief was ecstatic! - Took a cab &

drove a long way through the town to the Hotel Trombetta Via Roma. very fine hotel. beautifully decorated Salon a manger. Went out, had Italian at a Caffée ~~horrid~~ horrid stuff. went down through the arcaded streets to the River Po. the bridge, very beautiful view from it, an eminence beyond & a round church in a square. heavy snow overtook us. got into a tram as far as we could, stood under shelter at the Palace Madamo. When it cleared got back to our hotel. Dined, very few people, ~~some~~ two ladies came later, one by oneself opposite staring all the time at me. Next morning went out, down the same, & being fine weather we climed up the eminence to a monastery & Alpine Club house, a wooded height with a magnificent view of the town. a sunny morning but too misty to see the distant mountains. A more beautiful eminence

to our right, no time to go there, a train conveys people up to it. La Superga, a palace,
Left at about 2 o'clock, & alarmed just before starting because Tom had taken another little stroll by himself, & the time was up & omnibus waiting & I looking up & down the English-shopped & people-clothed streets - Colouring of houses very yellow, french windows & shutters & red roofs -
. Two gentlemen in train - Italian gentleman wear black gloves - When we came to Genoa caught peeps of the Mediterranean & shipping dull weather, no blue sea - A row of omnibuses one Hotel Smitt quite full, turned out to be Germans & Americans all laughed because other omnibuses all empty which belonged to the grander hotels - drove a jolting journey through the streets to the hotel on the Quay Mr S. a little man, very English - hotel quaint, very spotless, view, the harbour.

tent bed iron with muslin curtains.
After dinner went out about 8 o'clock
along the quay, a little way & returned as
it seemed so dark & dismal & adventure-
some, opened the window & looked out, got sore throat
went to bed early, noise on wharves.
Next morning found an American in
drawing room who had been through the
earthquakes at St Remo, & described
his feelings. The hotel he was in being
at the corner of the street & he having
the corner room, but the house was
built by the engineer of the Mt Cenis
tunnel & was built of solid blocks
"it would take a good earthquake to shake it
down." Went out to see the town, visited
took a cab (1 fr 50 francs, he asked 2 francs)
drove to Palazzo Doria, (Mérys palace described
in Les Nuits Italiennes) very ancient, two
or three beautiful rooms, shown by a porter
(bitterly cold wind always here) paintings &

statuary of the Doria family, Cardinal & Pope
one chamber ~~was~~ has been a bedroom, no bed but a
smaller & less rich chamber. I sat in a
chair just as Méry says he did, in the salon
the ceiling was painted richly

We then went to two others, entering one
timidly, no porter appeared, courts of daylight
marble with colonnes of same, & steps to
other halls with corinthian columns as
before, then seeing ~~a~~ glass doors open we
entered & first, with trepidation, walked
up splendid flights of whitest marble
steps, very clean, marble walls like
the song "I dreamt;" then a lady appeared
I enquired in french if it was open to the
public & she said yes to view the pictures
we found doors & bell - I rang, a servant
appeared, & opened readily & no, showing us the
way on, & through magnificent rooms
furnished with gilded & marbled furniture

with pictures by the best Italian painters
frescoes, ceilings, inlaid marble floors.
Gobelin tapestry, vases, Sevres, & Dresden
glass cases of them, pictures ~~innumer~~
innumerable glowing rich, Van Dyckes
& others, showed us the grand salons, then
allowed us to peep into the rooms used by
ocupiers, smaller drawing rooms, very
rich, furnished, wonderful chandeliers
everywhere ~~das~~ wrapped up in tappeta
muslin, like ice, to be bought at
Soleil's in Genoa somewhere. The two
last rooms in one palace had maple
furniture & were simply luxurious in
English style, so we did not look at them.
Went to the next just opposite, found
an orangery & fine rooms with still more
splendid pictures, one St. Jerome very
fine. Also a picture modern done in
mosaic, of a tiger with a dark back-

ground, a marvellous piece of work, took
8 years to do, the guide-servant was him-
self delighted with it — You gave these
men a franc — Peeped into many churches
lots of worshippers, bell going all day —
some shops open, many worshippers
coming out of the churches. The lowerclass
of women most gorgeous in dress, no particular
style, but except that hand kerchiefs were
worn over the head & tied behind the neck
often of a bright colour, sometimes black —
a group continually passing of three or
four women in harmonious colours, chiefly
of blue, bright blue & darker, purple
orange kerchief, green gown darker red
shawl — much red, & much more blue to
be seen. bright colours everywhere, house
yellow, salmon colour very often, sometimes
pink. A jarring sensation for account
of the narrowness of streets & great

height of houses, palaces continually
views of narrow streets, going up hill
or downhill, looking like gullies, figures
passing in brilliant colours which if
seen by sunlight must be beautiful
We came back & rested awhile, & took
our quinine, I put on a warmer
jacket, & we took another drive
keeping our carriage close this time
before we had it open & it was wretched
cold. We drove up hill, catching peeps
of the sea between the high houses
& winding slowly up to the crest of
the hill where we got out & a sight
burst upon our view which I shall
never forget - the whole city lay before
us, & the sea - the Mediterranean beyond
the houses seemed compressed in a
solid mass as if without squares or
streets, at the left, a mass of colour, red

& blue & green & purple, the rest, a soft harmonious mosaic, ~~but~~ rich as the colouring in the church of St Ouen at Rouen. Blue hills beyond at our back, shutting in this city of marble palaces & houses. I never saw such a superb city. Oh if there had been sunlight poured upon it, what a sight it would have been - however it was fine & dry, & there was one golden cloud stretching out to the west, & the sea was rather blue.

Walked down to the wharf & then I came back & T.H went out again. I found the same black cat prowling about & whilst calling, the Japanese child came with the chambermaid, & we all went to look at the picaninis, & they were in a little loft-like chamber, but on the same floor, on straw, & little tables, the child & I made friends over them. She was a jolly

a Japanese, who it seems had picked her up by chance, a little waif, & became her benefactor - an intelligent child, she gave me a kiss, & I saw her afterwards she came to dinner after we had finished. I write this in the drawing room -

At Genoa - frequent groups of women in brilliant yet harmonious colouring - yellow or red kerchief on head, crimson gown, scarlet shawl darker red, or brighter on others dark blue, light blue, orange, purple, green, 4 or 5 women - not so frequent, nor so brilliant at Florence but here at F. the waggon, long narrow one horse ~~with~~ ones have always a scarlet horse cloth, either rolled up or thrown right over the animal, resting on the shafts & over its head, & folds & hanging down at the

sides, most picturesque & graceful.

Came to Florence on Monday, had an Italian Gentleman in the train with a reading lamp. a linguist, talked in English to us, the train was "late". Mr & Mrs Baxter had a carriage waiting for us & we drove here. Mrs MacNamee was gone to the Theatre. Mr & Mrs B. came up stairs to the bed room & then left us, we had milk & hot water & unpacked. Next morning went out, nearly lost our way, saw the Square where Savanarola was burnt, & the bridge where Dante first see Beatrice (of the etching we have at home) got back had lunch, lots of people in this Pension travellers going & coming. American one of them. ~~Pleasant~~ Mrs B & her sister came to see us, went out to see the city, & bought gloves, saw the interior

of the Mausoleum of the Medici family & church close by.

Wednesday - wet day, drove to the Pitti Palace picture gallery, saw Raphael & other great paintings. had tea with the Baxters girls & Father & all, then came back to dinner. talked in the drawing-room & came in to this bedroom to write this. Tom is quite wearied out & in his bed. Have some apprehensions about Rome, people warn us about the fever, but Mrs B. assures us there is nothing to fear.

On our way from Genoa here, we stopped an hour or so at Pisa. went up the tower, very strange sensation. The man & a posse of girls scampered up, the bills lifting ~~[illegible]~~ quite close to us, so that we could not pass round the tower.

Thursday went out in the morning as far as the Cathedral, feeling very weary-

The Duomo - Florence

Exquisite tone of bells chiming for service very deep & melodious, could not attend to anything else - Heard the bells of the city every morning before rising & in the night! Went into the cathedral, heard or rather saw a service going behind a glass screen. The muslin garment of some boy or acolyte very much, & very finely pleated & gathered like a smocked frock only more elaborate -

Afternoon went to Mrs Baxter's calling for her to take us to her sister's in the country, drove there in an open carriage beautiful drive through tall pine trees called the Imperial road in Italian - Looked over Florence -

Mrs ~~Baxter~~ Dunn's house very old & quaint the furniture 200 years old the house 500 - saw the old plow, oil jars, ox, cows, farm yard. etc

Had ten, old mantel piece let into wall. All the children except the youngest Lilly, like the Florentine. The eldest daughter speaks English with a very foreign accent, & quite unpronounceably - Views of convent Christopher Columbus house / with 2 wings to it / & mountains
Fine Italian countenance the farm man possessed -

Italian gravity. When we drove home this morning from the cathedral square the horse was weak, & I resolved to speak about to the man who, was delighted to have any interest taken in his horse & gratified at my petting it, which took me quite by surprise as I had expected an offensive reply, as a Cabman would have given for certain in London.

No grass will grow in the towns

in Italy, as the squares are all gravelled & rolled etc. One lady tried to get up a lawn & paited, after great expense.

At Pisa we passed a little church called Santa Maria de Pineta, or lady of the thorn - remarkable for statuary of which it seemed composed, bitlean & ivory toy ~~plat~~ were, a carved chessman or wax, the outline being statues standing up against the sky.

The echo in the Baptistery was a rolling sound as if an organ were playing though the guide only uttered two or three notes. most wonderful he was pleased ~~at~~ himself at the effect he produced & did it again

Had some lunch at an Inn near the station at Pisa, very bad smell

in that hotel, dragged our luggage across the station - came to Florence in about 3 hours Thereby -

Italian politeness - On leaving train a passenger 2nd class from Florence to Rome took off his hat & said to us Bon a voyage

A dance given by Mrs Macnee to her friends & friends of visitors once a week Fridays -, Last night March 25, we just looked in to the drawing room a few minutes to see the dancers, it had been converted into a ball-room - full dress refreshments, piano, partners strolling in gallery, we in our room packing up - The dancing went on late -

Scenery from Genoa to Pisa along the shores of the Mediterranean, dull colours, leaden sky - rocks, sea, gardens

villas, orange groves olive plantations aloe hedges, peach blossom - villas & cottages. scarlet geraneums on walls along the ground anywhere like nasturtiums - tunnels incessantly.

Scenery from ~~Florence~~ Pisa to Florence the Apennine close to us, ~~[illegible]~~

Viaducts continually in Italy.

Scenery from Florence to Rome.
Mountains at distance, marshes near cultivated lands, figs trees pollard, low like spread hand - rows of them along channels cut across fields. Vines, hung upon them, figures on ladders training them sometimes, oxen & plough stony land, but green corn growing between the fig & vine rows

Went to Mrs Baxters after dinner Friday, for an hour or two, she had quite a part. Miss Magrials, Josie's friend. Lily youngest Baxter played violoncello. Lulu, second Baxter played in quartet, about 20 people there

Stood in the morning under the shelter of the Loggia Lanzi, whilst a heavy shower of rain scattered the people, & the others laughed loudly. Observed the exquisite statuary there. Then walked to the Croce church. It appeared to us at the end of a street dazzling white marble & at last against a blue Italian sky & sun shining for almost first time. Interior very beautiful, lots of Michael Angelo's Assisi frescoes.

White houses with flatter roofs

than our, but not so flat as the coast
all over the country, sometimes a soft
buff colour - pretty towns all along the
route. Writing this in train going to Rome.
Have seen sheep, oxen ploughing,
& black pigs - then droves of oxen
ox carts, carrying hay etc - goats
grazing, horses, dogs on rails eating
food thrown by passengers.
About 2.30 entering the Campagna
fine mountains just past. This is
a plain with a range of hills behind
the Tiber winds considerably, so that
we keep passing & repassing it, over
bridges & two viaducts

Saturday March 26 came to Rome
Blue sky, cold wind. The environs
ordinary hedges, & meadows like
Dorchester & Torquay for Feb,

Drove round Rome saw Forum (2) Trajan pillar. Colosseum St Stefano Church
Sunday, walked out then drove through Rome & St Peters - Walked down the Corso both days, had coffee at Caffee.

The large fashionable shops & people & carriages give it the appearance of an ordinary city, disappointing - but the old streets, & gaily attired women of lower orders look right -

St Peters, very stately with solid piers having pilasters of coloured marble, scarcely any candles in the chapels & scarcely any chapels, no pictures, no statues of the Virgin no tinsel ornaments whatever but little domes in aisles like the big dome & the lights concentrated round the tomb of St Peter

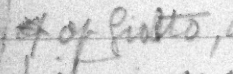
no tombstones on floor, hardly any seats, Cupola over the tomb first attracting the eye, large groups of statues occasionally. Exterior very imposing, flights of steps scarcely marked, mere rising up a hill with colonades of all round three sides, an enormous sweep of them and statues against the sky all round, deep-blue sky, large statues great leathern doors, heavy to move.

St. Giovanni a perfect contrast. All gorgeous with the richest gilding, fresh frescoes, very fresh & beautiful pictures, making you realize why frescoes were adopted.

A blaze of gilding & coloured marbles & pictures.

Santa Maria Novella - a handsome church, but full of trash, innumerable altars. A dirty Italian man went & knelt down before a huge bouquet a little chapel above with steps up & a very trashy altar full of artificial flowers. two ladies praying before it

Santa Croce, with fine statuary & frescoes of Giotto, disappointing like the pictures of old masters, & Gobelin tapestry, so faded. these chapels narrow with high pointed arches



Little shoe-black persistent at Forum Sunday morning, broke my umbrella beating him off

Beggars innumerable hold back the ~~leather~~ leather door

sometimes. Fine but cold Sunday
Shops open morning. Shut evening
people in best clothes going to
church, Queen & another lady in
violet costumes complete drove by
~~[illegible]~~ crimson liveries, people
bowing, We in caffée saw the King
just before.

Clothes here in Rome have not
the rich tone of those in Florence.

Cats with collars, in the Forum.

Long bread, pipe-like at Turin

Santa Croce at Florence has
bass-relief tombstones on floor
Ruskin admired the two near door.

Earthquake shock at Genoa
day after we left - Had a descent

of one purely an American.

Large yellow fiery star in the east end window of St Peter's.

The name of "Silvestre" distinctly written on the stone of the names of the streets of ancient Rome, in the museum on the Capitol. Wolf raging to & fro in a cage half way up the ascent.

Very weary today, Sunday, could scarcely drag home back to lodging. Not much sleep late, noise of streets & fountain kept me awake last night. Narrow escape first ~~night~~ day we drove out, a waggon & two horses lost control of, our driver turned off into side street.

Procession of red-gowned men

through streets often

Uncomfortable quarters at Hotel Bologna, hard bed, noisy square, & b-gs, noise of fountain as well as traffic, the latter as great as London no sleep.

The impressiveness of the stupendous ruins of the Palatine hill & the Forum ~~a~~ overpowering - Quite easy to realize the life in rooms where the decorations were still distinct one festooned with wreaths of flowers; a portrait figure subjects in other, Salon, & salle a manger amphorae hanging at entrance, portions of tiled floor & marble etc -

Picked up bit of marble on the steps of temple of Jupiter ~~at~~ on the Palatine hill - Monday 27. I was very used up & rather ill on getting out of bed - very weak & miserable through Monday & Tues

Tuesday came to Hotel Allemagne.
I rested in afternoon. Tom went out &
nearly lost himself (trying to find ways of conveyance?) & drifted about.

Wednesday I felt well. Tom rather
weak, had a nice day, fine weather
warmer went to Vatican saw a part
the picture portion & Sistine Chapel
had lunch volaille gelantine at the
restaurant as before. curtains there
drawn up in festoons quite short like
a Valance & a pinkish purplish tint
in the glass of the window. a vault
or cellar-like place, gave one a chill
to sit long there.

In the afternoon strolled about to
the Corso, & in an omnibus to the
Bridge of St Angelo. then back again
to the Forum, sat on ledges & walls
regarding it. & looked at shops, people
minus traffic, all the rest of the time

I felt quite strong again & able to enjoy it -

Immense traffic on the bridge chiefly carts of building materials

Much building going on in Rome houses torn down everywhere -

building materials carried about in rough carts with mules, poor little things too small & too heavily laden, so that when a drove comes along, the efforts of men & mules are distressing, & obstructive -

Met the American (Jerusalem family) who said he would meet us at Rome & he did, in the Corso about 4 o'clock

Afterwards went to the Capitol again too late for the Tabularium or "vaults" with antiquities & staircase down to the Forum - walked down the steps of the capitol where the wolves are, after Tom had been to see

The Tarpeian Rock, went ~~to~~ into a picture shop, bought a picture, ~~we~~ Tom walked with it along a narrow street St Marco. ~~I~~ The attack by confederate thieves dreadful fright to me - got into an omnibus & back to hotel -

Thursday. Went to Coliseum driving there, then to English cemetery visiting Shelley & Keat's grave, strolled about under the Triumphal arches, after lunch. Walked about & went in drawing & bought another picture at same shop -

Girls coming ~~into~~ dinner in hats, etc speaking fluent Italian -

Cart horses, have a bundle of straw or hay close to their heads.

The road to the English Cemetery

Via
St Paolo,

Streets paved with small stones
- large lozenge-shaped stones stone
marking the pavement & a dip
in the centre for rain to run off into.
So that they soon dry up - New & wide
streets have pavements -

Gathered violets off graves of Shelley
& Keats. Lovely cemetery very full
crowded where Shelley is, his grave up in
a place by itself, a quiet corner but not
a pretty one, & old door behind - the cem[etery]
is hilly & well planted - Camellia tree
in full bloom of crimson flowers
Words on grave stone very pathetic
Here lies ~~[illegible]~~ who in the bitterness of
his heart said ch -

Strings of bladders hanging up at
provision shops

Beggars standing with their backs bent against leathern curtains at Church doors. You see the curtain bent outwards so that you can pass in at the side, & then you perceive the man - who instantly begs, & remains as before till the service is over.

An omnibus contains a variety of people, priests nuns, girls without bonnets English & American young ladies etc. - The nun who was fat placed her large cross carefully prominent on her cap - Though hard Merches are so much worn on heads, often old people with grey, or no hair scarcely go without - always gay colours worn -

Had two nice letters for Tom from Kegan Paul & Force about Woodlanders Monday -

Little potatoes economically used

at table d'hote in dishes of stewed beef with onions same size & bits of carrot, all size of marble. Nothing like a big hotel for studying economy.

A great many dangers in Rome streets. So much building going, & materials carried along, nearly had something down upon us from scaffolding at Capitol.

Italian boys begging or selling, say "Pall English, get away, get away," in a pleading tone not knowing the meaning.

Plenty of blue sky now we have got to Rome.

The room of the Philosophers in the museum of the Capitol is rather dull, these innumerable heads in every attitude of meditation & variety of solemn expression.

Wife of Hadrian in one room very

stately & beautiful.

The great ~~feather~~ down-bed covered not found at ordinary hotels, we have a huge one at Aix les Bains, & one bed but white counterpanes & two narrow bed like hospital beds at Florence, also at Rome. No blankets in beds at Rome hotel Bologna, (a wretched place) only coarse sheets, & a thick quilted counterpane & a white one, flock pillow. At Hotel Allemagne, a large nice one scarlet carpet, white fore-post iron bedstead covered with muslin curtains the same at Genoa. A green curtain at door, with two cord-pulleys to draw.

Met droves of oxen carts on the Via Pabla going to Cemetery, patient sad eyed creatures - ropes round horns as harness, large well fed animals

Think of Florence as home from here -

Looked at Ruins over again today feel we know the Forum & Colosseum

Shops in narrow streets are always square holes in wall, with no wood work, often, generally, no doors, always open for vegetables & provisions -

Large butcher's shops like ours -

Plenty of furniture shops in old streets

Venus in museum at Capitol left hand side, She stands in a large recess, like a chapel, her hand touches her right breast fingers being spread out naturally with little toes crumpled under as if she had worn boots -

Infant Hercules, superbly childish in face & thick in limbs

~~Saturday~~ Friday April 1st

Vatican 2nd time - ~~to~~ see sculpture.
Drove in cab, after much worrying whether we should go again or not. Fine day, but cold. At 12.30, after lunching at the cellar-like restaurant as usual ~~we~~ started from the hotel an intelligent driver being hired by the ~~not~~ doorporter, & got to the Catacombs. After an hour there, drove a long way on the Via Appia, then back, & turned off in another direction, reached hotel before six o'clock, walked out, bought photographs, & had coffee in Corso, a large restaurant up steps, looked on garden arrangement for summer.

Catacombs astonishing, so extensive, so winding, so earthy - Ventilated right up through to the

gardens, market gardens flourishing above them - a very singular experience. Several storeys we crept through one turning, having to bend & the sides all earthy touching our elbows. The guide a Capuchin monk, one of those clothed in cream coloured flannel, under his dark lower garment he wore trousers of the same white flannel, he was amused at our repugnance, very garrulous, relating whole legends of saints, especially St. Cecilia - Glass case for mummy & skeleton dust of bones & white bits of bone distinguishable amongst dust -

A place which filled one with sorrow & gloom, sorrow at the ~~misery~~ thought of the misery endured by the persecuted Christians

when in hiding here. We seemed like magnified ants burrowing under ground as we walked.

Guide carried a coil of wax taper round his stick, & cut off a ~~bit~~ length for me, when I asked him what I should do, mine having burnt low down.

Square chambers frequently with better tombs – one of ~~can~~ sculptured marble to an Irishman O'Connell.

Grease about everywhere.

The monk who received us & got us to write our names in his book, quite a remarkable man. tall, gaunt with a fine beard very polite bowing profoundly to me as he waved me to the way on.

Before entering it seemed an adventure & it was impossible to help ~~be~~

feeling a sensation of horror at the bare chance of being left behind, as one caught glimses of innumerable dark windings, all precisely alike, & interminable. Singular effect, through an archway when another party appeared suddenly with torches & then passed on.

Glad to see daylight at last.

The drive equally astonishing. The sides of the road, which were as wide as the sides of a Cornish road, lined the whole way with tombs, some of them mere heaps of stones, others with scraps of ornament, a few with a facade sufficient well preserved to enable one easily to comprehend how magnificent this Way once was with handsome edifices for the dead like those

in Pere la Chaise. occasionally a
torso, or a head of marble rested
against a tomb. but not often.
A wealthy family were visiting
one tomb (of their ancestors).

Saturday. stayed on a day longer.
Mrs Baxter was to come Sunday but
sent a telegram to say she couldn't
Drove to St Peters (in Montario) church. saw
spot where his cross stood. a little
hole in floor of small chapel.
Priest took it carefully and gave
it to us. Bought photographs
very tired rested in afternoon
Taken a cold from yesterday's drive

Sunday. I H went to St Pauls early
Palm Sunday - Saw people kissing statue
of St Peter - (Little statues of a sitting St Peter sold in shops)
I got up later - & posted card to sister -
& walked a little - Left at 11. a m -
French lady, a German lady, in train
French one left, & our first acquaintance
got in, strange coincidence, we had travelled
from London ~~Holborn~~ station.
Reached Florence at 7. wet day, had
cleared - Mr & Mrs Macnamee came in
to see us when we were dining in little
room. Large bedroom in another
part of house.

Aminata
~~St Marta~~

Saw clouds lying low on mountains
quite near us. The clouds were
caught as it were - The Arno, today
a lovely blue - with a dash of opal in
it. below sparkling ~~over~~ & foaming

over rocks like a Devonshire river
- a great contrast to the Yellow Tiber.

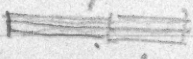
Gentleman & little child in train
Sweet voice, baby station ~~&c~~ speech
very attractive - very noisy & playful

Florence more backward in vegetation
than Rome, & wetter.
The foliage appearing round Rome
a few people at work in vineyards
All crops coming up, & earth freshly
turned.
Felt very feverish on train, my
yesterday's cold rather worse -

Hotels dearer in Rome, but a half franc
goes further there with porters etc
than in Florence.
~~Ho~~

Market women from the country quite plain dressed. The gaily attired women & children, in streets of Rome offering flowers, & thrusting them in your face, or leaving them on your arm till they fall off, then darting under people's feet to get them again — are Neapolitans. They are numerous.

Few or no hedges in country very low ones sometimes, or



rails. Few plantations of trees, few large trees, ~~miles~~ acres & acres of vine growing cultivated fields.

The Evangelist at Hotel, always busy, telling visitors what to see, At breakfast this morning, related his experience & difficulty in getting an orderly "audience" congregation he may

Monday morning, Breakfasted in little Room with Lady who had stayed more than a year in Rome & told us of the subterranean ways under Aqueducts. Then to the church & Monastery of St Marco.

The cells quite fair sized chambers seeming very possible to live comfortably in. Savanarola's face, like Fanny W's wife, & still more like George Elliot's long face, nose, & massive jaw.

His hair shirt; (twisted hair like small cord woven) his flannel under gown & black over dress all in a cabinet hung against the wall.

A convenient desk, under the glass part his written books, very minute hand writing, much marginal writing, lines in red ink

Curious effect to see all the cells empty - & the waxen effigy of one in a glass case - an old face, with toothless jaws. Outside in corridor, a long dark wood bench with high back.

A beautiful cloister with frescoes still brilliant colours by Fra Angelico

In a room by itself the large picture of the crucifixion. The effect of the glories round their heads was exactly like straw hats, put on because they were out of doors -

Two crucifixes, one Xt dying & the blood streaming from, the other dead -

Called on Mrs Baxter afternoon - a Mrs Craik & daughters there, & Priest & little priest blessing the house & taking wine.

Took pencil sketch of bridge

Better native shops here than in

Rome - native shops there either copper utensils, or provision shops with bladders of lard, the colour of mahogany hung up over the door with salonies & other such things, like a fringe, & very low so as to touch heads, or nearly -

Flower girls & boys pester one more in Rome, Lovely baskets of flowers at shop doors & corners there.

Everyone welcomes us here in this pension especially the American family (Jerusalems) met mother & son on stairs Interesting family.

Our bedroom has a terrace, very pretty - scarlet velvet chairs & long settee going all along wall. No lovely cats in Italy as in France all short-hair ones

The fresco of "Xt welcomed by monks" in Savonarola's monastery, is miserable!

think. I like the frescoes there, & like those at St Giovanni in Lateran. & those of St Assisi in St Croce Florence seem to have been beautiful once, but old frescoes are horrid entre nous (note books &c).

Tuesday. Made sketches in morning. Drove to ~~[illegible]~~ the Monastery of Certosa. Had a liqueur glass 2, green & white wine Chartreuse. Suite of apartments for monk with garden each. Exquisite views from little terraces. Very high situation. Rosemary & red anemonies growing in large garden with cloisters round, merry monk, two, lay brothers. Large number of visitors. Fine chapels. Office of abbot on floor of one. pictures by Fra Angelico.

The Pope's rooms (Sixtus) occupied here by Napoleon because he refused

dispensation of dissolution of his marriage -

Thursday, went to Pictures Belle Arti
triptiches, old, with gilded background
Devils in large picture of last
judgment Fra Angelico - marvellously
horrible & active in tormenting -
Met first travelling acquaintance
there -
David by Michael Angelo, a huge
statue - quite nude but nothing are
distinctive - fine limbs -
Bought "Dante" in afternoon,
wet weather - Felt sad ~~a bit~~ at having
left Rome. Rome is to go to here -
Copies of Roman statuary -
Sellers of embroideries & nick
nacks in hall of pension daily -
Flowergirls of Rome - quite an
institution, nothing like so numerous
here

The mountain caught by clouds which we see coming from Rome here is called Aminata

The one seen from the convent on the hill is Sayle Morello -

Thursday - Cathedral Service with a procession of priests in gorgeous vestments carrying the baldaquine with host beneath through the the aisles - throngs of people - one old priest gazing too -

Went in afternoon with Miss Baxter shopping, (grocer, etc) Afterward to studio - Mr Parks an American

Then to make a call, on a Mrs Griffiths a widow an artist's widow, & a lady friend an officer in full uniform there -

Room like an ordinary English room splendid view of mountain close by

The house behind our pension

Fire distinctly to be seen in the acolytes' censors. Playing up occasionally —

~~Mrs Simpson's sister widowed in Jerusalem~~
Mrs Simpson-daughter-rich of Mars family
family, other girl is cousin —
we call them the Jerusalem family because of their adventure —

Mrs Griffith's house like well got up houses in London. plants & plush

7 H got up at 5, & started for Sienna

Artist-colour shops have splashes of colours on the window as sign-boards.

provision shops in Rome hung with puddings

Read Reviews in Library Good Friday morng
Drove & walked to eminence Ch S Miniato al Monte & cemetery. Exquisite views. made sketch
Church in three parts. body, crypt & gallery.
transparent marble windows. encrusted marble work
screen. round pillars of mottled marble. very lovely

tombs on floor, with crosses & immortelles easy to stumble over. very old church in exterior. large cemetery, tombs like Pere La Chaise grand

Saturday - Miss Preston called. Went to English Cemetery & see Mrs Browning's grave, only E.B.B. on it - not a pretty Cemetery

Saw a concourse of people, country folks large, at the Cathedral, the Dove & Fireworks show. Very cold evening.

Green, bright, & very bright persiennes & all windows. dark blue & indigo, mountains

Arno, varied in colour daily. Houses chiefly yellow, buff rather, tinted to almost white - russet & brown roofs, straight lines & having structures like observatories on top.

Italian voices not sweet, the gabble is prettier than any other language, but the sheet cells striking in their vowel

pronunciation - Dark brown cheeses.

Easter Sunday - St Annunciata church crowded - mostly standing - Splendid singing solos, brass wind instruments. organs, one looking like a monument - played a few full loud strains now & then. very near us. During a lull in service at high altar - the murmuring of priests voice heard at the other end of church where the sacrament was being taken in a little structure surrounded by swinging bronze lamps lit with tiny flames like those at the tomb of St Peter at Rome.

Called on Mrs Baxter, Miss Preston, Dodge & then on Miss Paget. Her brother handsome & full faced, lying on a couch covered with a cloth, 11 years a sufferer from spinal complaint. Miss Paget, gentle & different from London, is outlined by her le style of her. loves the country, as miserable in London. Had tea both places -

Mrs Simpson gave me a large bunch of lilies of the valley, & Mrs Macnamee a rose. The table room profusely adorned with flowers - Also the churches on this Easter Sunday in Florence

Monday. Uffizzi gallery again morning
afternoon - with Mrs Baxter to Fiesole
Accident - Reception at Miss Paget's
in evening. Saw her father - mother
& brother ill. Madame Hill English &
naturalised Florentine - very friendly -
Signor - who reads English literature &
speaks a little English. Miss Sargent - who
sketches & is drawing from models at school
of art here. Miss Preston Miss Dodge, others.

Tuesday. Very much worn out both
of us utterly prostrate - Invited to lunch
with Miss Paget & her invalid brother.
Took leave of Mrs Baxter & went shopping

Wednesday 12.
Came to Venice. Hotel Angleterre
Went out again in a gondola & one
man, up the Grand Canal.

First view of Venice from train, is enchanting in its beauty & novelty. Marshes appear ~~prim~~ first then more & more water, & the city white & glorious a little way off.

The first sight of gondolas as cabs waiting to take us to hotel moved.

The cab journey through the streets strangest sensation. Then the sight of the palaces, stately, a silent roving. The shooting under low arches bridges. Or standing on the bridges & seeing the gondolas passing with a glide underneath feet. The blue sky & glassy green clear sea weedy water, the yellow & white edifices with sunlight on them. deep narrow gulf streets. Then the startling Piazza of St Marco with the sun playing on its gilded front

the large space in front is unexpected, & the beautiful architecture on all four sides of arcades & palaces palaces - all remarkable -
Quaint old hotel - ropes up the passages for banisters - not otherwise remarkable. T.H. cross at finding we are not on Grand Canal & our Jerusalem friends are - at Hotel Swiss.

Friday 15 - Very wet day. Went out a little while. bought a pr of shoes. Had 2 lbs pieces in Piazza exhibition of lace purchases in bedroom after dinner - about £2 for 1 handkerchief Venetian point - Very fatigued with yesterday

Yesterday met the Jerusalem family, women morning, Mr Mars jun in Piazza Evening Went to St Merk's church & galleries, & then to Island St George or Maggiore church with carved figures in choir, & Campanile view -

Saturday evening - Singers at dinner time outside - very harmonious - Cold wintry weather - went to Belli Arti - A picture of Madonna with St Cath: & Mary Mag - by Bellini (Giovanni) - The infant just the right expression - sadness & astonishment the only one I have ever seen ~~in art~~ with this - Porters & men wear blue blouses in Venice as in France - dialect soft -

Pictures of St Mark doing many things one - coming down from heaven to save a slave another - coming with St Nicholas & another to save Venice from a hurricane & a demon ship -

A kind of green moss growing up between pavement stones - Wells & chains & buckets copper ones, in some of the little squares - Campi -

Shawls of every dirty colour old & shabby worn, over shoulders & sometimes heads, often nothing even in rainy weather on heads - of poor people - dowdy all of them unlike other Italian cities -

Lots of English shops here & everywhere -

Occasionally a gaily dressed woman with tiara of beads on her head & large horn behind her head.

Sunday saw the Doge's palace & prisons - Three holes for blood to run away where they were strangled, door to throw them into the boat, tied in a sack - & taken away to the sea

"I have long wished to be recalled to your benevolent remembrance & could find no pleasanter reminder than Mr Thomas Hardy, the novelist who is going with Mrs Hardy to Venice for a little while. Now no one has seen Venice thoroughly who has not been to Casa Alvisi - I need say no more - I hear that you have sent us back from Henry James quite ill, what a shame! My best remembrances to Miss Bronson & believe me yours truly (Miss P's letter) Casa Alvisi. S. Maria del Giglio.

I know I am doing you a pleasure while doing my friends a service in introducing you to Mr & Mrs Thomas Hardy. You who appreciate the charm of Mr Hardy's novels & the additional value the quiet country life will be able better than any one to give Mr Hardy & his wife the means of appreciating Venice - I shall write at greater length as soon as my plans are settled - (another) Mrs Curtis

Monday - Covered gondola to Ghetto - Gondolier pleased at our admiration - walks wonderful - to clean it whilst JH was gone - Fine old palace with wide entrance from water - door with pediment then on right double columned entrance to square court with well in centre - stone balustrade

gallery above & two storeys. Some of them missing - narrow passages & stairs, & grated windows, at kitchens round this court - On other side of entrance hall. a wide staircase - At other end of stone benches about - a square, ~~public~~ public with well, the people passing through the entrance, up the stairs, or to the water entrance where a little street comes, continually - Up stairs great old wooden doors bound with iron & marble portals. a school in one room, & a gorgeous painted ceiling contrasting with the bare benches & a wooden partition forming a living room - Another door led into an ante room ~~painting~~ a picture in ceiling, remains of frescoes on wall - a small room seen through a chink all gorgeous with frescoes & rich ceiling - Then a carpenters work-room - men at work gorgeous painted ceiling - piece of timber resting against portrait of lady - against her venetian point-lace bertha, sleeves matched velvet gown - Their hats & coats on pegs on

a frame resting against portrait of gentleman
pathetic to see them thus degraded, apparently
the original possessors. melancholy to see
so much marble & decoration dropping to decay.

Whilst in the gondola - a troop of women
passed along on left side, coming from work -
every one had a shawl over her head - & though
not gay, the mass with deep blues, purples, every
shade of brown & occasionally green looked rich
& odd -

Afternoon resting - my knee being jointless
H has taken letters of Int: to the ladies -
Very disappointing for me - (For the best always)
Evening - Gondola to the Rialto back by moonlight
Water brilliant as sky, dotted with stars
of light & reflections, wavering as if lost to
go into black deeps & receding to light again
Vessel full of Chinese lamps & singers
going silently like a magic ship - then
motionless before a palace, then burst
into music - violin, guitars & voices

In the harbour the effect of lights & edifices like the harbour at Devonport rather, but on the G. Canal take nothing Essence of poetical beauty - stillness, only the splash of the oar - which echoes under bridges - 1 light in centre of the Rialto this seems not wide enough beneath to contain three divisions & shops & steps above it - Resting the gondola is quite motionless - Stars innumerable & very bright Then sliding into the narrow canals, though lighted here & there - seems dark & dangerous - & very dark places continually beyond, & to pass, shoot under narrow bridges, the gondolier shouting a warning note before he turns sharply round each corner - prime or stali, according as he goes in opposite direction - if he goes stali he calls "left" to the other who may be coming - nobody comes generally - but he shouts each time -

The post office is an anomaly - How can it be one up in a corner of

a water-lane - steps down to the water looks absurd, odd - anything - in fact, the whole city makes one feel fantastic, & beyond romantic. You are in a planet, where things are managed differently, or you are gone to the bottom of the sea, & this is a phantom city, or you are simply dreaming.

The solemnest darkest & most dangerous looking is past this again into narrower ways where barges are lying like black dragons guarding strange gloomy entrances. Then on under Ponte Sospire - Bridge of Sighs. Dark palace with a gleam of light on it, on right hand side, darker prison on the other, where a door, horrible to see, appears, a low ordinary door. This is the spot, the dreadful sack appeared - thrown into the boat.

The steps are both ways, gondolier steps

out first & draws gondola to second steps — Beggar-man to night getting into gondola & we thought he was gondolier all the time till he held out his hat in the usual way. They speak a word or two of English.

The ~~most~~ Lions' Mouth in Doges Palace is only a hole in wall of ante room one side & a locked box in the other room. The room which has a doorway carved & protruding into the room in a corner. Two passages through it one to a good room, the other narrow winding leads to stairs & an iron door beneath to the prisons on the leads & prisons (?) below —

Traces in plaster of wall show the size of the Lions head, which has evidently been removed —

Some men, perhaps police — wear long gowns of blue with white bands

round mounts walking in the streets.

Boccaccio's ~~Petrarch's~~ house halfway down the hill from Fiesole. Mrs B. pointed out

Canova's at Rome in a back street (?) It appeared to be his by fragments & figures & inscriptions

None of the Campaniles quite perpendicular. Numerous buildings out of it - walls are all or nearly all in the narrow alleys in a bulging state, & crumbling, many timbers rotting one old house with very rotten timbers.

Pillars of white marble all in one piece in Church of S. Maria della Salute (the choir) also in Scalzi (?) Carved figures reposing in Wed & Three churches Tuesday. I felt better T.H. toothache.

Carved choir worm eaten - inlaid wood in Frari. Brown monks in Scalzi spoke

English or any thing visitors did enquiring first - showed the marble with rapid repetition - jasper - stripes red - like book lining verd d'antique - like green cloth thrown about - Black Norwegian - White Carrara -

Picture of Madonna by Bellini in Sacristy of S. Maria Salute - considered good - I unable to appreciate it - liked the saints at side better - like fishermen -

Old palaces have a large along entrance hall with doors staircase porter's room - gates to water, outer court with well & entrance gate to street or square at back, colonades sometimes, varied, but this is general plan

White stockings, bad colour large feet in variable with the poor & poorest -

Foscari Palace, very plain inside & different from others, having its court & garden, door to the sea & well, a very

old, worn, one) with handsome windows & balcony looking out, all at the street entrance, & no colonades, few doors, a plain staircase only inside — Red & handsome on the water frontage —

Glass shop & mosaics — Four men required for a month to make one figure full length in mosaic — Two men employed in preparing squares of coloured glass & stone, ~~& two others~~ with rapidly revolving wheels & water, grinding them smooth — Two others called artists fitting in pieces on soft grey mortar, a very little at a time, & forming the size of a hand on table with bits, — fitting them in like a puzzle

Frary Church — numerous monuments one of Canova — pyramid & weeping figures & lion

Thomons tomb is a patriot. colossal figures
kept by Canovas – People reading guides aloud
close to worshippers after bell has rung too –
Two sacristys – very rich screen & carved
chair – old picturesque beggar stood in centre
of church wide cloak & hat held in hand
Long chains to lamps hanging from roof
all brass swinging broken windows on high –
delapidated church – the very bell for elevation of host
was cracked
Uneven floor in St Marco
These three churches we saw to day Tuesday 19
April – almost weary of seeing churches
& beggars. Bronze little statues standing in fonts –
Fine converging pavement ~~and~~ under
dome at S. Maria della Salute – plain ~~wide~~
interior. Fine old pictures in all churches.

Font in crypt of Fesole church was formerly
used for wine & feast of ~~Bacchus~~ Bacchus

Piazza St Marco resembles Palais Royale little

April 20. Shopped morning finding my way through the intricate alleys to the Piazza & back to Schiavoni. Visited ladies Mrs Curtis in Palazzo Barbaro & Mrs Brownson in Casa Veccia.

Old lady with gold chain to eye-glasses & nice old gentleman looking ahead, fine suite of rooms with stucco walls large decorative paintings on walls, fine ceilings with pictures. Old palace good state, fine view of canal in front. well furnished Maple style & with Liberty combined & Venetian ornaments brown in. Decoration for festival. Lion of St Mark on red crimson silk stretched on a board. Shown by his Portraits of former proprietors hanging in anteroom, copies by artist son of originals. Entered from side canal, gondolier of their own acting as servant took our cards up long flight of steps to house. Rather a mean entrance

2 House. Way through an ill-smelling winding narrow way - too early - turned away to return later - met lady at entrance Cordial lively woman - little Venetian dog met her at foot of stairs - gondolier opened door again - dressed a triple like sailor collar, & dark blue trousers & jacket. She writes plays for private, & personal Countess Morini - Venetian belle came lovely eyes, fine complexion, brown & buff dress & fine feathered hat, brown gloves lovely green plush jacket - Mrs B. in a nice grey dress, black plush mantle lined with gold satin - Gond. her house) ten Countess helped herself to more, wrote her name in Mrs's notebook & was very affable & simple - has a baby & a nurse one of the fine race of nurse

Countess walked round the room looking at things as she admires the taste of her hyp.

friend & copies - with her tea cup in left hand held steadily, & her sunshade a reddish silk with deep red handle & silver filagree top like a walking stick, tucked under her right arm too valuable to be left about accidently -

Thursday - Lunched at Barbarossa Palace with Mr & Mrs Curtis & Mr Brown. Picture of Venetian girl by Sargent hanging opposite me at dinner - painter a relative perhaps. Flower in tall vase in centre chiefly red anemones planted by little posses of primroses - grey headed man servant very attentive, with the wine particular, not polite waiter. Flat fish, then Italian dish I like maccaroni pudding but not that. Slice great pudding! every thing handed twice. Coffee in drawing room after Mr Curtis took me because it was a long way: four or five rooms - all well furnished. Mrs Curtis's bedroom looking on canal & very pretty -

Walked about in afternoon & went into church
(5th cat in Italy)
Cat came to me across nave. Tom & Mrs
Brownson came in - walked about with her
Went to dinner with her at 7-30.
Mr Eden, acting as host took me in -
Lanae, walked with two sticks, had to
be arranged upon chairs at table - a
libertine looking man. The Montalbas
Heard singing from lighted barge on the
Canal, sitting on the balcony. The boat
a pretty object lit with Chinese lanterns
gondolas gliding up & remaining stationary
others darting swiftly & silently about
some at a distance - stars - no other
sound except a rival singing, clear
female voice - no steamers at night
Strange experience to sit with English
friends on the balcony of a Venetian
Palace on Grand Canal at night &
listen to singing of gondoliers, or

at least 4 gondolier's songs. all old ones, a remarkable one with solo, & chorus having a quaint melody like Orpheus' mad sing. a minor note at end of refrain.

Friday - Left Venice - taking gondola to station. other gondolas driving up with people & baggage. Rose early. left at 8 something - Very weary in train, severe chest cold from too much gondola at night. Two Venetian gentlemen opposite talked & gesticulated violently the whole time with no cessation - every possible action of face & hands with one of them his eyelids carved out like Raphael's Madonnas truest likeness of talker

Splendid view of peaks of Alps ~~with~~ on right. Then Verona - along

stretch of city, & Alps behind. red roofs towers, etc. looked a pretty & an interesting place. {Romeo & Juliet}

Young Scotchman fellow traveller home from India. Came to Milan about 4 o'clock. Had tea in Café at half past. & went into the Cathedral. An immense enormous structure. Columns surmounted with niches & statues instead of ordinary capitals. Brass line in floor (meridian)

Hotel Grand de Milan very large & complete electric arrangements & lovely salon & rooms. T.H. went to see the Bridge of Lodi, with companion.

I went about Milan. took a tram 2 cent, took me so far that I was not back in time to meet Tom for lunch. Went out again at three o'clock. to top of roof of Cathedral

marvellous profusion of marble
statues & decorations, flying buttresses,
crocketted pinnacles & marble steps.
Men selling photographs of view of
roof & from it. Wing all day up there
You can get near enough to some of
the statues & tracery to put your
hand upon it, & little Cherubims are
damaged by ruthless visitors. every
bit has been carefully carved behind
& in corners, profuse & unsparing
work. ~~St Bas~~ St Sebastian in
pink marble with his skin wrapped
round his body after flaying, horrid,
natural - face quite small, expression
agony & horror - Names under
each statue - & long person dressed
in the land there - Felt fear by myself
so descended rapidly - lest I should
knock any young person - Then I

bought necktie for Henry. pair for self - then took open carriage for 1 1/2 franc. & told the driver who spoke French. to take me to the principal Churches. He evidently liked the idea - Saint Sepulchre was the most singular - on each aisle there was a representation of in coloured statuary life size, & exactly like life in every particular most striking - Christ with robe & crown of thorns mocked - the other Christ at Pharisee's supper having his feet washed by M. Magdelene this the best - the company at the table excited & natural, the hand of ~~right~~ one at the right of spectator held out pointing, so that you could take hold of it. It was so near you. Drove back after seeing 5

or 6 to Hotel. I & I went out to dine at Restaurant. Left at 7.30 for Lucerne.

Came through Mt St Gothard the loveliest scenery & ~~the~~ a wonderful journey. Lake of Como, stopping at station 5 minutes, then seeing it from train - a glassy piece of water, reflecting of surrounding mountains. Houses nestled close, young spring foliage slight trees, mountains behind mountains loveliest colours everywhere, an enchanting spot. Man on top the mountains through numerous tunnels cascades & mountains streams snow on top of mountains higher & higher, up amongst the snow at last very astonishing, not cold. I wretched, miserable with severe cold caught at Verona

all the windows open - travellers excited at scenery - a family with 3 restless children, ill-trained -
Mountain streams turned into rivers as we came down the other side, foaming over boulders -
Scenery quite changed - Swiss chalets.

A walk or drive all along the border of Zug - (?) a lovely lake

Fertile plains - lovely villages very green grass - red roofs alway

~~[illegible]~~ Arona - a large picturesque extending town, very long streets

To day we saw Rigi, & the one carriage train going there -

Lots of primroses on the way to Como, in fields & banks –

Milan a Paris without the interesting edifices – fine wide streets, good shops. & a handsome place for promenade. Galleria de Victor Emmanuel – I did not care for it – but an excellent contrast after Venice – so civilized & horses & carriages & he seen once more –

Reached Lucerne 5 o'clock Sunday – fine weather all journey – gleams of sunshine. Large place this Lucerne.

Tom is gone out, I rest here being so miserable with a cold.

Better in afternoon. Tom & I walked about, climbed a hill, sat in the sun

by a Pension looking down on Lake
Walked by the side of lake before in
morning a short walk - saw a diagram
marked on a marble pedestal, of all
the mountains - The Rigi very distinct
to the left - In some places, the town
looks a little like Venice, where the
houses are close to the water - Walked
through one covered bridge, saw the
other - very old, climing & curious
having painted each side of triangle
in roof made by cross - beams - up
very high

The wounded
Lion cut in
rock very good -

Some trouble to get into a carriage
for Paris - Tom, & the father of family
(3 little ones) who had travelled with
us thither - had an altercation - Then

we left him master of it, & got into another - Changed at Basle - gentleman apologised for not getting out for me - & seemed really sorry - No doubt out of gratitude for my taking his part, & pitying his trying situation with the children

Reached Paris ~~Monday~~ Tuesday morning about 7. Only porters & one man up at the Albert Hotel Rue St Hyacinthe St Honore - Ill with diarrhoea as I was coming - Slept heavily in train, till I felt this - another husband & wife French people, came after we had left 8 stations out of Basle & gentleman had come before - & some tourists from a party evidently, got in at Basle & left at next station

Mem. I don't like a pillow unless we are alone & can stretch out, also

Seems odd when there's another man -

Walked about Paris. Saw the Crown Jewels exhibited before their sale a queue formed - a crowd of people Splendid jewels - guarded by men inside a circle which surrounded the glass case they were under an enormous one - Officials very numerous, making us pass quickly round it & on. The room a very large one hung with crimson silk curtains & draperies, with tables & seats for the sale - A dome of crimson raised over the case of jewels - People let in to building by batches.

Went to Cafée, walked, bought photograph - took a long drive in the Rivoli & about the city

The Tuileries quite disappeared an iron temporary erection - The effect on me - of this disappearance the gardens left in their stately grandeur & the jewels ~~of~~ for sale; was very saddening -

April 27. arrived in London at 7 P.M. after a rough but fine passage.

}

Switzerland June 1897

June 15. Left Max Gate for Southampton
Slept on board the Columbia.
calm sea - lovely night
16. Arrived at Havre. Smoking car
Tall trees - poplars - like dressed poles in rows
keeping out a few hedges to divide the patches
of tillage - travelled all day - drove through
Paris, came to
Dijon - Hotel de Jura - Fine cat sitting on
finely painted ceilings -
stand in entrance: cold weather.
17. Pontarlier - very pretty little girl, a
German in tram - friendly.
Coupée carriage - Fine scenery - single
line.
18. Neuchatel - Hotel de Lac. White
curtained beds - Narrow salon - through Bureau
armoury very fine in Bureau. Town surrounded
by mountains. Cold. Rainy - stormy - a
square in front of our Hotel - We had come
through tunnels in the Jura. Set our watches
an hour on.) ~~Deputy a seat on first landing~~ flags
Small pretty little port with vessels

French lady opposite at dejeuner horrid man
Wrote postcards. Deep blue distance.
Went out by edge of Lac. storms. the
Stone table plan two inches in rain. I
disliked the rain & cold.

19. Berne. Hotel Belle Vue
Beautiful scenery. bridges. distant
mountains. but misty weather could
not see them. only to be seen occasionally
Fine Cathedral terrace. steep slopes streets
hilly. town lying partly below. our hotel
the garden with fine view. like the terrace
high place also just outside with same
view. no view from our windows. streets
with deep massive arcades. broad
streets. fountains at intervals. Market
day we left. dogs in carts. the River Aar
20. Wet. Sunday. I went to English
Cathedral. almost all Protestants. a
novelty when one travels. a very small
Roman Catholic Ch. Wonderful clock with

bears running round. Bears - everywhere
The Bären - live bears in a den - I feed
them with the other people - idle men lounging
~~Stalls~~ stalls for sale of carved things
Festival service in Evening at Cathedral - niggers
voices - Black woman with unearthly fine
voice. "Oh yes" song. Much wanted fine weather
21. Weather clearing - We walked
to the Schanzli - (a lady I met told me)
Had tea - Lovely scenery - mountains
Nice place - large - tea. birds warbling - a
cat. Long walk - lost new spectacles.
22. June - Jubilee. Brilliant Day.
after dull & wet. Many English in Hotel
(Bellevue) Breakfast & out before 7.H. up.
Went to see the Bear's Den - walked
through the market-in streets - & all-round
- Cathedral. Went on to
Interlaken. Hotel Metropole.
First near view of Jungfrau from window
(see sketch) seen over lovely garden & gay street

mountains all round. They grew
white all day. pink glow morning &
night. Exquisite - like a bride - Pretty
walks with trees seats, band, beautiful
sunshine (on snow) lovely country walks - the
sweetest place of all, & we cheerful again
Wed. 23. Very fine weather Drove to the
Grindelwald, boy brushing flies off horse
with a branch - train parellel. bridges
mountains - river - . Saw - the three
mountains - Wetterhorn - Aiger Monch
got into train - left carriage.
Went up the Wengern alp. extraordinary
higher & higher - at last banks of
snow on either side - enormous glaciers
To change trains got out at Mieglecch. Instead of
getting into another walked across
the Wengern alp (path being repaired)
Gathered flowers the blue gentian large
blue violets. not sweet. daisies - buttercups
Lots of wild parsley about in Switzerland

anywhere
of people.
Sitting

anywhere. Hot superb day - Tea - lots of people. hotel restaurant outside tables & seats.

Sitting on Railway bank. Waiting for train - luggage trains coming to hotel. Looking at Jungfrau Aiger etc - heard an avalanche - clouds rebounding on mountains just then fat German fell as he caught his wife's hat a breeze had blown away. I stretched out a hand. but he recovered his feet much frightened. he might have rolled a good way down the slope among the trees. at right cows & cow bells - The mountains covered with snow - very fine sight. Hot with walking - yet close to snow. I took some in my hand & swallowed it. Returned & Lauterbrunnen for carriage - some rounds. lovely drive back to Interlaken.

24. Thursday. On the lake of Thun mountains green & wooded all round exquisite lake - slopes cultivated - vines chiefly - high up on their sticks - (vines everywhere in Switzerland. I drank the wine at Lunch & Dinner

(nice hotel (with fresco-paper figures on of stairs) at Interlaken. Sorry to leave Inter

25. Came to Lausanne. Hotel Gibbon
In omnibus steep hills - long time coming up. full of people. Dark Salon a mauve
Post Office building - Shutters to our
window. no blinds. Very high up, looking
down ~~of~~ on tops of trees & houses, the lake
beyond. the mountains behind - green
Went to Chillon. by water on the lake
of Geneva - blue - clear. Got first down
to Onchy - the port by funicular rail.
Fine views, though rather misty of the
mountains on the right
Stopped at every little village or town
till we reached Territet. the port for
Chillon. Train to Chillon.
Young beautiful gaily attired woman
showed us the Castle. Spoke German
to the other couple - English to us - a

Chillon
Leave Sailes
Spur in

pretist manner. The castle quite
astonishing - size - solidity - preservation
were shown - Bonnivard's prison
(a large vaulted place) - his pillar near
a window once divided off from the
many other windows. Names. Byron
George Sand & others on pillar - iron rings
were shown the beam on which the
prisoners were hung. The hole through
which they were thrown into the lake
we saw through trap doors - horrible
prisons - & the Oubliettes - (no fourth step)
Returned by tram through Clarens
(which we had also seen from lake - "sweet Clarens")
Had tea at Vivie. verandah of hotel (I
liked up stairs) looked down on lake
& road, & trees etc. Sunny & pretty.

26. Stayed on at Lausanne.

27. June
Sunday at Lausanne. Went down to
Ouchy - hot - sat under trees (see sketch)
making a new harbour there. The Lac
lovely - had some thunder before
Inquired for Byron's room - shown an
ordinary one. Had lunch in an ordinary
salon of the hotel. common place affair

28. Went to Zermatt - lunched in
train.

29. Went up the Reifel Alp. on a mule
very steep - sudden turns up loose rocky
stony ways - mule's hind feet slipping
Guide leading him by hand - Guide
did not understand French - only patois
A station being constructed for the
Rack & Pinion Ry - Italian workmen
A tremendous long steep zigzag one precipice
distance! Wished Pg
had not come - charge 8 1/2 francs -
Hotel grandly situated opposite
opposite Matterhorn - .

J. H. was behind walking
the snow limit. I immense hotel.
I space round. Every appliance. all
brought up on mules back. Met a
number of them. Continual traffic
Old gentleman lost two days before
I never found. Many ladies up there
I waited for Tom. he toiled up on
foot. Had lunch. Called guide
Returned. mounted, waited & rested about an hour then got off a
little way down. walking alone. the
guide gone on. felt a little alarm.
a knot of rough workmen seemed
quarrelling. I passed through them
safely, met several men & mules
difficult descent, terrible slopes to
look down upon. lovely trees & alpine
roses. (a sort of rhododendron shrub)
mounted again & scrambled back.
a small dirty native woman in front
on a mule. the men laughing at her & with her. got
back safely. I became used to it. The

had a rail to keep up one's back
The Matterhorn - near - ground - (see sketches)

30. Fine day - At Zermatt - Very ugly & very old ladies with a general at table
Seiler's hotels at Zermatt all of them
Wonderful place - real dirt ~~the~~ chalets
very brown faces & clothes - dirt all -
people & streets & house - but picturesque
The Visp boiling through the village
I went up the stairs of a new chalet -
Band played in evening - outside Hotel.
Matterhorn from bedroom window J.H.
talked of Wimper - he knows him -
July 1. J.H. not well - lunched by self
at Geneva - first Hotel - (not good) Got
medicine (oil) for J.H. Left Hotel & went
Grand Hotel du Paix near the Lac - very
fine. Musical box & splendid. Geneva a
great place for them & Fine View of Lake.
fine weather - J.H. better - we walked out
I went out by self in evening to bridge
2nd. Walked about Geneva - a wedding
at Cathedral - Geneva with Sag ladies about

July 3. I went to Plain Palais Cemetery & found my ancestor's grave Sir H. Davy - Grandmama's cousin I think - Also Calvin's Stone - very small. a canopy over pulpit

4. Left Geneva for Dijon & Paris after lunching in train at Culoz. Saw the debris of Candelis across railway with trees & rocks upturned & tossed, & the torn side of the mountain perhaps an avalanche. no snow however.

Came again to Dijon. Saw 4 Cathedrals one very old. One called St Pierre Beguign ~~or Beoright~~ Benign. a finely decorated carved & figured door way - with obliterated stones in porch. Fine church

5. Went on to Paris. First went to Rewilly - Gordon had left Tuesday previous. Saw the sister of Prop: A great fair along Rewilly. Got & tired. Went to the Louvre - Had lunch with E.H. ing at Royal Restaurant

6. Went on to Havre. Slept on the Alma. Rather rough night - but wind he still

7 Returned to Mary Gate

Spir in Louvre
Statue of Rights
Count Montrond
Persian Saite
a tiny
Menes
expression
(
Egyptian
month
also a
tomb with
warning
curses
on
of enemy -

1803-5 [illegible] (I)/5

Bsh Museum.

Notes

taken for "Trumpet Major"
& other works of time
of Geo III.
in
(1878 — 1879 —)

King George at Weymouth:
1789, 1791, 1792, 1794, 1795,
1796, 1797, 1798, 1801, 1802,
1804, 1805 -

1803-5 [redacted] notes (T)B. M. &c.

The magistrates acting under the alien act would do well to direct a very scrutinizing eye to the academies in the metropolis & its environs, in all of which Fr. tutors are employed, many of whom are known to be inveterate enemies to the country which affords them an asylum. Times Briton Oct 18. 1803

Dover Oct 31. A Prussian vessel cements the harbour last night, which left Calais yesterday morning. She sailed from Flushing a few days before & by the accounts the master collected there it appears that the troops in the Island of Walcheren amount to 20,000; 12000 French & the rest Dutch. There is a Frigate & eight schooners at Flushing, & eight or ten Schuyts, fitted out as gun vessels, each carrying two four pounders; four more Schuyts are building but are quite at a stand for want of shipwrights. The inhabitants & more particularly the f[redacted]en &

fishermen complain heavily of the distress brought on them by the war. An uncommon degree of strictness is observed at Calais, to prevent anything being known of the nature of the preparations ~~being~~ carried on there. This vessel was not suffered to remain more than one tide in Calais & the master having been taken out of his vessel by a military guard & undergone an examination at the Commissary's office was re conducted on board in the same manner without being allowed to call at any house, or to speak to any person in the streets. & if he attempted to look about he was checked by the guard & told he must look straight forwards. He learnt afterwards from a Calais man who came on board that Mengaud, was notorious for his incivility, bordering in some instances on brutality to the English had been lately dismissed in disgrace. There are no gun boats at Calais, but at Boulogne, he understood there are about a hundred. all the houses at the left of the entrance into Calais Harbour & the Town Wall, are removed - whether destroyed by our bombardment or purposely

taken down could not be learnt.

Deal -

The signal post on the heights about 4 miles from hence on the road to Dover is daily visited by a great number of persons. Mr. Pitt has paid the Lieutenant a visit every day. Nothing new has been observed from thence lately, except a review of troops on the French coast, which occupied the whole of Thursday & Friday last. The Officer states that both those days the horizon was so very clear, that he could distinctly see with glasses an immense body of troops.

True Briton - Nov. 2.
1803

From Bankes story of Corfe Castle.

Milton abbey. Blandford
Oct. 12th 1803.

My dear Bankes

The spring tides take place next Saturday, and the information to Government is so precise that the Isle of Wight is the enemy's object that it is not improbable they may avail themselves of this ensuing spring-tide; if they do not, their attempt must be

postponed another month. Under these circumstances I would not fail of giving you this notice, in confidence that you will keep it to yourself, & only so far prepare Mrs Bankes & your family as to be able to remove them upon the first intelligence of the enemy's being off the coast. I have to beg of you that you will give directions for an assemblage of fagots, furze & other fuel, also straw to be stacked & piled on the summit of Badbury Rings, so as the whole may take fire instantly & the fire be maintained for two hours. The general direction if you will take the trouble of ordering the execution is that this beacon may be fired whenever the beacon off St Catherine's (Christ Church) is fired to the eastward, or whenever the beacons on Lytchet Heath or Woodbury Hill, are fired to the westward, but not from the demonstration of any coast signal.

I am, my dear Bankes
Yours most sincerely
Dorchester.

Milton Abbey. Blandford
Oct. 18. 1803.

My dear Banks.

Many thanks for your care of the beacon on Badbury & generally for the contents of your letter on the 16th instant. As to the first I have thought a watch & guard necessary for the two I have erected — one above Chiselbourne Common, in my grounds & the other upon Bullbarrow; but the guard to say the truth, is more against the wanton than against any other description of persons. The expense of them, no great object indeed will be defrayed by Government; & I am authorized to send in my charges to the Commissary General. As to the other part of your letter it is very handsome, & I shall be glad to avail myself of your services. at the present it only occurs to me that, if upon the alarm of an enemy's being off the coast, you should be to disposed to transport yourself to this house, I should receive you with great satisfaction; & something might occur to one of us, in which you might find employment

I am ever my dear Banks's most sincerely yours
Dorchester.

The writer of these was the Earl of Dorchester then Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dorset. This nobleman was honoured with the intimate confidence of King George III & was in habits of private correspondence with the members of his Cabinet. These letters are addressed to Henry Banks Esq. then member for Corfe Castle.

B. M. May 30. 78

King at Weymouth — Aug 1805

— — — — — after Aug 27, Weymouth was dull, & King did not go out for some days. in consequence of death of Dk of Gloucester.

Aug 27 - One of H. M.'s Brigs brought into Weymouth 2 Smugglers boats laden with liquor, supposed to be Hollands, wh. was safely lodged in the custom house. The Crews, amounting to 14, were sent on board the King's Ships

Morning Chronicle Aug 29/05

Morning Chronicle - Sept 5. 1805.

"Weymouth, Sept. 3 .... Capt. Hardy, Ld. Nelson's Captain, was waiting the return of his majesty [from riding on horseback, early, accomp.d by Dukes of York, Cumberland, & Cambridge, from which ride he returned soon after 9 o'clock] & had a long convers.n with him.. The weather proving fine, a little after 12 o'clock his majesty, the Prince, Dukes of York & Cambridge, Pcess. Augusta, Sophia, & Amelia, rode to Dorchester."

Weymouth, Sept. 5.

A grand field-day on Bincombe Downs. ib Sep. 7

The Prince [of Wales?] at Weym.th at this time ... attracts much company. numbers come in for miles round." &c

... Sept 9. "The grandest esplanade this season."

(The King ~~seems to~~ rides early almost every morning) ib. Sept 11.

A pleasure boat from Deptford sailed within a mile of Boulogne, received no interruption from enemy. ib.

Weymouth Sept 15. King goes to theatre - The usually privateer of this port brings in a rich prize

Cf. Part III. 21

05

14 - Saturday. [1805]

Sept 14. Nelson arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning at 6 o'clock & instantly went on board the Victory. It was expected that she would proceed to sea forthwith." ib. Sept 16.

More particulars of his arrival at Portsmouth &c. are given in ib. Sept 17. & that "he went on board the Victory, which had dropped down to St Helens." He embarked from the South-sea beach. accomp.d by ... "who dined with him on board the Victory, after wh. those gent.n went to Southampton in the Commissioners yacht. A number of people followed his lordship & cheered him when he embarked. The Victory with the Euryalus frigate, got under weigh on Sunday. The Royal Sovereign [& others] will follow."

On this Sept 14. the King was still at Weymouth, & went to theatre.

In the number of M.C. for Sept 18. is an account of a lady swindler in west of Engl.d who obtains goods from shops, & delivers them into the hands of her servant in livery who attends her.

Sept 20 Grand field day of the regiments in camp, before his majesty, under the command of the Dk. of Cumberland. The line extended from Ridgeway Hills to Upway, & on to the Bridport Road. It reached upwards of three miles. The hills were covered with carriages & spectators. The artillery made a very grand appearance. The Lord Chancellor, Ld. Mulgrave, Count Munster, Mr Pitt & Mr Villiers, accompd. his M.

Sept 25. H. majesty visit" the Promenade Rooms" "Old Rooms?" at Weymouth (Where?) The North York militia march from here today. &c id. Sept 27.

Sept 27. Weymouth. Royal family at Theatre — King walked as far as the T. P. gate — The German legion passed him on their way to Southampton — Soon after 11. the R. Family set off for Earl of Dorchester's seat at Milton abbey. Their majesties went in their travelling carriages — the Princesses in their coaches. They were followed by the countess of Dorchester &c — A great concourse of people assembled at the Noble Earls mansion from neighbg. villages to see them

1805

Splendid preparations are made - Coaches from London &c -

Sept 29. Wy.th The whole of the German legion marched from here yesterday, with their artillery.

Contests at single-stick for several prizes on a stage in front of Mrs Buxton's house to morrow. Much sport expected - £4 for him who breaks most heads.

Milton abbey. The Messenger arrives with despatches for H. M. to sign.

30th King returns to Wy.th sees sports.

Oct 1. Details of the Single stick &c. in Mrs B's field ib. Oct 3.

Portsmouth Oct 1. Two ships laden with cabbage, potatoes & carrots, for the use of Ld. Nelson's fleet will sail under convoy ib.

Oct 4. Their majesties leave Wy.th ib. Oct 4.

A young man hires a boat at Dover - to go out pleasing, for which he agreed to pay the 2 men a guinea. They accordingly stretched across Channel 8 or 10 miles, in full view of the Fch. coast, but when about to put about he earnestly entreated them to land him on the Fch. Coast, as soon as Calais as they cd. as he had particular business there, & wished to see a friend. They refused,

&c. He spoke in broken English &c. - Brought back before magistrates - after a long examination he was sent on to London. ib. Oct 4.

Duel at Cheltenham ——— ib.

Talk of the period "Damn my wig" - ib. Oct 11

Portsmouth Oct 16. The "L^d. Eldon" will sail in a few days with bullocks for L^d. Nelson's fleet.
Ship news ib. Oct 18.

Particulars of Lottery Tickets - ib. Oct 21.

Oct 23. The nimble cutter arrives from Gibraltar with despatches - ~~The~~ Lord Nelson arrived off Cadiz Sept 28th. & immediately took command of the fleet. &c. - ib. Oct 23.

Ships are to convoy bullocks from Barbary to L^d. Nelson's fleet - Ship. news ib.

"An indecent policy was opened at Lloyds on Thursday - in wh. 10 guineas were offered to receive 100 in case Bonaparte shall be killed in 3 months - ib. Nov 2.

Nov. 7. First news of Victory of Trafalgar - ib.

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back

July 13. King arrives in Weymouth - (July 15 ib.)
1805 - (details of arrival given.
14th. he inspects the camp at Weymouth - ib 16.

1805

The encampment consists of 6000 men - ib. July 17

July 20. The King rides to the camp at ½ past 6, & returns a little before 9. (to see artillery). & on 19th he "took a short ride to the cavalry camp" before breakfast - [So that the camp must have been nearer than Bruscombe?]

July 22. The Boulogne camp appears making up again for the season. (c)

July 28. Divine Service at the camp. "performed at the drum head of each regiment" - ib. July 30

Drum-peas court martiall - a C. M. called suddenly, or in the field. die

Weymouth Aug. 12. Last night 3 Soldiers belonging to the 31st regt. were detected breaking open the Royal Oak public house at Ridgway. They were examined before the mayor this morning, & committed to Dorchester gaol. ib. Aug 14.

Sudden apprehension of invasion at Dover, Deal, &c, a tremendous firing having begun - ib. Aug 14.

Duel with Swords at Wartlebury - horrid - they send for a cutler to renew the edge of the sabres, wh. were blunted - while he was doing it the enemies continued to assail each other with bitter invectives - It occurred in an apartment, the owner encouraging one of the combatants

with his voice - One run through the lungs. The owner of the house, by urging them to fight, seems to have been the incentive - ib. Aug 23. 1805

June 30. 1801, was on a Tuesday.

1801. The King &c. arrive in Weymouth July 3rd ~~July 4 Saturday~~ - (Friday) - walk on esplanade, in evening fireworks - & a brilliant illumination - July 4. After breakfast the King & his attendants rode to the camp on the Dorchester road, to inspect the North Devon militia, & proceeded to Radipole (Bincombe?) where the Regiments of Hussars & Artillery are stationed ....' Morning Chron. July 4. 1801.

[Tuesday? Tu. was chief market day. W. Guide]

- "On Wedy. morning two privates (private & corporal) of the York Hussars were shot on Bincombe Down, Wm. W. pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, for desertion, & cutting a boat out of the harbour, with intent to go to France, but by mistake they landed at Guernsey, & were secured. All the regts. both in camp & barracks, were drawn up, viz the Scotch Grays, the Rifle Corps, the Stafford, Berks, & N. Devon militia. They came on the ground in a mourning coach, at-

tended by 2 priests; after marching along the front of the line they returned to the centre, where they spent about 20 minutes in prayer, & were shot at by a guard of 24 men; they dropped instantly, & expired without a groan. The men wheeled in sections, & marched by the bodies in slow time. — ib.

May 31. B. M. | 1804 |

"There has been a very heavy press all down the River these 2 or 3 days past, & a very numerous supply of Seamen has been obtained from our late homeward bound fleets. It is a great pity that the necessities of the state require that such measures shd be resorted to, as prevent these very useful persons from an opport^y of coming home to their families after the long absence which a voyage to either the East or West occasions". Morning Chron. Aug 18th 04

1804. The Royal Family arrived at Weyf^m Aug 25.
(for route see further on.)
Received at Dorchester by a party of the German Legion &c. During this month they go to theatre, reviews &c. no lodgings can be had - balls &c: - great gaiety. ib.

1804 - End of Aug. Invasion hourly expected. ib.
Several families quit Margate.

Sept. 3. Weymouth - Yesterday afternoon the Dorchester Volunteers arrived here in their new carriages, which have been lately constructed for carrying 30 of them at a time with great expedition .... &c - - - - Sept 5. ib.

Sept 8. Weym. Cavalcade to Bincombe Down - Grand review before H. Majesty & Sham fight - roads blocked with carriages. King, D. of Cumberland &c, being present. Review over by 1 noon. Rate at Weym. after review - Theatre in evening. ib. Sept 10

Sept 12. At Weym. the most strict military vigilance is exerted to guard the Royal residents. Not only the frigates & other armed vessels are every night posted in a line across the mouth of the harbour [bay], but two lines of centinels, one at the waters edge & another behind the Esplan. occupy the whole harbour [bay] after 8 every night. The Kings guard mounts every night round Gloucester Lodge, & outlying pickets are ~~also~~ 50 stationed on the hills round the town as to command the harbour. There is besides a battery of 6 24 pounders on the point of the

1804

[Wolfe?
[Mole which commands the entrance, & a camp of flying artillery on the opposite shore, consisting of twelve 6 pounders & several howitzers. Added to this a camp of four thousand men horse & foot within a few minutes march.
ib. Sept 14.

Sept 23. Weyh. - yesterday forenoon, a review on Bincombe Downs of all the troops in the neighbourhd.

Sept. 30. Weyh. Grand naval Fête yesterday -
ib. Oct 2

Oct 10. Royal Family go to Milton Abbey. ib. Oct 12

17. Troops march to Bincombe Downs, to be brigaded with the Flying Artillery ib. 19

18. Ball at Royce Hotel

21. H. M. was so well pleased with the Dorset. yeom. Cavalry in their diffl. evolutions yesterday at their review that he has been pleased to signify his royal will that in future they shall be called R. D. Y. C.
ib. 23

Oct 29. R. Family leave Weyh.

1803 Morning Chronicle

July 19. Speech of the Sec. at War for arming the population - ib. July 19

1803

11

Oct 7. An american gentleman lands at Dover from Dieppe in ~~private~~ hired boat - 18 gs.

Oct 10, & some weeks following - Enemy expected every moment - Margate people one day believed the expedition had sailed - seeing a large fleet.

Nov. 9. Confidently affirmed that a large body of the enemy has landed on our coasts - & other rumours.

Nov 14. Ships News, Plymouth - An invasion of the western ports from Brest is deemed probable.

15. Brest fleet supposed to have put to Sea. The Diamond frigate has fallen in with 2 Fch. Ships &c.

A Smuggling lugger (The Hazard) - the joint property of J, S & M. & all of them had acquired considerable property by her successful voyages - (J. is the captain)

... a freight of madder, flax, cheese, or apples, two kinds of which kinds of merchandize generally covered another kind of tea brandy &c

... Before the end of the month an express (the Hazard) informed the partners that she was in sight on her return. Fairy Cove had been agreed upon, & as the cargo was intended chiefly for the interior a number of carts were ~~got~~ got ready – disguised as carriers carts .... With the assistance of the sailors they were soon loaded with ankers & half ankers of brandy, boxes & tea chests. ... met 6 men .... on their approach they turned out to be no others than a neighbr supervisor of Excise & his myrmidons .. who had received information that a smuggler was on the coast making signals, in consequence of which he had procured assistance [the Giant at home] & was going aboard direct for the Fairy Cove .... The supervisor sent forward a guager to reconnoitre.

The Smuggler, Tale of Scotland 1820.

(Time of story 17– when "the war breaking out & the successful invasion of Holland by the French had rendered the Dutch our enemies".)

"Smugglers & Foresters" a novel – time, since coast guard & preventive stations have been established.

The smuggling vessel is a lugger, manned by Frchmen – & commanded by an Englishman. A boat puts off from the revenue cruiser ~~the man~~ (after she has fired a gun) & was rowed towards the Frenchman – the boat reached the lugger, & the men sprang on deck – The boat seemed to have been cast loose – they had cut the painter away – the boat drifted empty – the next moment its late crew were thrown overboard – one after another, overpowered by numbers, from the deck of the smuggling vessel – & were left to perish or regain their boat as chance directed –

A boat was just being launched lower down the beach – It was fully manned &c

Portsmouth - Sept 26. 1804 - The Poulette of 24 guns, Capt. Dunbar, on her returning from off Havre, chased the Lion cutter, of Hastings, a most notorious smuggler: & although the Poulette flies like a witch & every advantage was taken by Capt. D. that an expert seaman cd. devise, in battering down, &c. the P., she escaped, after a very hard & singularly circuitous chase

Naval Chron 1804

A Lieut & 6 men boards a ship.

A Bill for the more effectual prevention of smuggling - 1805.

"Excise & Custom house Officers to examine vessels. ... Officers of Excise, &c -

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B.M. July 6. 78

Morning Chronicle for 1803.

The Atalante, of 18 guns, Capt. Macspield was paid off in Hamoaze last Sat^y. & her crew

discharged. Capt M. immediately re-commissioned her, & seamen already enter fast for her: she has been the most fortun^te ship since the war of any of the cruizers against the smugglers; having captured 8 sail, with nearly 2000 ankers of spirits, besides bale goods; each seaman has shared more prize money in the last 6 months than his wages have amounted to. Jan 13.

— A small smuggling vessel, the Hope of Lyme, was yesterday from stress of weather obliged to come into Yarmouth harbour. She was immediately seized by the Custom House Officers, with her cargo, consisting of 112 tubs of spirits. The crew report that the master was washed overboard the preceding night. ib.

Parisian fashions. It is still the prevailing fashion to throw over the forehead a thick tuft of hair dressed out in ringlets &c. ib.

.... stealing a 7 shilling piece .... a half-crown. ib.

Dresses at Her Majesty's card party ib. Jan 19

Coaches — A new handsome coach, painted a

fine drab - red morocco leather sleeping cushions
do - (Duke) A very genteel chariot, painted a
fine dark green. (Esq)
A landau, the body painted Devonshire brown.
Post chaise - — ib.
ib
40 out of 50 young men are crops. Powder is
scarcely worn in full dress. Round Hats are
disappearing & cocked hats with Hack feathers are
coming into fashion. The more dashing bucks
wear them with an edging. Ruffles of silk
plaited - ib. - Paris fashions, Jan 29.
Real India Long Shawls being now the
most fashionable articles of dress for ladies
of distinction - price 6 to 50 guineas - White
orange, crimson, brown, blue, yellow, green &c
Advt. ib.
Sailed on a cruize against the Smugglers.
The Eagle 14 guns, Capt W... Ranger, 14 guns,
— 10 guns, &c all revenue cutters, & prime sailers.
ib. Jan 31.

.. He was in his own carriage .. It was a thick day, & the glasses were all up .. He took down the left glass - to "Trial for highway robbery" ib.

Col. Despard at his execution ... "dressed in boots, a dark brown great coat, his hair unpowdered." ib. Feb 22.

Order from the Admiralty Board came down ~~(to Plymouth)~~ to the admiral of this port (Plymouth) ..... no young gent. having served 6 years according to the usual routine of the service, shall be confirmed as lieut. until he has been in England, & examined by the Commissioners of his Majesty's navy at Somerset House. ... Great exertions are making here to procure volunteer seamen for the following ships .... Posting bills, with various offers of encouragement are stuck up at all the places where seamen resort. ib. Feb 23.

Picked up - a boat belonging to H. M. S. — with a lieut. & 13 men aboard - They had been engaged in taking soundings &c in it.

Breach of Promise of Elopement - interesting.
Ib. March 2.

Portsmouth - Last night, about ½ past 10, in a most sudden manner, the severest impress for Seamen took place in this port, & every person having a seafaring appearance was seized. In a very short time upwards of 500 were in the diff.t guard houses & ships in the harbour. The merchant Vessels were entirely stripped, the Masters not even left on board. Ib. March 11.

Mansion House. Yesterday above 120 Seamen & others, who ~~too~~ were impressed in the city... were examined before the L.d Mayor & Capt Rock —, the regulating captain. A Surgeon attended in an adjoining room, who examined the state of

their health & body, when some were dis-
charged, & those approved of were sent on
board a frigate off the Town. A very
great concourse of persons crowded round
the M. H. all day, many of them the
friends of the sailors. id. Mar. 11.

Plymouth. Mar 10. ~~Yesterday~~ Last night one
of the hottest presses for the navy took
place at this port that was ever remi-
embered. The marines from Stonehouse
Barks, were stationed in parties in the towns
of P. Dock & Stone & seized almost
every one they met, whether seamen
or otherwise. The boats from the men
of war & frigates were employed in
sacking the merchant vessels dispersed over
the harbours of .... & some hundreds
of hands were picked up & conveyed
on board the guard ships, in Hamoaze
Parties of marines were yesterday

dispatched to the villages situated near the ~~roads~~ roads leading from hence, for the purpose of picking up stragglers.

Ib. May 14. 1803

Annual Register, Oct 2. 1804 - Dorchester Barracks were nearly destroyed by fire, in consequence of some of the German legion falling asleep while smoking their pipes.

Route of R. Family to Weyh. in Aug 1804 Woodgates Inn, Blandfd. & Dorch.... Supper at Andover - 2 young princesses sleeping there - On, during the night, to Salisbury &c. & arriving in W. at 4 or 5 in morning. Morning Chronicle.

The manner & appearance assumed by our fashionable women are formed from the different costumes of ancient Greece & Rome, & modern France & India; producing a compound style totally unadapted to the climate of this country. -- Wotton's. The occasional severity & peculiar variability of our atmosphere the drapery (as clothing is now called) of our ladies is such as wd. suit the soft air of Italy. (Letter in Gent's Mag. Nov 1804

Ladies in pattens excluded from St James's Park

St James's Chronicle Dec 31 1804

Letter appropriately with ladies recommending them to resume a habit suited to our climate - & not to wear muslins in January. ~~Dec~~ ib.

Summer dress, 1804. muslin frocks - shawls of crimson muslin. Caps à la Paysanne again appear. ib.

October fashions - a round dress of white muslin, long sleeves. a Barcelona handkf. crossed over the bosom & tied behind (Promenade.) ib.

Morning bonnet of blue silk .... Straw bonnet. ib.

The modern beau in the Dog-days [1804] a lady's letter on gent.s fashions: (in answer to an old gent's reducing the ladies' wearing muslin to such an indecent degree, no petticoats, & no pockets): —

Fatigued by the heat at Weymouth, &c ... I observe the males parading about in pantaloons & boots, which I can scarcely bear my muslin gown & coat .... two fancy

small-clothes, large enough to admit 2 persons — waistcoats... shoulders stuffed... neck surrounded with yards of muslin, which forms an asylum for the lower part of the face — whilst the collar of the shirt protects the ears, & keeps them from observation.... Half-boots made to cover the knee, whilst the whole ones will scarcely reach over the calf of the leg. W. Oct 1804

Morning post. 1805.

Weymouth July 13. ... In a great bustle for several days past with the preparn. for recept. of R. family. Numbers sat up all night to be gratified with the sight of the arrival of the R.F. & this morning by 4 o'clock the entrance to the town from the London Rd. was crowded. A few minutes before 5 o'clock their majesties, & the Princess Amelia, Augusta & Mary arrived.... The windows & streets were filled, & they were received with huzzas & every demonstr. of joy. Soon

after 9 o'c. his M. rose, & after breakfast came out of the Lodge, accompanied by the Dk. of Camb. H. M. appeared in excellt. health & spirits, & none the worse for the fatigues of the journey. Sir B. W. Sir H. N. Capts (3), Officers of the Staff. Gen — & several Hanoverian Officers paid their respects to his M. & congratulated him upon safe arrival. H. M. in a short time mounted his horse, & rode to the Camps, accompanied by the above Officers, with Ld. Dundas, & Mr Browne. After H. M. had reviewed the Camps, he rode to the pier head & viewed the improvemts.

H. R. H. D. of Cumbd. is appointed C.-in Chief. of the Wayr Camp." — July 15.

Wayr July 14 - H. M. inspected Camp ... Her M. & 3 of the Pesses went in a coach drawn by 6 cream colld. horses, & the other 2 Pesses in ~~another~~ another drawn by 4 ..... Diamond frigate in the bay .. In evening the town brilliantly illuminated — the grand hotel, libraries & several

honors & exhibiting very tasteful transparencies.
The band belonging to the German legion returned
from the camp soon after Mrs M's ....
H. M. when he went to the camp wore a
round hat turned up on left side, with
a cockade & military feather in it ....
Rooms added, for use of H. M.'s servants -
Sharpshooters encamped on the fort...
This morning another frigate hove in
sight off this port, & fired a royal salute.
16 July 16.
(such news at length every day following.)

Female fashions July 29. 1805.
White India muslin clocks, or patent
net dittos, much the rage. The former
lined with azure blue sarsenets. Lace veils,
blk & white, & purple & gray parasols
universal. White Chip bonnets greatly
in vogue.
16 -
In an account of a girl living with a
man in boys clothes, as his son, her

Dress is described — She wore nankeen trousers, a yellow Marseilles waistcoat, & brown jacket. appeared as a youth 4/14.

ib. Nov. 7

1805 Feb. The Abergavenny. East Indiaman, went down off Portland Bill.

1805. Morning Post.

Jan. new Ed^n. of Bruce's travels.

" Household Bread 1. 2 ¾ per quartern loaf. best 1. 4 ¼

" Mail Coach overturned on Marlborough Downs, owing to the extreme darkness of the night. Coachman's back broken — no passengers injured.

1805. Lady's Magazine.

April London fashions — Black crape turban with jet ornaments .... drawn crape tucker — for afternoon dress.

Hair almost down to the eyebrows

[Hne's mother ~~[illegible]~~]

"black velvet turban" - "a turban cap" (elsewhere)

Walk dress March.

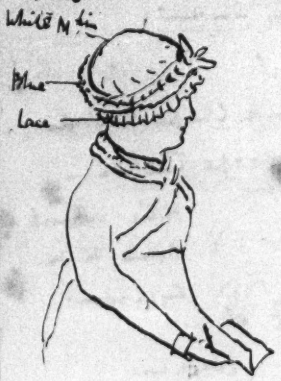
Caravan hat. brown velvet pelisse. huge white muff. petticoat, worked. white muslin - showing above a foot.

Waist under armpits in all cases

June – Yellow straw hats very prevalent.
"I bowed with the most tender & respectful air, almost touching the ground with my hat."

In the summer – full dress is a cape of worked muslin with lace border

Ladys Monthly Museum 1805
morning dress.
March – a biggin of plain muslin, lace border, & trimmed with pale blue ..... a muslin shawl tied round the neck, & carried over the bosom to tie behind.



Nov. 1805 – Walking dress – ---- Muslin habit shirt covering the parts of neck that wd otherwise be naked

To be sold - a handsome curricle ... to go as
an one-horse chaise occasionally, the head
made to take off. - Aug^st - 1805.
"One horse gigs" - ib. "Landaulet" ib.
"Town chariots" ib.
"Chaise & harness — ... an excellent curricle
hung chaise & harness." ib.
"Phaetons" — ib.
"A modern phaeton, for 4 horses — ib.
"An excellent curricle, for town or travelling" ib.
Wanted, an out-door apprentice to a respectable
dancing-master - a young man of good figure
... who can play the violin
"two wheeled chaises, with & without heads. ib

B. M. 27 July. 78.
Regul^ns for H. M's Forces. 1788-93.
A sum not exceeding 22 guineas may be given
for each recruit horse, for remounting the Regts
of Dragoon Guards & Dragoons. 171

Ammun.: to be carried by each soldier 56 rounds.
32 in a pouch on his right side, 24 in a cartridge box, by way of magazine, to be worn occasionally upon the left side.
The cartridge box ... to be fixed to the bayonet belt.
The cross belts for pouch & magazine to be made of buff leather ...
The Gaiters to be made of black woollen cloth (instead of linen) with white metal buttons.
The light infantry to have a small priming horn (?)

Clothing.
Cloth coat, looped with worsted lace
Waistcoat ... p.r of good cloth breeches -
- Shoes .... neck cloth .. Hat, bound with white tape.
For fusiliers, grenadier companies, & drummers, black bear-skin caps.

Rules ... Embodied Militia 1794.

	s. d.
Black cloth gaiters ...	4.0
One Hair leather	2½

Foraging Cap.

Shoes, stockings, socks, shirts ... Knapsack ..

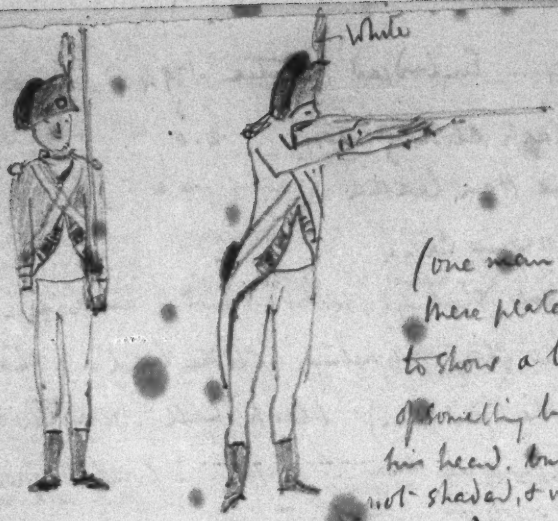
Pipe clay or whiting - Clothes brush - 3 shoe brushes (per year) black ball .. worsted mits a powdering bag & puff. 2 combs .. Grease & powder for the hair - per year 3/- .. Washing.

Manual & platoon - 1804.

Part of drill.

Prime & load | Bring the pieloch down .. to the priming position .... Open the pan ... Draw the cartridge from the pouch ... bite off top of it ... Shake some powder into pan .. Shut the pan ... ..

— Shake the powder into the barrel, putting in after it the prepared ball.



(one man in these plates seems to show a lump of something behind his head. but it is not shaded, & very indist.)

From Soldiers Companion – ~~1804~~ 1803.

From Regulations &c. 1786.

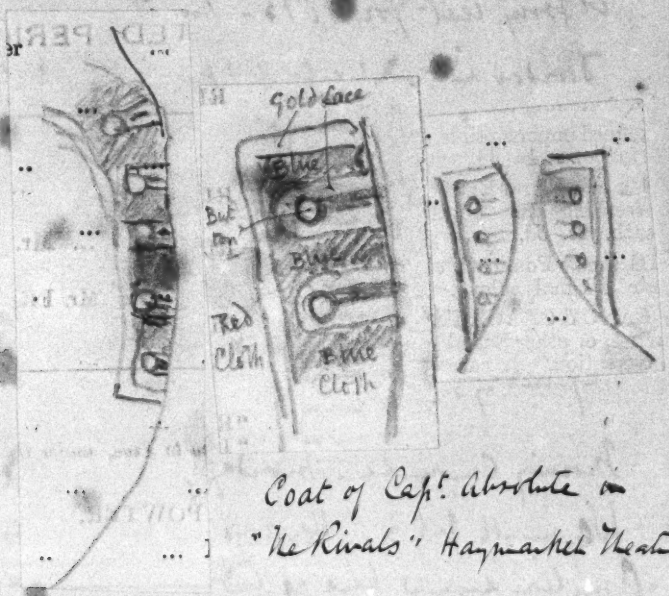
Bound up with several others & called "Military Tracts".

"..... Shape of Hats."

Officers & men in general, when under arms, or on duty, (the Fusileer-Corps, & the Grenadier & Lt. Infantry Comp.s, when they shall wear their Caps, excepted) shall, for the future, wear their hair clubbed: the non-comd. Officers

& mean, to have a small piece of black polished leather, by way of ornament, upon the club

The whole to wear black stocks ....
& black cloth gaiters.



Coat of Capt. Absolute in "The Rivals" Haymarket Theatre.

B. M. Morning Post. 1803.

Detailed account of a ball, giving descripn of the room, dancers &c. June 29.

This M. Post for 1803 June – Nov. contains more details about the invasion than any other paper I have seen.

Army list for 1815 – March.

Divided into 2 parts – 1 part being called "Foreign Corps" – & sub headed –

"The Kings German legion" –

This consists of 2 regts of light dragoons & 3 regts of Hussars – 8 battalions of infantry, some artillery &c

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Morning Chronicle. Monday July 5. 1802

Weymouth July 3. Her royal Highness Princess Amelia arrived here yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, attended by Lady Cathcart, Gen. Garth & Col. Fitzroy. The Guards on her R. Highness arrival presented arms as a salute, but did not fire on account

of the Princesses being rather fatigued by the journey.

Their Majesties & the Princ. Augusta, Eliz. & Mary arrived at ½ past 7 this evening in perfect health, being escorted by a party of the Guards & the Scots Greys. --- The people greeted the R. Family with loud acclamations, repeatedly exclaiming "Long live the King."

id. July 6.

Weyh. July 4. Marchsses Ladies --- are arrived. Srs. ..... also arrived. The King ~~and Qn~~ attended Divine Service this morning. The 1st regt. of Foot Guards & the Scotch Greys marched in here on Friday evening to do Kings duty. A great illumination took place last night. — id. July 6. Weyh. July 7.

His maj. & Princ. Augsta & Eliz., attended by Lady Cathcart, in a Landau, took an excursion round the pleasant village of Upsey &c. Weather very wet.

Mony Pat. July 6. 1801. (Monday)

Wed.day July 4 On Friday mony. Their maj. arrived .. by yacht ... about 4 in afternn. "The shore was lined with spectators who greeted the R. fam ....

The troops were drawn out on the sands & fired a feu de joye, wh. was answered from Pattan Castle & the ships in the road.

Band played while the R. F. were at dinner ....

This mony after breakfast H. M. & attendants rode to Camp on D. Road to inspect the N. Devon Militia, & proceeded to Radipole where the Hussars & Artillery are stationed. Returned & W. inspected Berks. Militia & afterds Col. Mis corps.

1804. Morning Post. Tuesday Aug 21.

The 1st batt. of Staffordsh. Militia marched from Windsor yesterday ~~to~~ on their way to Weyb. to attend the R. Family.

ib. Aug. 23.

They will change horses at Salisbury, Woodyates Inn, Blandford & Dorchester.

ib. Sat. Aug 25.

The R. Fam. set out from Windsor to Weyb. yest. morng. at ½ p. 9. in the foll. order.

Their Majs. in a post ~~chaise~~ chariot & 4

The Psses Augta, Eliz., & Mary, attended by the Countess of Aylesbury, in a coach & four.

The Psses Sophia & Amelia, attended by Ladys Matilda Wingard & Isabel Thynne, in a Coach & 4.

The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Genls Cartwright & Fitzroy.

Aug 27.

W. Arrived Aug 25. Inhabitants waiting for them in great crowds, went to bed - got up at 7 (or 9) Went to the Horse Barracks & inspected the Hanovn Legion, which are a fine body of men.

Weyth Aug. 25 (1804)

This afternn. H. M. inspected the German Legion of light & heavy horse, in Glouc. Row. The word of Command was given by the Dk of Cumberland, as General of the District, who appeared in his full uniform as Col. of 15th Dragoons. The Dk accompd. the King in his uniform as a Gen. officer. His Maj. was on a beautiful Charger. The Legion having gone through some evolutions the Light Horse filed off at the bottom of the town, the Heavy over the Sand opposite the Esplanade, to make room for the Somerset Militia, who with the Weyth volunteers formed a line in Glouc. Row & the word was given by Gen. Munro; the bands of music playing. The Queen & Princess were at the window of Ly. Lodge the whole time: the King's band of music also played opposite the house. King highly pleased — talked with the officers of the diffnt. regts. & the officers belonging to the Royal Yacht which lay

in the bay - after wh. the family came out on the Esplanade & stood while a royal salute was fired by ships in the bay. The King on going spoke to those who surrounded him telling them to depend on the wooden walls of old England. In the evening the whole town was illuminated - Harveys library was the grandest. There were fireworks on board the ships & on the Esplanade. All beauty & fashion were present. The town is full - there are no lodgings or houses to be got.

Weyth Aug 27.

... The Germn Legion & the Somerset Militia will be upon the parade this & every evening during the stay of the royal family. .... Last night the whole of the officers belonging to the Hanovn Legion were presented ~~to the~~ to the R. Family at the Kings lodge.

---

ib. Aug 31.

Nothing can equal the shameless dissimulation & flattery wh. characterize the minions of the Corsican Tyrant.

– a great deal at this time is written about the "machines" for the conveyance of troops".
– 4 boards placed across as seats that the soldiers may sit with faces & horses instead of sideways, as in the late invasion.

Wey.th Aug 31.

Grand ball last night, given by the master of the Ceremonies at the Royal Hotel, for his benefit – received a greater honour than any M. of C. received in this country, by ~~his being~~ the R. Fam. honouring his benefit with their company. The attraction of their presence was sufficient to ensure a very full attendance. ("Promenade Rooms" ante)

Later.

The Directors obtnt. come in the new carriages ~~the~~ (conveying 30 at a time) to be inspected by H. M.

Sept 8. Review on B. Downs closed at 12 o'c. afterds. a grand fete given by Their Maj.ties – being Their wedding day – danced from 3 till 8. The R. F. Men went to the theatre.

(look at this again as there is much more.)

NB. The autumn of 1804 was one of alarm at the expected invasion, equally with 1803, though perhaps not to such an intense degree. So that the beacon-firing &c, may be in either year.

Adventures of Col. Landmann.

1790 – The cocked hat was worn by men of every rank & station in the army, & also by a vast number of Civilians; & was properly a 3 cornered hat, with all the sides turned up nearly alike, & all nearly equal in extent – the three cocks equally projecting. This hat Col. H. wore quite square to the front...

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ck. 1804. – menaces of invasion had in no degree subsided, & it was thought necessy to protect the R. Fam. from being carried off by a coup de main, for W. was not fortified – In order to remedy this... 5 or 6 frigates constantly in roadstead, & a large military force was quartered in the town & neighbrs, from wh. once a whole regt., genly in these times 600 to 1000 men strong, mounted picquet every night

– Dk of Cumberland, noon – in dressing gown & slippers extended on a sofa, & engaged in reading a pamphlet.

– Capt. S. of 15th Lt Dragoons – H.R.H's equery.

– R. Fam. were out by 6. in morng. Such early hrs. at Gl. Lodge produced equally early moremts throughout the pop.n – shops opened at ½ past 5. by 6 the streets were as thoroughly all the fashionables at court, & also by those who were anxious to be thought so, as Reg.t St. at 3. p.m. The great attraction was to see the Queen & Princess walking from Glo. L. to their bathing machines – or to cheer them on their embark.n with the King on bd. the R. yacht. These water excursions occurred 3 or 4 days in every week – all day at sea

— 6 a.m. The Queen in the street — a little old woman, small black silk bonnet, & the remainder of her person covered by a short plain scarlet cloth cloak .... [precedes by] a tall stout fellow in a scarlet livery, with a long gold headed cane — the running footman.

The King invariably dined at 3. in order that he might be on the esp. at 6. in readiness to receive the salutes of the officers as they marched past when morning picquet — the D. of Cumb.d & all the military & civil officers immed.y connected with the court, also dines at same hour.

After dinner on Espl. I took up my post as usual with the Dk's staff, three paces in rear of the Dks of Cumb & Camb.

Ld Hankerbury on esplanade — light blue coat, black velvet collar & cuffs, raised gilt buttons, stamped with a crown & a cipher: his drab coloured hat ... breeches of faded nankeen, & his white cotton stockings in wrinkles — high shoes, & silver buckles.

— Landy from yacht. King condescendingly returns the salutations with his hat in his hand, which he did not replace until he had proceeded many yds on the shore — people & company forming an avenue

—all met on the wharf by a large assemblage of well dressed persons, cheering, waving handkfs. &c. It was 6 o'clock. King left the royal ladies to return to G. Lodge — he proceeds to Espl. to receive the salutes of the picquet.

The 1st Somerset Militia, whose tour of duty it was to mount the picquet, advanced in ordinary time, formed in open column as usual, & as soon as the drum major (who marched at the head of the band) came up, & began to flourish his dazzling silver balloon headed cane with the large tassels, & had transferred the same to his left hand, & placed his right hand over the front of his hat, the King immediately seized his own hat by the forecock & swinging it out with his right arm to the fullest extent he cd. reach, dropped his arm close down to his side, & preserved that posture till the drum major had gone past & commenced to return the cane to its former position, upon which H. M. replaced his hat on his head. N.B. The King took more notice of the d. majors salutes than of any other person.

The band having wheeled to the left, so as to form

immed.ly in front of the King, leaving the necessary space for the regt. to march between them & the King. Lieut Col. Leigh, commanding the regt., next came up, well mounted, & saluted, but the King merely raised his hat, & instantly replaced it. The King noticed the salutes of the other Officers by a slight & hasty touch of his hat, & even the Major & adjutant, who brought up the rear, although mounted on prancing horses & saluting H.M. in the best style, were allowed to proceed almost totally unnoticed. The King now turned towards his staff — among them Lieut. Gen. Garth — remarked that the sash H.M. wore was a very handsome one ... of crimson netted silk — a very full sized one ... King took off one of his military white gloves — the Kings cane slipped from his hold — the Kings hat fell off

— Soon after 8 I presented myself at St. J. was ushered into a magnificent apartment, where I joined a large party of 30 officers on the staff, & members of the household — the whole of them engaged in discussing a splendid royal breakfast.

1799. The regt. with regard their hair was that it shd. be allowed to grow a foot or 15 in long at back of head. This was tied with black ribbon so as to form a queue, commencing close to the head: the side hung down over the ears, & cut off level with their tips. The top was cut very short, & rubbed up with hard pomatum.

(Read this book again – contains much about dress of persons – naval officers – customs of same &c –)

Instructions & Regulations ... Cavalry. 1799

Inspection or Review

Marches to ground in open column of such front as circums allow. – Forms on the alignment in close order.... The trumpets assemble on the right of the regt. in two ranks; & the staff, &c. of chaplain, surgeon, mate, adjutant, are on the right of the trumpets in the line of front rank, one horse's length from it.... In this disposn the genl. is awaited

When the reviewing gen. presents himself the

whole draw swords ... during this operation the whole of the trumpets sound. ... The gen. then goes to the right (& comes round to this place) the March past – The trumpets move forward & place themselves in 2 ranks before the com.g off. & sound a march – The farriers are a horses length behind the centre of their troops, & the quartermasters behind the farriers ... when they arrive about 10 yds short of the gen.l – the officers salute with the commanding officer, & at the last motion of dropping their swords dress to the right –

In this manner the column proceeds & makes 3 more wheels at the angles of the ground till the leading ½ squad.n has arrived on the line of passing the gen.l. it there halts about 30 yds from him & the other ½ squad.n continue to close up. – The trumpets join their sev.l troops in order to file past with them

<u>To the front-file!</u> As soon as the leading ½ sq. halts it is ordered to file past & immed.y commences – Trumpet, Captain, lieutenant, cornet, serj.ts, corpls, privates, from which every flank brings the

tallest men in front; first the front rank, then the rear rank, closed by the farrier & q. master.

[The book to get for details of dress & everything is "Standing Orders" for any particular regt.]

Standing orders of Queen's Dragoons 1795

Trumpeters.

Watering order – trumpets slung at their backs, in common going about his quarters he must not wear his trumpet

Trumpet Major.

as he Does not ride out in watering order, he has nothing to do with the stable dress....

On Sundays must wear his laced hat....

He must wear his uniform coat, waistcoat & breeches, black leggins, stand with the belt over the coat, blk. stock & turn over, plain hat & feather, hair clubbed, regimental rosette, & powdered, ~~with~~ gloves & cane.

When for a parade or any duty whatever, he must be dressed as above, with his trumpet slung. His trumpet sling is of red & silver

Cannon. 1808 This year the men's hair wh. had been worn long, powdered, & tied in a queue, was ordered to be cut short.
(2nd Dragoon Guards)

The 13th Lt Dragoons were at Dorchester
Weymth. Radipole &c in 1807.

Dallaways Hist of Sussex –
Smith. landsc. p. – During many years was frequently under the necessity of applying to portrait for a maintenance. His leisure was devoted to rural excursions – in wh. he transferred innumerable scenes to his portfolio wh. he afterwds composed into pictures. He was in the habit, to facilitate this plan, of using a Camera Obscura; to wh. circumstce may be attributed a certain stiffness of manner wh. pervades his best works – – –
By means of this they contracted the surrounding scenery into a landscape, the strength, sweetness & finishing of which no pencil could equal. It

was their object to approach as nearly as poss. to the perfect representation of nature; & to this method of study may pps. be justly described, not only the eminent scenic perfn but also the slight defects of their style of painting.

288. e. 22. Standing orders 1795 Queen's Dragoon Gds.

Recruiting – The parties to beat up at one Guinea & a crown, unless an increased bounty is given: the Crown to drink His Majs health – the Guinea to be laid out in necessaries for the recruit – – –

The parties to beat up at all places of amusement, & market towns within 20 miles of their stations.

Dress of the Trumpet major.

As he does not ride out in waterproof order he has nothing to do with the stable dress. Though he must have one in his possession because he may be called upon to ride out. He must wear his uniform coat, waistcoat

& breeches, black leggins, sword with the belt over the coat, black stock & turn over, plain hat & feather, with his hair clubbed in the exact regimental form, with the regimental rosette, & powdered, gloves & cane.

When for a parade, or any duty whatever he must be dressed as above, with his trumpet sling. His trumpet sling is of red & silver.

On Sundays ... laced hat.

He must have a blk. regimental cap to wear at the riding-school & house drills

Dress of Sergeants.

The regim.l coat, waistc. & breeches, blk. leggins; the ~~capt~~ cap, with a blk & white uniform feather in it; hair clubbed in the reg.l form, ... & neatly powdered; the small sword ... gloves .. & the regimental cane.

The S. M. always to wear his hat & feather, but in other respects his dress is like that of another serg.ts except that his hat is laced like an officers, & his coat of finer cloth — besides

a distinction in the epaulette -

Dress of the Officers -

All officers in quarters must wear their uniforms with lappels buttoned back, regim.t small swords, with the belt under the coat, & regim.t boots - Nothing is so unmilitary as to see them walking about in plain cloaths, & it is therefore absolutely forbid. Nor must they on any account wear any waist.ts & breeches with their uniform but white cloth kerseymere, leather, or plush ..... the breeches to buckle at the knee - They must wear the plain regim.t hat & feather -

No boots must be worn but the exact regim.t; but in the after.n when Officers are off duty, they may be worn pushed down.

Trumpeters -

They implicit the corp.l punishm.t of the reg.t They must pay implicit obed.ce to the T. Major. They must repair to the practice room at the hour fixed by the T. Major.

T. Major.

He is to rank in the reg.t as a Serg.t & he has an extra allowance of 6 guineas a year

in consequence of his appointment.

He must exert over the trumpeters a full authority & if any one behaves towards him with the least impropriety or neglects his orders - he must confine - report to Adjutant &c -

He is answerable to the Officer commanding the regt for the instruction of the Trs in the T. & the instruments on wh. they play. This is his principal duty, & he must pay the utmost attention to it...

He must attend the S. M. for orders at orderly time, & warn his trumpeters for sounding.

He must never be made to punish.

He must form on foot parades at the head of the Trs. & act towards them as a Serjt.

On no account to drink with a Tr. but to associate with the Serjts

He is to take care that the Trs come regly to the soundings, & that they are properly dressed on all occasions.

He is never to take out the band to play

anywhere wit.h the permission of the Comm.g Officer.

Dress of Trumpeters.

At riding out in watering order – stable dresses, trumpets slung at their backs, & forging Caps on; hair clubbed, wit.h powder.

"Commanding Officer of a quarter, not being the Head Quarter of a reg.t."

Serj. Major.

1st non c. o. in reg.t after 2. M. Extra 6pc. q.r in consy. the Lcs the advantage of taking letters from the post. –

Dress of Rank & file.

When riding out in Watering order they must be in stable dresses, forging caps, hair clubbed wit.h powder, & reg.l crutches

"the pieces flinted"

no man is ever to appear in the streets without trowsers, leggins, or boots, according to the duty he is upon: in short no man is to be seen with stockings.

Adventures of Ld. Landmann.

1792 - Dr. M. rather good looking, between 40 & 50, square built, of middle stature; his hair frizzed & queued, & abundantly powdered; white satin waistcoat, white breeches, & white silk stockings; his chocolate coll. & lined with white silk, & the buttons very large - a beautiful little painting on each, covered with a glass set in a gold rim. Such b's were worn by persons of fashion -

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Standing orders L. Dragoon Gds.

Horse drill - pistol.

Right glove to be taken off, & the goat skin thrown back.

Draw Gr. Rt. pistol.

Ld. Gr. p. .... Open the pan, prime, cast about, & load; as soon as loaded seize the p. by the butt .... In loading, the barrel to the left to the front, & the ramrod to the body.

Draw yr. rt. left p. ...

Draw yr. rt. p. ...

Cock yr. p.

To the rt. present! The man comes smartly to a present, looks well along the barrel to the object.

Fire! .... as soon as fired, go on with the loading motions.

Draw left p. Same as right.

See if any book of standing orders for other regts than Dragoon Gds.

Wright's caricature history of the George.

Gilray's caricatures.

"Hector M'Intyre" & "Harry Lorrequer".
old soldiering stories. particularly the former

Dress regulations for officers of the army.

Rowlandson's plates. Also Ackermanns. (of soldiers

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See entry of Geo. int. Way 1801 (July 3) by water.
7½ in evening 1802
did not come. 1803
4 in morning 1804 (Aug 25. Sept Oct 29)
1805
Any descrip. of York Hussars.
Are they same as German Legion.
Precise uniform of the S. major.

Printed for J. Egerton.
Remarks on Cavalry, by Gen. Warnery.
many plates. 1809
Hints to the gent. of the Corps of mounted Yeomanry. plates.
The drill serj. with plates.

8828666 Regulations to be observed in the supplying the troops ... in the home encampments
London 1803. 8°

288.d.24 - Anno Regni Georgii III ... rules for the better government of such of our forces as shall consist of natives of foreign states.
Eng. & Germ. F.P. Lond 1804
8°

- Instructions & regulations for the movements of Cavalry. (see for review on Down) copy review - cheap.
- Particulars of Band masters & drum-majors.
- Trumpet & Bugle Sounds for mounted services 1/6
- May B. master wear plain dress?

Hackett Capt. Explan^n of the Manœuvres of a Rep^t of Cavalry - 20 engravings 1811 8vo.

James (Charles) Charges, opinions & sentences of Court Martial - "James II 152" cat^g Mil. Dic^y - 153

Voyle's Military Dictionary (new)
Cannons History of (the Different regiments)

Egerton's List - 1809. By His Ma^ty's Command.
General regulations & orders.
Annual Army List - (See Periodical Pub^ns - Europe - G^t B. & Ireland)
Manual & Platoon Exercise
A manual for volunteer infantry.
Military library, with charts & plates. 2 vols. 4to
James's Regimental Companion.
Treatise on Military Equitation, with plates - by Lieut Col. W. Tyndale.
Instructions for young Dragoon officers, plates -
Rules & Reg^ns for the Sword exercise of the Cavalry - 30 plates -

See "Britain & Ireland" Army. III

Planché's Cyclopædia of Costume. published as far as part 21.

Gen Cete.

— Fashionable Court Guide - See Lowndes back

— See Ephemerides. Gentleman's register &c

Court & City Kalendar

Gent's Compte Annual Calendar

See periodical pub. London -

~~Gent. & Ladys Palladium~~

Gent's annual

Gent's Budget

Diary

Gazette - &c

P.P. 2517-4 Ephemeridy The Gent's & Ladys diary for 1800, 03, 04 8vo

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× Recollections of Col. Landmann (GIII at Weyh.)

[" Watering-cart - Stocqueler -]

Brande's Military Dic -

James's Military Dic (about 1809)

× Rose's Instructions for Hussars - s.d.

× Neville (Capt.) on the Discipline of Lt. Cavalry - s.d. plates

Cooper's Practical Guide for the Lt. Infantry officer - plates - s.d.

Skeenex, Capt. Prof: master of the Cavalry depôt

Military Instructions ... Cavalry Service 1800. 8vo

Herries, John C. Instructions for the use of yeomanry

Volunteer Corps of Cavalry - 1804-5 2 vols 8vo

The Parliamentary evidence of some notorious Smugglers. Watts Catalogue. B.M.
The Ladys Magazine begun in 1772
The European Mag. & Monthly Review. (Watts)
The monthly Magazine –
The Universal Magazine
The Naval Magazine 3 vols – 1798-1801
(All Watts for Watts.)

Gen. Cata.
Tab 1292a – Caricatures. 12 vol. Lond. 1734-1844 fol.
533d.24 Observations for the use of Officers of Royal Navy. London 1804 8vo
1239 – The Royal Navy. Portsmouth 1872 ote. 4to

Bath Characters, or sketches from life 1802 (Watts.)
Gligamena Angel-Leod – or the sports & pastimes of the People of England – from earliest period to present time – 1801. Watts Vol 3.
"English" "people" 3M.
Edward, or Various Views of Human Nature. 16.

Naval Chron. 1803-5

The Yorke opinion compared by Lord de Ros.

Smuggling captures in newspapers 1803-5 Murray

"Revenue service". "Smuggling".

Levers novels.

The Smuggler. James Rouilleye

[illegible] by Banim

[illegible] of rank & [illegible]

Corsicans. Wilson (Cooke) Capt. for Naval, Navy

Dwarf scale at Redbrook Head of Naval Regt. ("Corps")

See Magazines "for the date" & Periodicals.

Weymouth guides for the date.

Costume of country people.

Pitman's Daughter by Mrs Opie & other [illegible]

[illegible] Edgworth 1801. & others

See in Biog. Dic. if there is any Elizabeth Anne Hayes

[illegible] Theatre

[illegible] Theatre [illegible]

[illegible] Richard Jekyll Lichfield Terrace [illegible]

Greenhill 23 [illegible] Cornelia [illegible]

1129. 12 [illegible] 116. 21

warning from his gallantry of little worth. The promise to Mademoiselle Henriette was to marry her if she should give birth to a son within a certain period. This she failed to do a terrific storm having caused her to seek refuge in an inn. Never goes out except at night. Innkeeper notices this. Communicates with Ld. K. Ld. K & the innkeeper arrive too late. F. is gone. Catch him at another inn. Col. K. struggles with him. Ld. K. shoots him dead.

Lord Kingsborough was tried for the act in Irish House of Lords. 18th May 1798. He is acquitted.

Mary was placed, under a feigned name, in the family of a Welsh clergyman. Her host himself being ignorant of her quality & condition. She is a splendid talker. Tells her own adventures as if they were an old tale she had heard. Tears in the young clergyman's eyes. She tells that she is the woman. He marries her.

Hist of France - by Eyre Evans Crowe -
5 vols - Longmans 1863.

Vol III. :- p 352

Margaret of Valois consented to a divorce with King Hy IV. that he might marry Marie de Medicis - But ere Henry cd behold his new bride he became enamoured of the charms of Henriette d'Entragues - (She was the dau. of the Count d'Ent. & Marie Touchet, who previous to her marriage with the count had borne to Ches IX a son, known as the Count d'Auvergne) 100,000 crowns and a written promise of marriage was the price which Henriette demanded. Sully on being consulted gave the money but tore the promise which however the king patiently rewrote & handed to the lady. The monarch unfortunately laid little stress upon promise or oath written or unwritten. Accustomed to make light of them in politics he deemed those

wrung from his gallantry of little worth. The promise to Mademoiselle Henriette was to marry her if she should give birth to a son within a certain period. This she failed to do a terrific storm having caused her to give birth to a dead-born child & this relieved the King from a promise shamefully made upon the eve of his marriage with Marie de Medicis which took place at Lyons. But Henry's connection with Henriette d'Entragues did not cease. He created her Marquise de Verneuil brought her to his home to inhabit the same palace as the Queen to whose plaints & resentment he showed small consideration. Marie de Medicis was indeed neither of a person nor of a character calculated to command so volatile a prince & so confirmed a voluptuary. Her figure as represented by Rubens and as described by Henry himself was "terribly robust". Nor did she seem to know how to win his affection or command his respect. Sully did his utmost to appease the quarrels of the royal spouses & often partially succeeded. Yet he might not have been able to prevent Henry from sending Marie back to Florence had she not given birth in September 1601 to the Dauphin the future Louis the Thirteenth.

[illegible]

The fate of Seaforth. Husband away - Lady

Maltese Knight - kills a man in a duel - dying request of his opponent that his sword be taken to Tête-Fonelques, his ancestral home. Every Friday a spectre appears, requesting it. At last the Knight goes - summons place - hall with pictures & trophies - he sits up in the hall - gusty - the pictures sway & the trophies of swords &c. rattle.

The Fate of Seaforth. Husband away - Lady uneasy - Warlock (man with second sight) is brought to her - tells her that her husband is on his knees before a beautiful lady in Paris - Countess is enraged at the scandal, for it was uttered in public - has the warlock hung. Husband returns, &c -

it.

The Character of Macklemore when the Mathematics first formed

J. never turned his face from a poor relation. On that occasion Sir F. O'Neill showed to his Lship. the last remnant of his family plate, a silver cream ewer ..... engraven with crest ... also the Patent of Baronetcy, with its large old fashioned wax seal, & his parchment pedigree ... In a little outhouse a broken carriage ... emblazoned .. the red hand almost effaced.

The Chapter of Accidents & Bon Ton
The School for Scandal

J. never turned his face from a poor relation.
On that occasion Sir F. O'neill showed to his lds.

The Shakespeares.. A thunderstorm drives
Lord Moira under a tree – a boy keeping cows
takes shelter with him – they talk &c. &c.

---

effaced.

The Chapter of Accidents & Bon Ton
The School for Scandal

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Crocker
Brown Sugar
Sale
Holland

"The Provoked Husband" & "The Sultan"
The Clandestine Marriage
Fortune's Frolic
The Rivals & Lock & Key
{ She stoops to conquer
{ The Agreeable Surprise
{ The Soldiers Daughter
{ No song no supper
{ The West Indian
{ All the World's a Stage
The Honey Moon & Rosina
The Gong Quaker & Animal Magnetism
The Poor Soldier & Peeping Tom
The Busy Body, & of Age tomorrow
The Heir at Law & Ways & Means
A bold Stroke for a Wife & The Prize
Lovers Quarrels
The Belle's Stratagem & the Irish Widow
A cure for the Heartache & Modern Antiques

B.M. III.

Gillrays Caricatures –

Grates about 1800

Teapot. 1792

Cream Jug.

Coal Heaver 1783 – the knee-buttons of his breeches unfastened – his stocking down – iron buckle on shoe

1799 – Man suffering from gout – his foot swathed in flannel. & the knee of his breeches unbuttoned. Chairs with oval backs – red padded – frame with gilt facings – &c.

At Vauxhall – 1783 – Ladies in red & green shoes – white buckles.

1800 – Old man playing fiddle, with lady. O. man. in white stockings – shoes & buckles – muslin neckcloths – blue coat with yellow buttons one – green the other – cut square

at hips - & buttoned up in both cases — one

old man bald headed - other white haired no wig on either.

N. B. The Square cornered swallow tail coat seems to have come in about 1800

A tea party - same date - all the gents coats as above - with the addition of a ~~[illegible]~~ brown umber one - all buttoned up - white waistcoat showing below. The remainder of dress as above. buff & pale sepia breeches - blk. shoes & buckles - white stockings - Clergyman's coat black.

Old woman in a red gown & white muslin neckerchief & blue slippers peeping out. All the women with a large feather in each headdress - standing up

(probably intended to curve backwards but shown as accidentally twisted round.) Bald headed man with wig. Candles on tables - tall fluted C. sticks

1800 - Cockney sportsman's hat

Vulgar cocking sportsman — red plaid pocket handkf
bottle of porter — low crowned hat — red
waistcoat, unbuttoned the three lower
buttons — Coat like ✓ fustian.

1805 — A card party — gilt candlesticks like
Ionic pillars — old man (parson) with wig — younger
man without — the old man has muffles —
is lame of gout, & has been wheeled up to
the table on a red wheeled chair. his
foot rests on a cushion. broad rimmed
spectacles, with a round hole at end of
the temples. Snuffers in tray — Soldier
in blue coat, gilt epaulettes, black stock
white shirt frill beneath it — white waist-
coat — red facings to coat —
Ladies in full dress (opera) — caps — hair in
minauderie curls. tall feather in each cap.
— Two young ladies with hair built
up high, but no cap.

1802. Ladies at cards — dresses cling
to them & show their forms — ~~one~~ both

naked armed - & naked necked, as in every
dress at present. One of them: white muslin?
dress - watch at her side - red coral necklace
red coral armlet, ~~just above~~ between elbow & edge
of sleeve. Hair over her forehead, &
built up on crown, kept in place by a
string of beads pearls (?) wound round it several
times - earrings. no cap.

The other girl has her hair dressed the
same way, but bound round by a
red band

The old lady has bead necklace &
bracelets - a huge lace cap with blue
ribbon - & a notched stomacher
Bell pull a ring attached to cord.
Grate like aunt Sp - s's.

High brass fender - 9 in. high -
& perforated - Hearth rug with a broad
fringe (yellow) Table 3 legged pillar
like ~~the~~ the old one - green cloth -

1802 - Eve's dress - no cap - high feather -
1802 - ladies at a lecture - long light sleeves, puffed at shoulders - huge feathers in head dresses.

1803 - Middle aged man - blue cut-away coat, buttoned at point of necky - stocks - shoes.

1804 - A Ball room - muslin dresses gathered up at the top of shoulder ~~bound with pink~~ with a knot of pink ribbon one young lady with turban & pheasants feathers - another ostrich feather - each has her fan - pink slippers peep out from beneath muslin dress. Gent.ⁿ dancing in blue, brown & lilac coats - all wearing queues - which are curling & flying about in diff.ᵗ directions as they dance. Older ladies have pink dresses - & muslin neckerchiefs over their necks - Lights chairs, rush bottomed - gent.ⁿ in shoes & breeches - flesh col.ᵈ stockings -
A mantel cloth - candles in branches & fixed to walls

1804 – blue coats the gent. colour. cut like this – but also like an ordinary frock coat

1804. Old man out walking. A green double breasted dress or robe – bonnet with cap under. fan – sunshade – boots with red tufts on instep & red heels –

1804 – Company at ~~tea~~ breakfast – same tall fender as elsewhere – & high grate – red cord & flannel hobbs – candle branches on mantel piece – white table cloth – brown tall urn – egg-cups – eggs in plate – gent. all in shoes & buckles stockings & knee breeches – & ult. square-tailed (not like ~~dress~~ present dress coats) – or J. coats. waistcoats buttoned high up.

1800–5 Only cocked hats & low hats – the or. J. coats most prevalent in common wear.

1806. The dress shaped coats, with rounded inner corner, have not got among the common people but old man wears the others – low crowned hats

universal - neckcloths (white) wound round & round.

1809. Ladies caps with ribbon tied round them -

1806 - Morning promenade - Brighton - Girls on donkeys - they wear plum colr - brown, & yellow gowns - muslin neckerchiefs - yellow & blue hats with brims bending in to side of face or bonnets blk & red

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In B. M. is the West Briton, since 1811 (Truro)

M. Chronicle 1804.

Sat - June 9.

"Defence of the Country.

The C. of the Ex. moved that the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for the General Defence of the Empire be then read

- - - - -

Mr Calcraft, Mr Yorke, Mr Windham,
C. Ex - (in favour) (C. not support it) (opposes it)

Then "Mr Fox" rose ~~at~~ about ½ past 12, & spoke with the greatest animation & effect till past two .... The House then divided

For the 2d reading 221
against it 181

Majority only 40!!

Leader - "We congratulate the country on what may be considered the decisive defeat of another inefficient Administn. Mr Pitt, in his first ministerial measure had last night only a majority of 40 ... We cannot doubt that his plan will be abandoned & that some new ministerial arrangements will speedily take place. ~~The minority~~

Paris papers of the 30th have been received. The trial of Moreau commenced on the 29th & excites much interest.

A letter of Gen. Moreau to the 1st Consul

Mr Fox & Mr Grey visit Mr Pitt -

Monday June 11.

Advt. Two Fch. ladies, whose morals & manners will bear the strictest investigation, & who can give the highest & most respectable references &c - Duelling - this day is publd. price 3/6

Advt. The Trial at Large of Wm Sparling Esq. late a lieut in the Xth Regt of Dragoons ... & Saml. Colquitt Esq. Capt. of H.M.S. Princess for murder of Mr. Grayson. Liverpool. W. Jones.

(Duel fought Feb 26. 1804) Tried at Lancaster assizes. Apl 4. 04

Dinner at "Carleton" House
H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence
Lord Foley
Hon Chas Dundas -
Hon George Walpole
Mr. Fox
Mr Sheridan

Kings Theatre - a serious opera
T. Royal. D. Lane -
The Way to Keep him
T. Royal Covent Garden
Hamlet

Bow Street -
Mrs Siddons has for near 2 months been ~~a young man~~ annoyed by the personal addresses of a young gent.
He began by writing letters to her, informing her of the strong affection & love he had for her person, to which, of course, she paid no attention. Incessantly coming to her house, insisting upon wanting to see her - servants had great diff.y in forcing him away. Taken into custody - liberated on promising not the troublesome any more to Mrs S.

N.B. The M. Chronicle is a Whig paper - opposed to the Govt. of Pitt - & in division list the minority against Pitt includes Fox Chas James - Wendham, Wm &c

March 1. id. Hear on good authority that the amount of French gunboats at Boulogne is 1,050.

State Lottery

D.C. Chronicle - Thursday, March 19. 1829
Trial of Kennedy for shooting at Rev H. Willoughby.

B. M. June 27 79
Standing Orders - First Royal Dragoons.
(G.B. & Ireland - army -) 288 b 23
Form for Review

In two squadrons, & in two ranks, in order of parade, to receive a Reviewing General; ranks at open order, squadrons at proper distance files half open. - The first squadron to consist of the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel,

& second Captains troops. — The second squadron of the Major's, first & third Captains troops. - Commanding Officers of Squadrons are to be advanced one horse's length before the standards: line of officers, one horses length before the front rank of the troops to which they belong, dividing the ground; the standards in a line with the officers; the Adjutant on the right of the front rank, between the Serjeants & trumpeters. Chaplain & Surgeon on the right of the Adjutant. - Serjeants Trumpeters & farriers divides on the flanks of squadrons, trumpeters in front, farriers covering them in the rear, two on each of the outward flanks, & one on each of the inward flanks, where they are to remain during the squadrons passing by the Reward (the trumpeters are to sound, & the farriers advance their hatchets, on the word of command being given for drawing swords) The Quarter Masters in the rear of their respective troops four horses length. dividing the ground. The whole perpetly

steady, & dressing by the right. — The Squadrons are to draw swords by word of command from their respective Commanding Officers, & successively as the General approaches: the Officers to salute separately as he passes, each Officer endeavouring to time his beginning in such manner as just to have finished the last motion when the Reviewing General comes opposite him. — The Major takes post in the front of the Regiment as soon as he has saluted, & the next eldest Officer advances to his post. — As the General is turning the left flank of the front rank of the left squadron, the Officer commanding it gives the word.

By the Left dress;

Military Tracts. 534. d. 34. contains Directions & Geometry - Jenkins. &c

Gt. B. & Ireland – Army –
Standing Orders Queens Dragoon Gds.
288, e. 22.
A troop 6 troops – contains: – 1 Capt. 1 Lieut.
1 Cornet

Troops	Officers Commissioned							Staff			Non-C.			Effective Men
	Colonel	Lieut C.	Major	Capts	Lieuts	Cornets	Chaplains	Adjutant	Surgeon	2. masters	Sergeants	Trumpeters		
Col. J. s	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Lieut C. Hs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Major Gs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Capt. C. s	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Capt. G s	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Capt. M s	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		
Total	1	1	1	4	5	4	1	1	1	6	12	6		

Trumpeters

The Trump.rs must pay implicit obedience to the T.M. & observe with the utmost exactness his directions in every respect.

They must arrive at as much perfection as possible in playing upon the trumpet, & the instruments on which they are taught, following in the most minute particulars the T.M's directions.

They must be regular, obedient & well behaved; & they must consider everything that is said respecting the Dragoons as equally applying to them.

They must be extremely neat in their appearance, & they must never fail to repair to the practise room at the hour fixed by the T.M.

They inflict the corporal punishments of the regiment.

They must look after their own horses excepting when the band is going out to play by permission; in which case they must

pay two pence to the man who dresses their horse that night; & they must take care that their being musicians does not spoil them as Dragoons.

The Trs must be exact in all their sounding they must never vary a note on any account nor ever be a minute too soon or too late.

It is absolutely necessary that they should be very sober people, for if they are the least in liquor it is discovered in a moment by their sounding. & they never know when they may be called upon to sound the alarm.

They must be very clever horsemen & ride active light horses; for in the field it is a matter of indispensable necessity that they should sound the signals quite clearly at any pace.

Trumpet Major.

He must attend the S. Major for orders at Orderly time, & warn his trumpeters for sounding.

"Volunteers to be clothed in Red –"

Soldiers company 1803.

1805. Gentleman's dress of the period (in which a clerk was hung).

Black coat & waistcoat, white plush breeches & boots – muslin handkerchief. Ann. Register

May 24 "Mr Russell the great Exeter carrier was brought up to receive judgment for suffering his broad wheeled waggons to remain for whole days in the public streets of Exeter.....

25th Aug. Dk of Gloucester died.

Morning Post 1805

May 2. The Brest armament [fleet] appears waiting to put to sea on the first favourable opportunity. It is suspected for certain that the enemy meditates some serious design upon Ireland.

Women ~~on horseback~~ in Row – May –

Celestial blue silk cloaks, trimmed with a profusion of French lace. Straw & Leghorn bonnets & hats much worn; & white India muslin

dresses, made very short in waist & trimmed with lace.

17

Weymouth July 28. 1805. (Sunday)

Yesterday afternoon the Ryl. Fam. came on shore about six o' clock from their cruize; at 7 the Ryl. Fam. went to the Theatre in their carriages drawn by heavy fat Hanoverian white horses, with their usual attendants, with the addn. of the Earl of Chesterfield. The performances were "The Soldier's daughter, & No song no supper. The Widow Cheerly was extremely well supported by Mrs Grant from the Edinburgh Theatre: as was Endless by Mr Taylor & Margaretta by Miss Wentworth, in the Farce.

The house was tolerably well filled, considering the thinness of the town

This morning abt. 10 their Ryl. Hs the Dukes of Cumb. & Cambridge went to the Camps to attend Divine Service, which was performed at the drum head of each regt.

Their Majesties & Princesses went to Ch. about 11.

Papers for 1805 also contain a Chronicle of the Prince of Wales's doings at Brighton. (In July he has a touch of gout)

(The R. Family at Weymouth also go to see the Heir at law: Dr Pangloss, Mr Sandford, Lady Daberley, Mrs Naylor)

Dressed in a light frock coat & jockey waistcoat - (a clergyman jockey)

"God Save the King was sung as usual by the whole company" (when the King was at the theatre, Weymouth.

Among the company (at theatre) were noticed the Marquis of Hertford, Earls Wilton & Chesterfield, Gents Cartwright & Fitzroy --- Ladies Gloucester Thynne & Bulkeley.

Gent's Magazine 1805 - p 1214 (Royal Progress). Aug 2 - His Majesty was on horseback a quarter before 7 accom=

panied by the Duke of York & rode to the Camp when the 15 regiment of Light Dragoons & the German Legion had a grand field-day. The latter regiment practised our discipline with the Dragoons with great satisfaction to his Majesty & the Duke of York who returned to the Lodge to breakfast. The King with Princesses Augusta & Sophia took a ride on horseback. The Duke of York went with his brothers to the Camp. Her Majesty with Princesses Elizabeth, Mary & Amelia took an airing on the Dorchester road. Between 5 & 6 the Royal Family went in grand cavalcade in five coaches to drink tea with the Duke of Cumberland in his marquee on Rodney Poolshill & returned between 8 & 9.

[Radipole?]

Morning Chron. 1805.

Weymouth Aug 24. (Saturday)

This evening the R. F. are to honour the Theatre with their presence to see the comedy of the Rivals Sir A. Abs. Mr S. Kemble, who will, after the piece, deliver a Cento, selected by himself from the works of Shakesp. & addressed to the Army

& Navy on the threatened invasion

Mr Bannister, who arrived yesterday will make his first appearance in Lingo, in the Agreeable Surprise.

Arrivals at Lucie's hotel — ..... Mr S. Kemble...

Sept. 3. (Tuesday)

The Prince [of Wales] arrived in time yesterday to dine with the R. Ham. & spent the evening with them. Early this morning his maj. accom. by the Dks of York, Cumberland, & Cambridge rode on horseback & returned soon after 9 o'c.

Capt. Hardy, Lord Nelson's capt. was waiting the return of His maj. & had a long conv.n with him.

....4. Arrivals at Lucie's Hotel. Prince of Wales, Dk. of Sussex ..... Col. Mitchel.

5. All the troops encamped are having a grand field day on Bricombe Down, for the purpose of being inspected by the Prince of Wales, whose presence has attracted nearly the whole town. Every carriage is engaged ... the troops are under as strict disciplin as if in an enemy's country.. The ships & batteries

have hoisted their colours again in consequ. of the D. of Gloucester being buried. (from Aug 24 to Sept 3. Weyth was very dull - nobody on esplanade &c - in consequ. of death of D. of G.)

6. The presence of the Prince attracts much company. Numbers are coming daily, for miles round the country to see H R H.

Yesterday after the Prince's return from the general inspection of troops encamped here, H.R.H. was entertained by the Dk. of Cumberland with a sumptuous dinner. Every assistance was given from the King's kitchen. The Ds of York & Cambridge, & all the Field Officers were of the party ... A very elegant esplade. Theatre opened again

9. Grandest Esplade. of the Season. His Maj. all the Princes & Royal Dukes were present. The Pce. dined with Their Maj's & remained at the lodge with her Maj. At dusk the Ryl. party retired to the promenade rooms - upwards of 300 nobility & persons of distinction present.

Sept 10. P. of W. left. (cf. I. 7)

Sep 10. The Royal Family did not land from their cruise till past six o'clock last evening. Their return to shore was announced by the ships in the Harbour firing a Royal Salute. They went to the Theatre to see the Comedy of The Poor gentleman & the Farce of Peeping Tom for the benefit of Mr. J. Kemble who supported the character of Sir Robert Bramble in the Play; Doctor Ollapod by Mr Bannister. The rest of the characters were extremely well supported. At the conclusion of the Farce Mr. Kemble delivered a Cento Selected by himself from the Works of Shakespeare & addressed to the Army & Navy on the threatened Invasion of the country. Mr Kemble concluded his engagements this evening. The Royal box was graced with their Majesties the Prince of Wales the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Cambridge Princesses ~~Eliz~~ Augusta Elizabeth Mary Sophia & Amelia. The house was filled in every part.

This morning the Prince breakfasted

with their Majesties & took leave previous to his leaving this town In the afternoon his Royal Highness will set off for London. To-morrow the Duke of York is expected to leave us.

On Sunday the East India Fleet got up the Channel. A number of the passengers with their baggage landed here. Sunday afternoon the Unity Privateer of this port brought in a very rich prize, bound to France. She is an American bottom & is laden with West India produce & has a great quantity of dollars on board. It is supposed to be Dutch property

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Poetry &c. moves with the general march of the human mind. Art is only the transform^n into ideal & imaginative shapes of a predominant system of philosophy of life. Morlay R.

Gentl. Mag. 1806.
Royal Progress to Weym. 1805.
pp. 40, & 165

1805

Aug 6 In the evening the Royal Fam. went in their carriages to the barracks on the Dorchester Rd. - where after inspecting the buildings &c they partook of tea & other refreshments prepared by the Officers - returned about 8.

Sep 25. This day his Majesty took his usual amusement of a ride & an excursion to sea. Her Majesty & the Princess Elizabeth took an airing by Upway. The Royal Family saw the Beaux Stratagem; the part of Scrub by Master Dawson 6 years old. His performance was received with great applause. The King sent for the boy & asked him several questions

Fullest House of any except Mr Saunder's benefit

Royal Fam. appd. highly amused

Aug 22. At 7, his Majesty rode to the Dorchester Barracks. On his return he gave an audience to Sir W. Curtis; & conversed a considerable time with the worthy Baronet. About 11 the

Royal Family went on board the Yacht
In the evening all were in the greatest
anxiety for their safety till 10 o'clock.
Their Majesties had commanded the Rivals
at 7 the Theatre was filled; & by half
past 7 the audience began to express
considerable anxiety to know the cause
of their non arrival; when Mr Hughes
informed them that the Royal Family
had not returned from their cruise; &
as the Yacht did not appear in sight
he offered to proceed with the play; but
this was opposed by the audience. The
Manager repeated this offer but the
audience would wait. It being 10 when
they landed Their Majesties sent to inform
the Manager they should not attend. This
being communicated the play began &
it was midnight before the curtain
dropped. The Pier was crowded with
nobility &c waiting the return of the
Royal Family. On their stepping on
shore, they were received with three

cheers which was continued as they passed to the Lodge. The cause of their being so late was the Yacht having fallen in with the homeward-bound West India fleet which being a novel & grand sight engaged the attention of the Royal Party for three hours. On their coming in view a Royal Salute was fired which was answered by the frigate attending their Majesties. The same ceremony was observed on parting. His Majesty conversed with several of the officers

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Fourier begins by establishing 3 abstract principles in universal nature from which he derives all things natural & spiritual –

1st The passive principle or matter – Nature

2d – The Active principle or Spirit – God.

3d – The neutral principle or mathematics – Justice

In human nature he finds the passive principle represented by the 5 senses – the Active prin by the 4 Affections, the

neuter prin. by the 3 distributive passions of the soul.

Intrin. Young woman. married - 17 - not even the angle at junctn of brow & nose that 3.7's bring here - perfect sweep - Eye one sweep from corner to corner. no reverse curve -

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Bth. Nov. 25.

A. Register 1805.

J.C. (death) - There were found in his house above 500 guineas in specie, tied up in small parcels of 5 gs each.

- A grocer, who made a vow never to step out of his house & kept it for 30 years till death.

— ... They had been privately married, for some time, against her fathers consent, but they had lately obtained that it were to be publicly joined on Thursday the 7th. When searched (he was found with his throat cut) after he died his

watch, a small box with a wedding ring, & some small trinkets, & a marriage licence were found on him. He had been a seafaring man, &c

— Lewis Gwynne. co. Cardigan. He lived very private, though possessed of an extensive estate & accumulated an immense fortune. He had in his house when he died such a quantity of gold that a horse cd. not carry the weight. Amt. 100,000 £ besides 50,000 in the stocks.

Morning Chronicle 1805

Torbay. reached on the evening of Sept 16th (monday) sailed from St Helens on the 15th (Sunday) ~~[illegible]~~ Ld. N. went on board at St Helens on the 14th at six in morning. much cheered, a number of people following him, notwithstanding that he embarked at an unusual place & amid pressure of crowd...

.. The Victory reached close into Torbay, in order to avoid the flood tide, as the wind was to the S.W. & she bound down (Channel) but as soon as the ebb made his Ldsp. made sail

to the Westward, in company with the frigate

1805

Sept 29. Wed. The whole of the German Legion marched from here yesterday, with their artillery.

Oct 4. Kig. 2. & Peenes leave Weymouth. escorted by a party of the 14th Lt. Dragoons.

[Papers in Oct. bright & mine - they contain not a word of news from Nelson & his fleet - jokes about B. the march of his armies through Germany.

~~Lt Anabia~~

21st Oct - Monday:

It is evident that some important conflict must have t. place between the Fch. & Austrian armies.

Nov. 1. Friday. News of the total destruction of the austrian army in Swabia - Gen. Mack having capitulated with 20,000 men. (at Ulm)

Nov 2 - &c - Gen depression - we shall have to encounter this man fresh from the field of victory - fears of invasion renewed.

Commodore Rolin leads army down to it in empty boat from Boulogne

The reception of Ld. Nelson by the fleet was marked by the expressions of love & devotion attached wh. his popularity in the service never fails to inspire.

Nov 5. Speech of Barn. Wh's army.

7. News of Trafalgar. (Thursday) Excitement — first announcement in the Bulletin of the Admiralty — London Gazette — reprinted in M.C. "unlikely surrounded our office at an early hour yesterday.

"a blow is struck at the combined naval force of F. & S. on the very day when Mack's army was piling their arms at the feet of their ~~emperor~~ conqueror."

Illuminations.

Nov. 8. Further details expected with much anxiety, as there is yet no return of the killed & wounded.

~~Falmouth~~ Plymouth Nov 6. Lieut. Lapenotiere ~~[illegible]~~ of the Pickle, schooner (Cawdor) ~~here~~ with the despatches from Admiral Collingwood at Falmouth on Monday (the 4th) at 11 a.m. & came on here. (how those despatches flew ~~though~~ along the Ld. road!)

Nov 11 (Monday): News of the danger of our losing many of your prizes by their being driven ashore also that the man who killed Ld. N was observed in the act of firing by a midsn on the poop of the Victory who fired & killed him.

Sir Sidney Smith returns the compt. by sending a copy of the L.G. Gazette in an empty cutter 6/3.

Nov. 16. Additional Despatches received from Ld. Coll. (So anxiously wanted (vr.)

Nov. 18 Published names of officers killd. &c. but very incomplete. The names of those lost overboard the Vic. being among the omitted.

"The want of these returns keeps the pub. mind in suspense, partic. the relations & friends of the officers & men."

27. Another despatch from Ld. C. relieving the anxiety lest the ships north any of w. should have been wrecked by the gale. & stating that the body of Ld. N. is coming

home on board the V. ~~Sept~~

Next day a complete list of the killed & wounded officers, ~~showing~~ & the number of seamen & marines, showing that the number K. on the V. is very great in proportion

Dec 3. Several more of the Victorious fleet of the 21st have come into port. The Vict. is not arrived, but she is stated to have passed up Channel.

5. Letters from officers published.

4. Vict. arrived at Portsmouth [Letter from BB]

Dec 10. The Victory is repairing at Ports.th & every exertion to be no sooner gratifying to a B.sh Pub. ~~than to see those~~ or be more worthy of a B. Here's general honours than to see those gallant men, the crew of the Vict. accomp. their beloved Comm.r to the grave. The feelings of attachment which those noble fellows displayed in refusing to part with the body of their great leader "receives applause & commendation"

Dec 10 – (Vic sails for Chat.m)

Mr C. of the Vict. is promoted to the rank of Lieut. & appointed to the Belleisle. Dec 12

All the first Lieut.s of the ships engaged off Trafalgar are to be promoted to Commanders.

Dec 19. "Capt. Hardy & Capt Blackwood are to be created Baronets"

Dec 27. Weymouth Dec 19. The Officers of the 15th (or Kings) Light Dragoons gave an Entertainment in their barracks at Radipole on Tuesday last. &c

See at BM. - Hoyle (on Games?) for R. et Hon. &c -
Seymour Harcourt's Gaming Calendar -
Lucas's Memoirs of Gamesters & Sharpers -
Sala's Make your Game -

Panvinius, Onuphrius, a learned Scholar of the 16 century of Verona - De Antiquo Ritu Baptizandi Catechumenos -
& De Imperio Byzantium B.

Baptism - of Infants a reasonable Service - 4325. aaa.

Argument from Apost.c Tradition. 1765

The baptism of infants was the universal practice of the Xn. Ch. in the primitive & first ages - the ages immediately succeeding the apostles; who could not but know what the Apos.c doctrine & practice was as to this matter. This I apprehend to be an argument of great weight. For the enquiry being about a fact, which could not but be publicly & perfectly known & not possible to be mistaken, in the ages immediately succeeding the Asp. the Sense of those ages concerning this fact must needs be of gt. moment in deciding the point - Whether the apostles & Evangelists formed the first Churches throughout the whole world

upon the plan of Inf. Bap. or not: that is to say, whether they admitted infants with their believing parents into the church by Baptism, or did not so admit them, was a fact of such nature as could not but be evident, & undoubtedly known, to all the Christians of the first age. Nor was it, humanly speaking, possible that the apostolic practice in this point should be universally departed from, disused, & thrown out in so short a space of time, as we shall presently see the B. of I. to have universally prevailed. ~~To prepare the way to this proof I beg leave to premise these two things.~~ [He goes on to say that he appeals to the testimony of the ancient writers as recognising

ΕΜΑΘΗ

not interpreters, but only as historians or witnesses to a public & handy fact. Then he proceeds [the testimonies] "The first shall be from Justin Martyr, who wrote about 40 yrs after the Apo. ofg. He says "Several persons among us, both men & women, of 60 or 70 years old, who were proselyted or made disciples to Xt. in or from their infancy, do continue uncorrupt. Now, they cd. not be proselyted to Christ from their infancy without being from their infancy baptized. ~~But in~~ For whosoever ἐμαθητευθησαν τῷ
EMATHETEUTHESAN TO
χριστῷ
CHRISTO, were disciplied or proselyted to Christ were by his express order (Matt XXVIII. 19) to be baptized. Note 70 yrs from Justin carries us back

almost in the middle of the Apost.c age
Irenaeus, who wrote about 60 yrs
after the Ap.s says concerning Xt —
Omnes enim venit per semetipsum salvare; omnes inquam, qui
~~per~~ per eum renascuntur in Deum,
Infantes et parvulos et pueros et
juvenes — that he came to save all
persons by himself; all I mean, who
by him are regenerated, i.e. baptized
into God. Infants & little ones, & youths
& elder persons. — that word renascor,
regenerated, in the writings of these
ancients, particularly of Irenaeus, is
most familiarly used to signify bapti-
zed, see from a vast variety of in-
stances proved, beyond all doubt,

in Walls history of Infant Baptism.
And that by infants are here meant
Children, before they come to the use of
reason is evident, not only as there
must necessarily be included in the
all whom he came to save, but
also because after he had mentioned
infants & others regenerated, he runs
over the several ranks of age again,
but with this remarkable
difference, that whereas he mentions
the benefit of Xt's example
as what was to be taken by each of the other
ranks viz, the parvuli, the juvenes, & the
seniores, he says no such thing concerning
the Infantes, infants, for this reason no doubt,
that there only of all the mentioned ranks were
incapable of this benefit.

Tertullian, who flourished about 100 years after the Ap.s is the only person among the antients who advises to defer the baptism of Infants except in cases of necessity. But his advising to defer it, except in cases of necessity is an incontestible proof that the baptising of infants was the practice of those times. And he appears to be quite singular in this his advice; so that he was extremely ridiculed & abused in his opinions on this as well as several other points of religion all who have read his works may well know.

The m. Tertullian says. They who understand the weight of baptism will rather dread the receiving of it than the delaying of it.

S. We have nothing to do with that. all we cite him for is a witness to an ancient fact to prove that in his days Infants were baptized.

Origen also says - Adde his etiam - Besides this also let it be considered; what is the reason that whereas the baptisme of ~~infants~~ the church is given for ~~the~~ forgiveness, infants also by the mage of the Ch. are baptised; ~~etc~~

There are other passages of Origen full to this point - proving abundantly the baptisme of infants to be the standing custom of his days.

[I might if my memory serve me cite Cyprian who write 150 yrs after the apostles. the Clementine Constitutions, Clemens Alexandrinus, Nazian^zen^, Basil, Ambrose, Chrysostom & Jerome

This then is the evidence on wh. we rest the antiquity of this fact. Now if all the churches throughout the world were really established by the apostles upon the plan of only Adult baptisme, & they everywhere rejected infants ~~&~~ it will appear absy.

inconceivable, & even a moral impossibility, that the b. of i. shd. so early, so widely, so univ. erally prevail.

~~Jacob the B. of J. was not an apostolic~~
~~[illegible]~~

Jacobi, Dr Lange

inconceivable, & even a moral impossibility, that the b. of i. shd. so early, so widely, so univ-
ersally prevail.

~~Jacobi, Ref. of J. was, not an apostolic institution~~

Jacobi, Dr Lange

61

... Captain of a company - ...

- Every effective N. C. Officer & Private man, whether in Bks. or in Quarters shall be allowed bread at the public charge, to the amount of 10½ pr. wk or 1½ per Day.

N. C. Officers .... Watch coats, Brushes, Pickers, Turnscrews, Worms, Brick dust, Emery & Oil. .

[From this it seems they are not pikemen]

Pikes to any extent for accepted men not otherwise armed.

8824-6- List of Volunteer Corps

Puddleton V. 60 rank & file - Commander Alex. Cunningham.

Dorchester - 86 - Com^d C. Strickland

G.B. & Ireland. Army - Volunteers.

189. d. 1 Loyal Volunteers in their respective uniforms - T. Rowlandson. Lond. 1798 4°

1140. a. 29 The Soldiers Companion [Plates of Infantry in all attitudes &c] containing Instructions for the Volunteers - London 1803. 8°

(534. d. / 6. 34 Memorandums of Field Exercise for the Yeomanry Cavalry. Lond. 1795 8°

(containing description of their dress.)

534. d. 34 / 4 Fencible Infantry.

"Whereas it is necessary ... the corps of fencible men ....

musters twice in every year, 24th June & 24th Dec.

musters to be taken - to the 24th June on the 10th Aug. - to the 24th Dec - on 10th March.

... men effective during the whole muster [which seems to extend over those intervals]

Four & twenty hours of pure unalloyed health together are as unknown to me as the 400,000 characters in the Chinese vocabulary. West to Gray.

All dimensions here may be reduced to two articles, gaming & going to church. Gray.

The Tiber, a river that ancient Rome makes more considerable than any merit of its own could have done. id.

Miss Ferriers Novels – Marriage, Inheritance & Destiny, among the best in the language. Forsyth.

Edgeworth, Ferrier, & Austen have all given portraits of real society far superior to anything man-made man-ners produced of like nature.

A. Cunningham.

The late Sir George Lewis coupled the names of De Foe & Miss Austen as writers of fiction "which observes all the canons of probability." Forsyth.

Paragraphs, 1804, for a nice to read — Tattoo
Descrip^n of Minden & Valenciennes
Politics of the papers

~~Wright's Caricature Hist. of the Georges~~
A readable Chaucer — (C. Clarke?) yes.
Hist of English Literat^e

Encyclo. Brit.
Smollett's Works — esp. H & Clarker

After a barrister is called to the bar of his Inn he must be admitted to the bar of the Courts at ~~the~~ Westm^r — or his status is not complete. In practice this is done by his signing the roll of the C^t of Q's bench.

Notes & Queries

Dunn. B. Quarterly 1848 —
Homer's Passions of the Human Soul, transl^d by Jno R. Morell
Hero of Bat. of Trafalgar — Sketch on Gems
P.P. 6019 c/# 457 — Family Herald 1844 etc 4

VISITORS BOOK.

This was written and initialed

by Thomas Hardy, O.M.

The Old Theatre,

High West Street, Dorchester –

Down to 1820, & presumably to 1828, when the New Theatre was opened in North Square or Bull Stake.

On this stage appeared as touring players many well-known London & other actors. Edmund Kean came here, on foot, in 1813, when Arnold the emissary from Drury Lane witnessed Kean's performance as Octavian in "The Mountaineers", & decided that he was the man for the London boards. – Kean's child died during his visit, & is buried in the churchyard opposite.

T. H.

1924.

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS
A.W (i.e. ante war) visit	Harley Granville-Barker	Nellhurst Hall. Colyton. Devon
	J. M. Barrie	London.
	T E Lawrence	All Souls' College Oxford.
November 26th	Siegfried Sassoon	Reform Club. London.
	R A Foxton	Haunham - Mouncers Green - Weybridge.
	Sydney C. Cockerell	Fitzwilliam Museum. Cambridge

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS
Aug 23 1926	Norman W. Loven	San Francisco, California
April 19. 1932	Ruth Browning	London
"	Mary Pitcher	Lee, London.
Sept. 9th 1938	Edward Tindal Atkinson	Temple London
	Harold Child	London
April 6th 44	Giles. Dugdale	Bournemouth
~~April~~ Sept 6th 47	Hugh Miller.	Savage Club. London
8. viii. 48	William Turner Levy	Columbia University, New York
7. viii. 48	E. Matin Browne	British Drama League. London
	Henzie Raeburn (Henzie Blake)	Pilgrim Players, London.
10. 11. 49	Thorold Dickinson	Associated Broadcast Pict. Corpn. London.

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS
Sept 8/54	Rodney Phillips	Allerthorpe Hall Pocklington
	Gordon Rodway Taylor	Richmond Surrey.
17th Feby 1955	Keith Hamilton Price	Bleagden. Ilkley Yorks.
9th August 1955	J. T. Smith	Royal Commission on Historical Monuments.
16th July 1957	Allan Davis	9 Carlisle St, London
14th April 1958	G.A. Kyrke Sheldon.	Ulmington Court, S.W.1.
17. " 1.	Ann Thomas	"LLANINA" Lisaes y Cwmmer.
17 " "	G. E. J. Fry	Cardiff
27. 9. 58.	Y. Nakamura	Osaka Library Japan (Prof. of English Literature).
23-XI-1959	Aldo Torres (A.C. Venegas)	Santa Isabel 478 Santiago, Chile.

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS
4 Dec 1959	Arnold Hare.	University of Bristol.
8-3-1960	W. V. Venkat Rao, Prof of English, Madras	12-G, Halls Road, Kilpauk, Madras-10
8-3-1960	Leah Rice Koontz Prof. of English	Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS

DATE	NAME	ADDRESS
11/10/1951.	I. Bryan Little.	Rodney House. Clifton. Bristol.

THE HARDY PLAYERS

Hon. Correspondent:
H. A. MARTIN,
4, ALEXANDRA VILLAS,
DORCHESTER.

Dorchester
2 June 1925

To
Thomas Hardy Esq O.M.

Dear Sir,

Your Players (residing in Dorchester) beg leave to offer you their very hearty and sincere congratulations on your birthday

T. H. Tilley
Edw. Stevens
T. Pomeroy
Ethel Major.
Albert C Cox

Ethel Dove.
A. J. Gillam
H. Hocock
Rex Fare.
Shila Major.
R. O. Barrow
Walter R. Barker
Philip H. Morton
W. H. Jameson
P. M. Bowes
C. R. Selley
J. Vera Stevens
E. W. Emerson.
H. A. Martin
Molly Dawes
E. E. Tilley

AUTOGRAPHS.

10th February, 1914.

To Thomas Hardy, Esq., O.M.,

— and —

Mrs. Hardy.

The Members of the

DORCHESTER DEBATING & DRAMATIC SOCIETY

beg your acceptance of the accompanying Souvenir of your Wedding, with their hearty congratulations and sincere good wishes for your happiness. - - - -

Shaftesbury President

J. H. Tilley. Hon. Stage Manager Standard Plays.

H. A. Martin } Joint Hon. Secretaries
A. D. Wright }

A. G. Symonds, Vice President

R. N. Owes Hon. Treasurer

Harry Pouncy.

Mrs O. C. Vidler.

Ethel Lawler

Mrs T. H. Tilley

S. A. Dunn

E. M. Lock

H. O. Lock

M. Lopes

M. M. Dawes.

G. T. Morgan

H. E. Tilley

E. A. Martin

A. L. T. Tilly

[illegible]

M. J. Rogers

A. M. Laird

D. M. Howe.

[illegible]

E. H. Churchomes

[illegible]

D. Churchiss

A. Braybrooke

Isabel Hunt.
Edith M. A. Prideaux
Flo: E Torr
Kathleen A. Barkhatt.
Mary Alice Spicer
Eleanor L. Richards
Edith Hourne Magauly
J. Leslie Torr
E Hose
M S King
A. Logan

E. M. O'Reara

A M Bonté.

J. Pouney

R. C. Barrow

Leonora. C. M. Hutchison

S. G. Hutchison.

J. Robson.

A. E. Robson.

B. P. J. Hussey.

H. Tilley.
A. E. Wood.
J. E. Stevens.
Edw. Stevens
R. Shade.
W H Jamison
N. Curtis.
W. A. Taylor
W White
W. Santo Crump.

[illegible]
H. F. Whitley.
G. V. Whitley.
L. C. Penfold
I. J. Thorburn
[illegible]
[illegible] Cotton.
W. C. Barringer
[illegible]
R. A. Pelley

M. Constance Duke -

Ralph E. Tompkins

W. W. Mumford

E. Evans.

Jas Evans

L. H. Carpenter

Bob Towston

Annie Escott

Alex Feldwin

O. C. Sidler
Charles D. Shellabear
Ethel Major.
Zilda M. Escott.
A. Neal
M. A. Neal
A. M. Neal
Elsie White
E. M. Colbeck.
G. H. Holford White
Chas. R. Selley Hon Auditor

Ethel Fare
Ethel Q Fare
Willfred J. Fare.
S. Barber
Walter R. Barber

Margaret C. Hill.
A. Stanton Hill

Molly Holmes.
D. M. Dawes

G A Bugler.

Ethel Fare.
Ethel Q. Fare
Wilfred J. Fare.
S. Barber
Walter R. Barber
Margaret C. Hill.
A. Stanton Hill
Molly Holmes.
D. M. Dawes
G. A. Bugler

Robert Stratton Holmes.

Morlyn Hawley

Ethel Kerr

Mildred C. Hodges

Chas H. Smith

E. Lorenzo Leing.

R. G. Braybrooke.

R. L. Chamen

Arthur G. Stone

A. J. Escott

Kathleen E. Escott.

J R Vecoabom

W. R. Sylvester

Dove Gate, Dorchester (Thomas Hardy's Home).

Max Gate.

The following verses were recited by the composer, Mr. A. Cox (one of the Hardy Players) at the social reported above :—

"OUR PRODUCER :" T. H. T.

Who helped to found long years ago
Debating and Dramatic Show,
Played Shakespeare, too, with vim and glow ?
Why, our Producer !

Who gave our first Producer, Evans,
That ready aid which sweetly leavens
Man's hardest task, and maybe heaven's ?
Why, our Producer !

Who stepped into vacated shoes
When Evans made his last adieus,
Coached Dynast scenes—made Cantle muse ?
Why, our Producer !

Who makes the scenes and novel props.,
Provides the wings, likewise the drops,
And raises wind from his weird box ?
Why, our Producer !

Who knows his Hardy through and through,
Consults the Master for his view
When Hardy play he would renew ?
Why, our Producer !

Who took upon himself the task,
When others felt they were outclassed,
Adapted Native with firm grasp ?
Why, our Producer !

Who boldly dared the critics free,
And made of Desperate Remedy
Delightful play for all to see ?
Why, our Producer !

Who played the Fool, and lustre shed
On Thomas Leaf—who had no head,
And, as Green Dragon, life-blood shed ?
Why, our Producer !

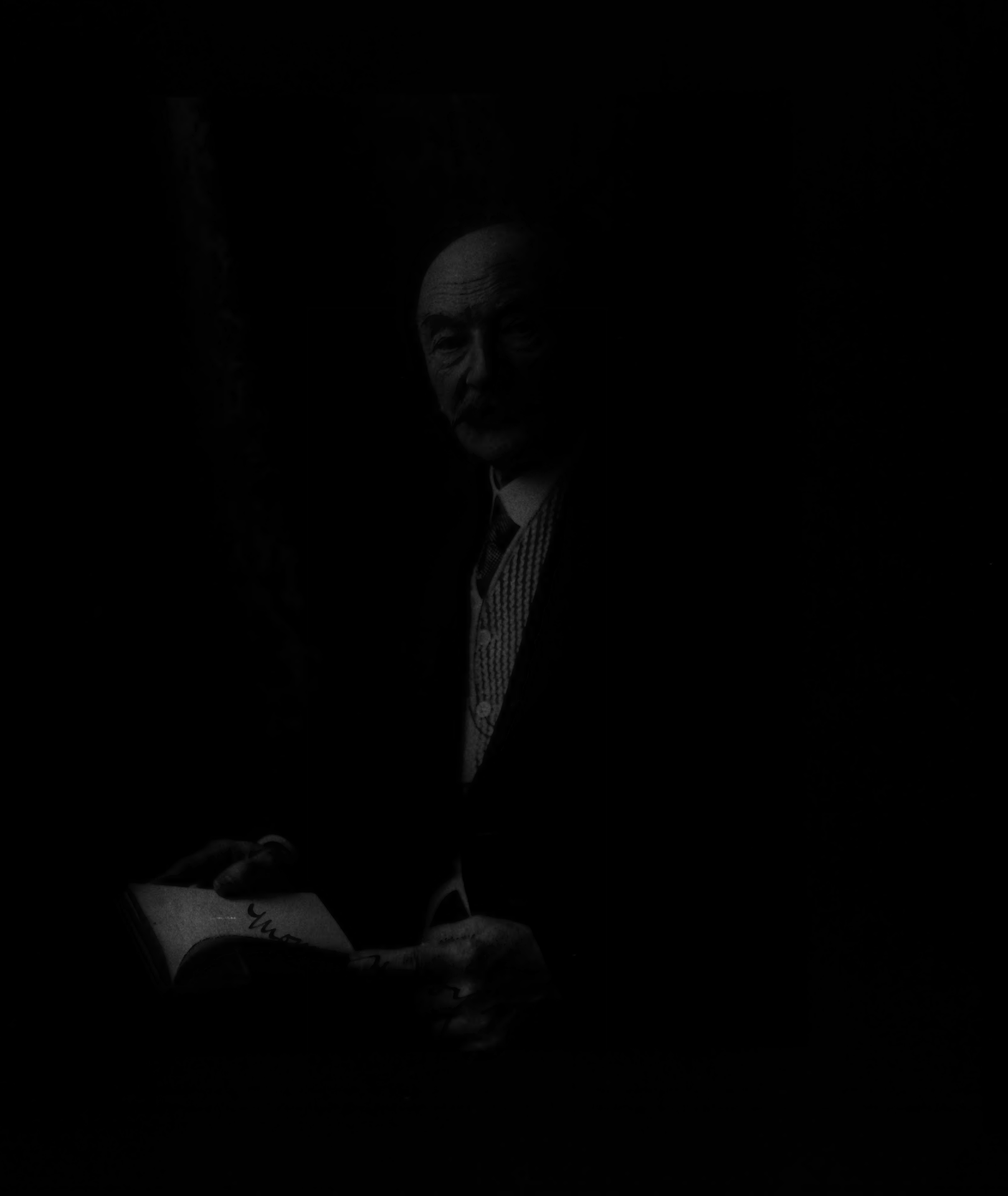
Who sports in summespring, or Yule,
In his waistband, a two-foot rule,
When doubts arise, who measures cool ?
Why, our Producer !

Who'd rather work and self efface
Behind the scenes—with bit and brace,
Than questioning Reporter face ?
Why, our Producer !

Who never swears like other men,
When eight has struck—rehearsal's seven,
And some are missing from his ken ?
Why, our Producer !

Loud praise is ringing through the shire
For our old friend they all admire.
May heaven grant what we desire—
Long life to our Producer !

D.C.C. 13/12/23



1840.

of tun

repo

THREE CAROLS

SUNG BY THE

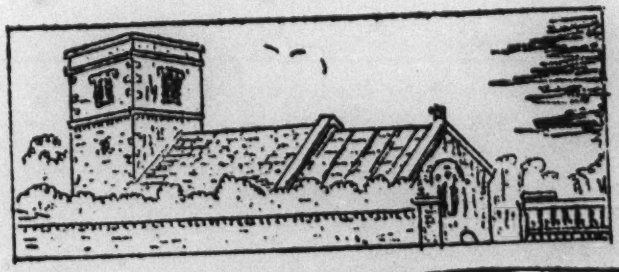
MELLSTOCK QUIRE

1800 - 1840.

HARMONIZED BY

Boyton Smith

1910.



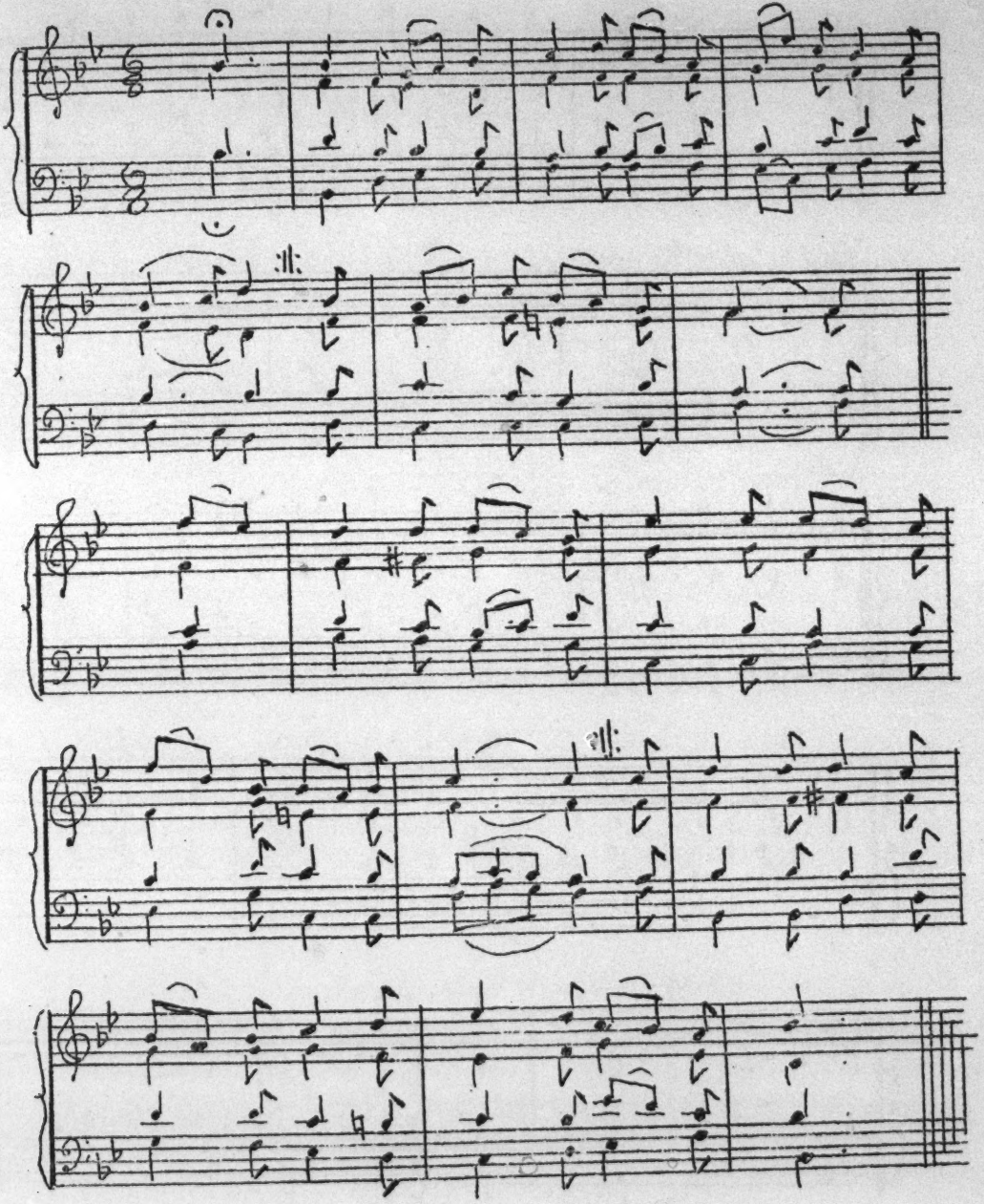
BEHOLD! GOOD NEWS TO MAN IS COME.

Behold! Good news to man is come,
A wonder shall be born,
(A wonder shall be born.)
p. While shepherds in the fields did wait
To see the glorious morn.
f. (While shepherds in the fields did wait
To see the glorious morn.)

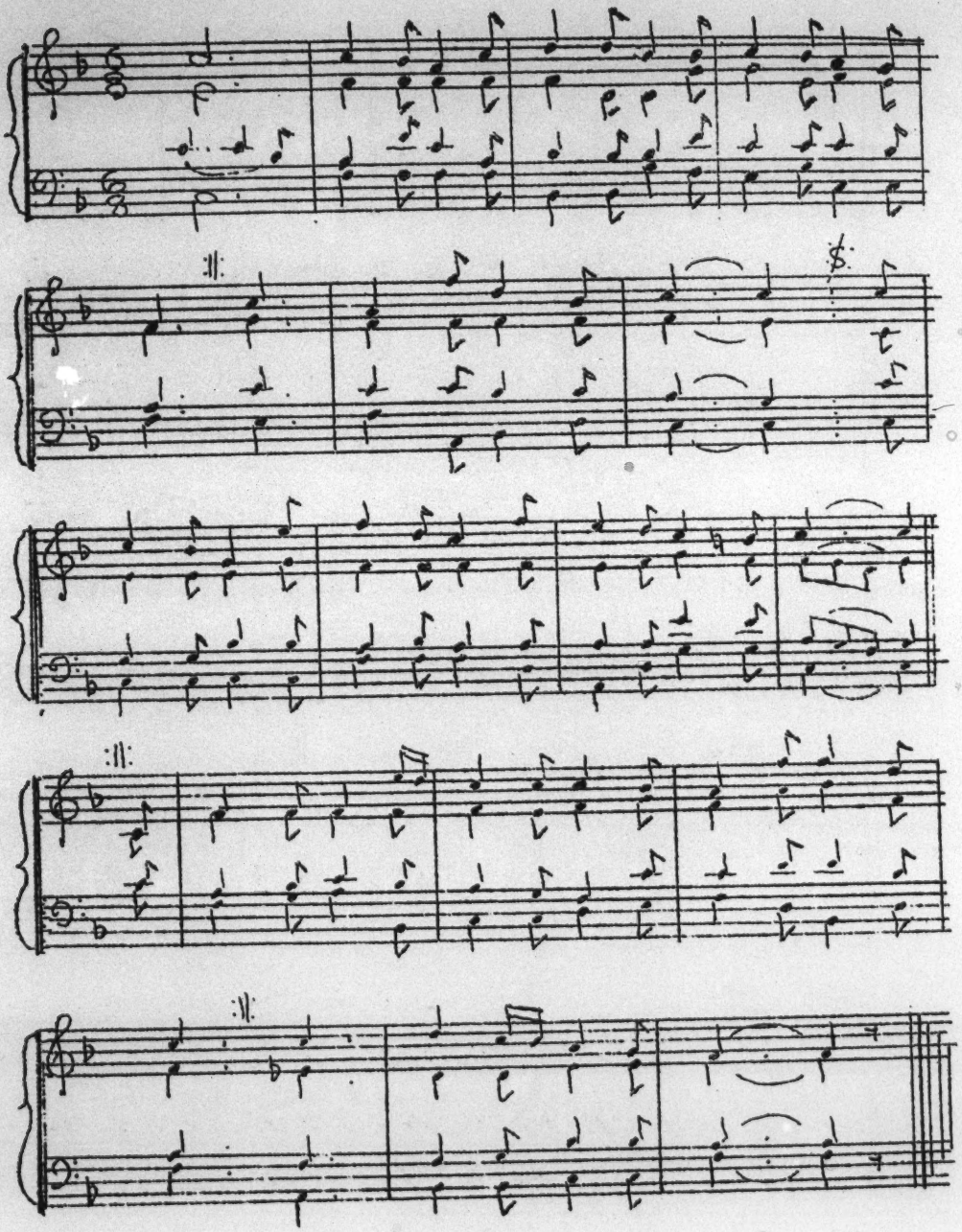
Awake and celebrate the day
That such a Child was born.
p. With solemn joy we gladly sing
The Glory of the morn.

Loud Hallelujah let us sing,
Be praise and glory given;
p. Let saints on earth and angels sing
The harmony of Heaven.

Carol No. 72.



Carol No. 59.



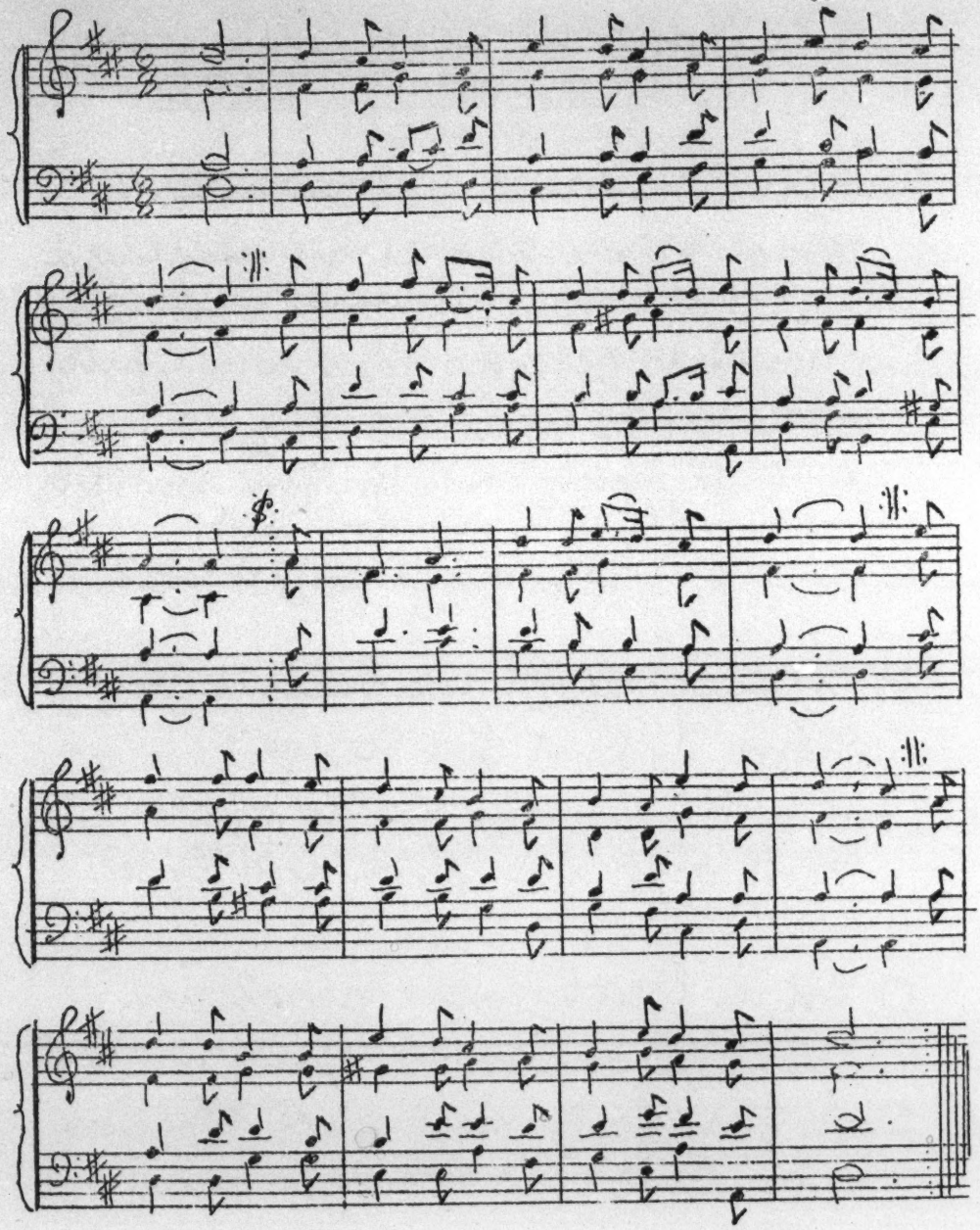
O WHAT UNBOUNDED GOODNESS, LORD.

O what unbounded goodness Lord,
Hast Thou this morn display'd.
(Hast Thou this morn display'd.)
p. In sending here the Wondrous Child,
Who in a manger lay'd.
f (In sending here the Wondrous Child,
Who in a manger lay'd.
Who in a manger lay'd.)

With pure delight our bosoms glow
This Infant for to see;
p. And to the courtly stable speed
With gifts for Him and Thee.

O let us loudly now proclaim
Our adoration here,
p. And henceforth worship well Thy Son.
Our Lord and Helper dear.

Carol No. 65.



BEHOLD THE MORNING STAR ARISE.

Behold the Morning Star arise.
The Prince of Peace appear.
(Behold the Morning Star arise.
The Prince of Peace appear.)
Seraphic legions rend the skies.
(Seraphic legions rend the skies.)
Hark, Hallelujah, hear!
(Seraphic legions rend the skies.
Hark, Hallelujah, hear!)

Be every vale exalted high.
Sink every mountain low.
Behold! the great Messiah comes
Salvation to bestow.

He comes from yonder realms above
With His angelic train.
O think what mighty works of love
Lost sinners to regain!

(To be danced at the Tranter's party)

The Triumph. (Country Dance - new in 1793)

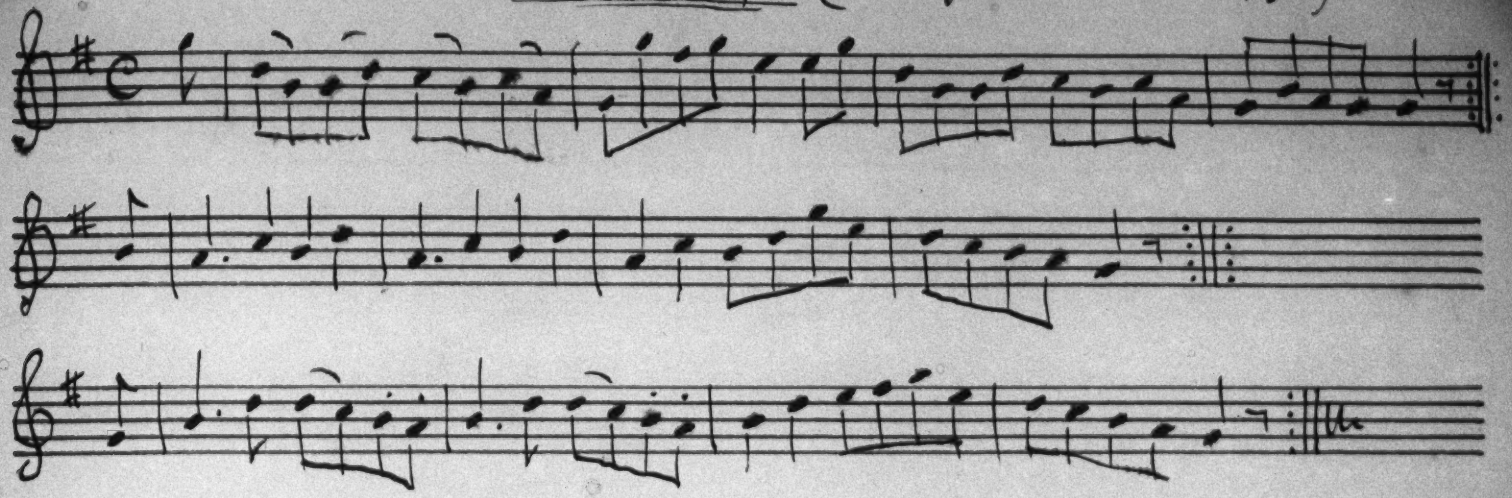


Figure of The Triumph - as danced at "Mellstock" about 1840.

1st lady sets to 2nd gent.n and turn (1st part of tune)

1st gent.n sets to 2nd lady and turn (1st part of tune repeated)

1st lady takes 2nd gent.n by the right hand and leads him down the middle (2nd part of tune)

1st gent.n casts off & follows his partner, all three (the 2 gent. joining hands over the lady's head) leading back to top together (2nd part repeated)

The two couples dance down the middle (3rd part of tune)

They dance up again & cast off (3rd part repeated)

The Cohege Hornpipe.

The couples stand in two lines, gent^n. in one, ladies in the other, partners facing each other.

Tune begins. The 3 top couples join hands in a circle, dance half round & back again to places. (End of first part of tune)

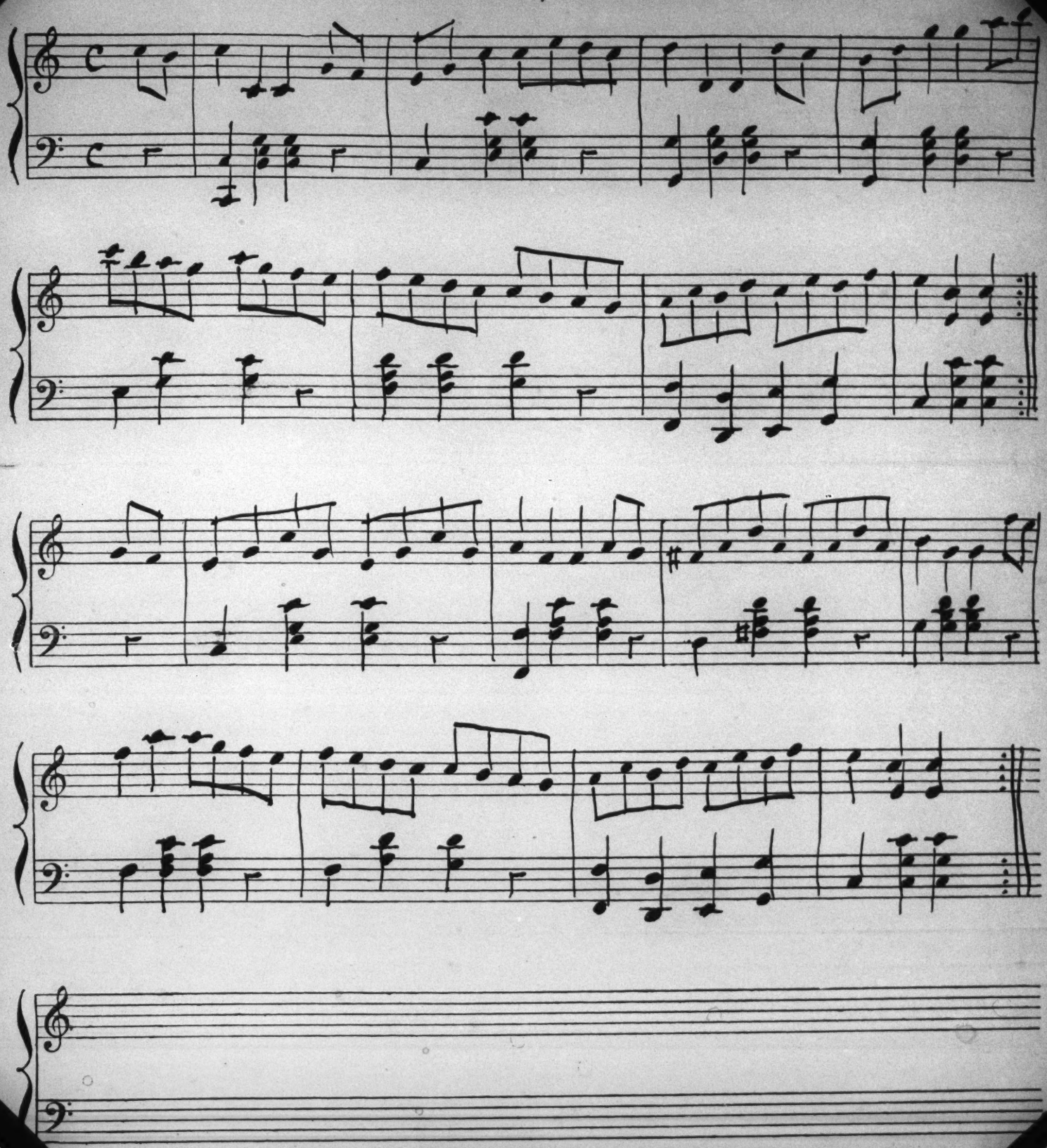
(First part repeated.) The three top gent^n. take their partners & promenade round two & two in a complete circle to places (End of first part repeated)

(Second part of tune) The ~~three~~ two top couples dance down the middle & up again to places. (End of second part)

(Second part repeated) The ~~three~~ two top couples swing partners & return to places, except that the originally top couple takes now the second couple's place. (End of repeated second part.)

(Tune recommences.) The originally top couple, now the second couple, does as above with the next two couples, & so work their way to the bottom of the figure.

The College Hornpipe.



From THOS. HARDY,
Max Gate,
Dorchester.

Monday. 16:10.

Dear Sir: I send you the tune & figure of the College Hornpipe with which "The Three Wayfarers" opens, as I am going away Thursday for a few days, & you may require them.

I shall be here all day to-morrow if you should like to call about any details.

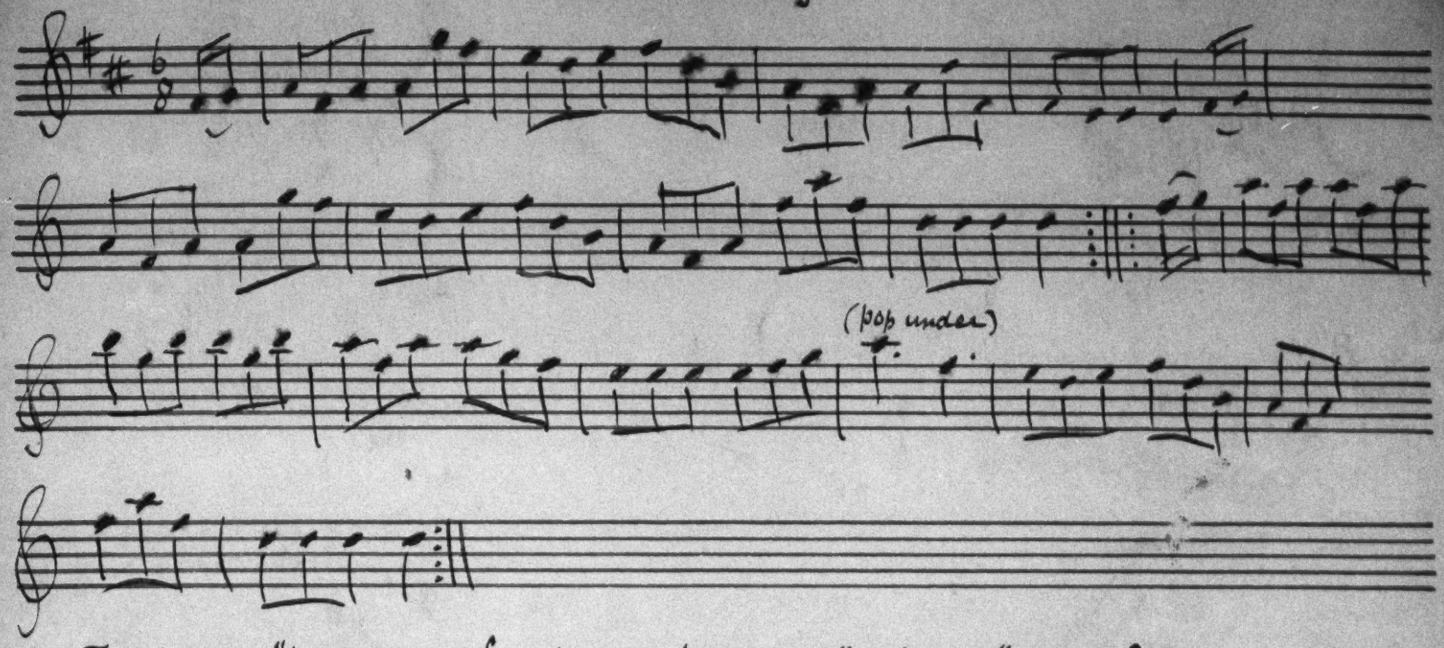
Yours truly
T. H.

Dorset costumes only five years later in date than "The Distracted Preacher" can be seen in the book of "Municipal Records of the Borough of Dorchester" — page 499. The volume can be inspected at the museum.

T. H.

Max Gate
29:10:'11

Haste to the Wedding.



The figure of "Haste to the Wedding" as danced at "Mellstock" about 1840.

— Top lady & gent.n go down the figure, the lady inside the couples, the gent.n outside, & up again. (ending 1st part of tune)

— They go down a second time, the gent.n inside, the lady inside, & up again (ending 1st part of tune repeated)

— They then join hands with second lady, forming a circle of 3, & dance round, the second lady popping under the arms of the other two at the two dotted notes (see above) & back to her place, which is now at the top (ending second part of tune)

— They do the same with the second gentleman. (ending second part of tune repeated)

The top couple are now the second couple, & they proceed down & up as before, taking the third couple & popping them under severally as with the original second couple. Thus they progress to the bottom

When the original top couple have reached the fourth place the new top couple starts the figure again as at first, working their way to the bottom behind the original first couple, these, when they get to the fourth place being followed in like manner by the next top couple.

TELEPHONE:
DORCHESTER 43.

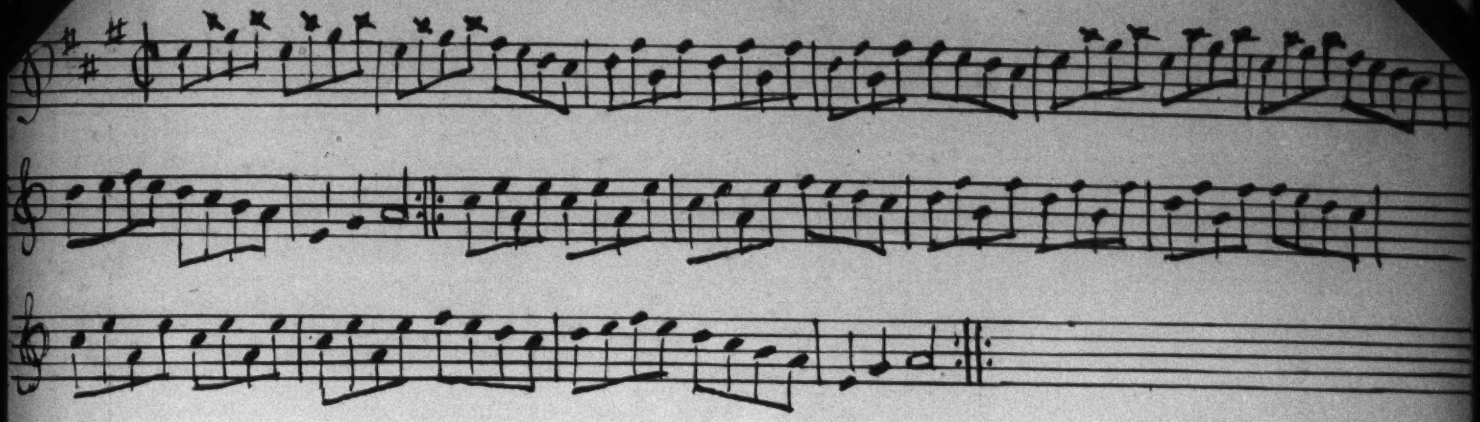
June 3rd. 1925.

MAX GATE,
DORCHESTER.

Most cordial thanks to the Hardy Players for their birthday greetings, which I greatly value.

Thomas Hardy.

The Devil's Dream.

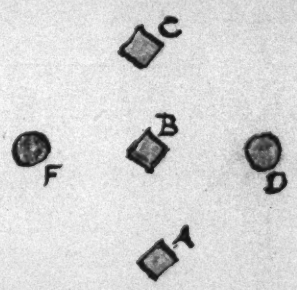


Five-Handed Reel to the above.

(3 Ladies & 2 Gentlemen or 3 Gentlemen & 2 Ladies)

As danced at Bath, Almack's & the Nobility's Balls. [1790 to 1810]

The 5 stand in the form of a Cross, thus –



(Red means Ladies –
Blue .... Gentlemen –)

Lady in middle Heys* with A and C — (1st strain)
- - - - - - - - sets to them — (1st strain repeated)
. . . . . Heys with F and D and takes the place of F — (1st strain of 2nd part)
. . . . . sets to them – — (2nd strain repeated)

*"Heys" means, dances in the figure of 8.

'Twas down in Cupid's Garden.

As sung at Casterbridge, Mellstock, Weatherbury & Longpuddle, down to 1840 - 50.

'Twas down in Cupid's garden,
For pleasure I did go,
To see the fairest flowers
That in that garden grow:
The first it was the jessamine,
The lily, pink and rose,
And surely they're the fairest flowers
That in the garden grows,
That in the garden grows.

I'd not walked in that garden
The space of half an hour,
When there I saw two pretty maids
Sitting under a shady bower.
The first was lovely Nancy,
So beautiful and fair,
The other was a virgin,
Who did the laurel wear,
Who did the laurel wear.

I boldly stepp'd up to her,
And unto her did say,
Are you engaged to any young man?
Do tell to me, I pray.
I'm not engaged to any young man,
I solemnly do swear,
I mean to live a virgin,
And still the laurel wear.
And still the laurel wear.

Then hand in hand together
This lovely couple went;
Resolvéd was the sailor boy
To know her full intent;
To know if he would slighted be,
When to her the truth he told:
Oh no! Oh no! oh no! she cried,
I love a sailor bold!

I love a sailor bold!

'Twas down in Cupid's Garden.

(Tune traditional)

Grazioso

'Twas down in Cu-pid's gar-den, For pleasure I did go To see the fair-est flow-ers That in that gar-den grow The first it was the jes-sa-mine the li-ly pink and rose And surely They're the fair-est flowers That in that gar-den grows, That in that gar-den grows

Tess Play - Chant supposed to be the heroine's favourite melody.

(It may be played at the fall of each curtain as a voluntary)

Langdon in F.

MAX GATE,
DORCHESTER.

9th. January 1914.

My dear Sir.

I am sorry that a sudden and very violent cold in the head (which is now passing off) prevented my seeing you yesterday, when it was at its height, and you might have caught it. I have, however, read a great part of Mr Evans's play, based on "The Woodlanders", with a view of abridging it for the Weymouth performance as you requested. But I find that I could not do this properly without entirely rewriting it - and as it is not my own play I should not care to do this even if I had the time. All I have been able to do has been to mark in yellow pencil certain passages here and there which might, I think, be omitted and materially shorten the play without much injuring it. You will understand, however, that I do not personally wish these passages omitted but merely suggest them for omission if abridgment is absolutely necessary. I could have marked more, but as they would mostly have been in the parts of Beaucock, Cawtree and Upjohn, who already have small parts, I do not like to do so.

The play is returned herewith, also the photographs which I examined with much interest. I shall be here next week if there is anything else you would like to see me about.

Yours very truly,

T. Hardy.

P.S. Creedle's part could also be shortened, but in view of his popularity this would probably not be advisable. T.H.

From THOS. HARDY,
Max Gate,
Dorchester.

Sept 10. 1910

Dear Sir: I have been away in Suffolk & elsewhere for some little time.

Wednesday next at 8 will suit me very well to hear the play read. I can easily be in Dorchester – at Bugler's, I suppose, as last time? Yours truly T.

From THOS. HARDY,
Max Gate,
Dorchester.

Monday.

Thanks for sending play. Will return same to-morrow morning. Should be obliged if you could call – either to-morrow afternoon, or at any time.

4.8.1

From THO. HARDY,
Max Gate,
Dorchester.

Copy for programme enclosed, as Mr Martin requested.

Please fill in names of Cast, if these are to appear on the programme. If not, strike out those that are written down.

May 23. 1916

P.T.O.

From THO. HARDY,
Max Gate,
Dorchester.

May possibly not be able to attend to-morrow evening, but will come Monday, or whenever you let me know that all the Company will be present.

Thursday.

16.6.16

Max Gate
Oct 28: 1911

Dear Sir:

I find on referring to the notes I made for "The Distracted Preacher" that the "Preventive-men" (they were not called excisemen) each carried two pistols in his belt, which were fired to give the alarm; & then a blue-light was burnt.

The smugglers carried heavy sticks.

These pistols, blue-lights, & sticks, would add to the picturesqueness & truth of the play if introduced.

Yours truly
T. Hardy.

From THO. HARDY,
Max Gate,
Dorchester.

Reminder:

To tell Clym & Eustacia to speak up very clearly when they first exchange words ("Are you a woman?" &c) as it is the key to the whole action.

Wedn'y morning.

17/11/20

"O Jan, O Jan, O Jan"

4/5/23

T. H.

"O JAN, O JAN, O JAN".

Operetta

Being a Recension of a Wessex Folk- Piece

by

Thomas Hardy.

(As played in his childhood at his father's house, about 1844.)

NOTE. There appear to be several versions of this old performance.

CHARACTERS.

A fashionable Gentleman.....(Tenor or Baritone.)
A fashionable Lady.....(Soprano or Contralto.)
Jan, a rustic Farmer.....(Bass.)
A Fiddler.

The three actors stand in a row: the gentleman in the middle. The fiddler at one corner.

Costumes: about eighty or a hundred years ago. Sometimes the lady carried a sunshade or large muff. The farmer a spud, & the gentleman a cane

---

Lazell Jan, Nancy's Fancy, Fairy Dance, Workers' Joy, Speed the Plough" etc.

GENTLEMAN

(to Jan, singing.)

O Jan O Jan O Jan, what can the matter be!
That I should love this fair la-dy, and she should
not love me,
And nowhere will she walk along with me!

JAN

O maister, maister dear, don't thou the lady fear,
For she shall be thy jäy, and thy only only dear,
And she shall walk along with thee everywhere.

(Three-handed reel. The hey part only.)

GENTLEMAN

O what shall I tell her, Jan, to win her from her frown?

JAN

O maister, maister tell her for to win her from her
frown,
O tell her you will gie to her a fine silken gown.

GENTLEMAN.

(to lady.)

O madam I will give you a fine silken gown,
With four-and-twenty flounces a-hanging on the groun',
If you will be my joy, and my only only dear,
And if you will walk along with me everywhere!

LADY

O I will not accept of your fine silken gown,
With four-and-twenty flounces a-hanging to the groun',
And I'll not be your joy, or your only only dear,
And I'll not walk along with you anywhere.

(Three-handed reel - the hey part only.)

Carlin Tree, Young's Fancy, Fairy Dance, Woman's Joy, Speed the Plough" etc.

GENTLEMAN

O Jan, what shall I offer her to win her heart to pity?

JAN

O maister, maister, offer her to win her heart to pity,
O say that you will gie to her the wealth of London city.

GENTLEMAN

O Madam I will give you the wealth of London city,
And every day the music-men shall play to you a ditty,
If you will, &c, &c.

LADY

O, I will not accept, &c, &c.
And care not that the music-men should, &c

(Three-handed reel - the hey part only.)

GENTLEMAN

O Jan, I'm sick and sorry truly! Hey-derry-derry!

JAN

O maister, maister, don't be zick and don't say derry-derry,
But say that you will gie to her the keys of Canterbury.

GENTLEMAN

O Madam I will give to you the keys of Canterbury,
And all the bells up in the tower shall ring to make us merry,
If you will be, &c, &c.

LADY

O I will not accept, &c, &c.
And want no bells up in the tower to ring, &c.

(Three-handed reel - the hey part only.)

Carol Tree, Nancy's Fancy, Fairy Dance, Workers' Joy, Speed the Plough" etc.

GENTLEMAN

O Jan, I am nigh to dying! This lady's past my art!

JAN

Nay, maister, maister! Don't ye think the lady's past
thy art,
But tell her you will gie to her the keys of thy heart.

GENTLEMAN

O Madam, I will give you the keys of my heart,
And I will be your own true Love till death us do depart,
If you will be my joy, and my only only dear,
And if you will walk along with me everywhere!

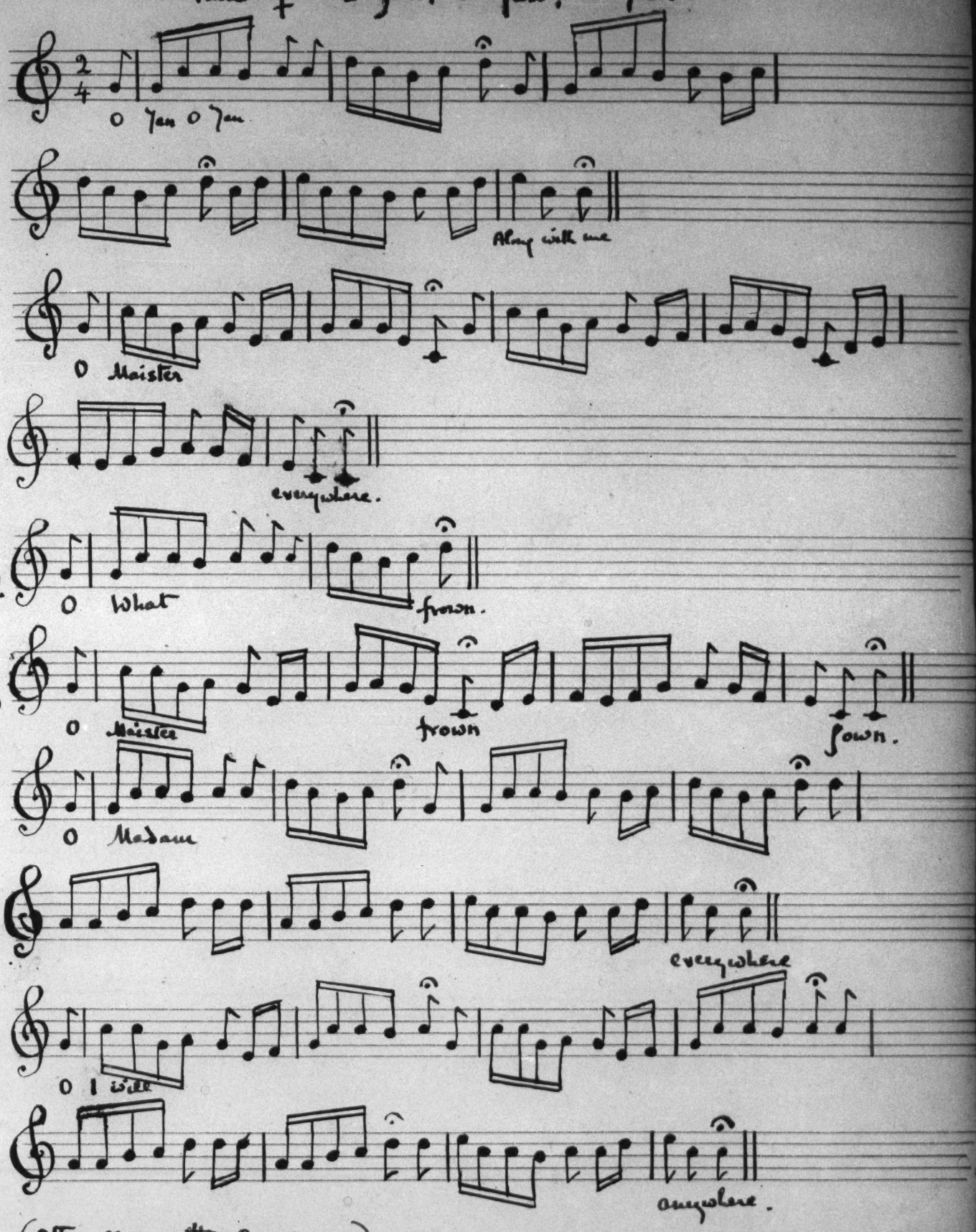
LADY

O Love, I will accept, then, the keys of your heart,
And I will be your own true Love till death us do depart,
And I will be your joy, and your only only dear,
And I will walk along with you everywhere!

(Three-handed reel, with heys and sets complete.)

Carlan Fair, Nancy's Fancy, Fairly Danced, Woman's Joy. Speed the Plough." etc.

Tune 7 "O Jan, O Jan, O Jan."



— (Other verses the same. —)

Tune for Three-handed Reel: any dance in $\frac{2}{4}$ Time — such as "Calder Fair", "Nancy's Fancy", "Fairy Dance", "Soldier's Joy", "Speed the Plough" etc.

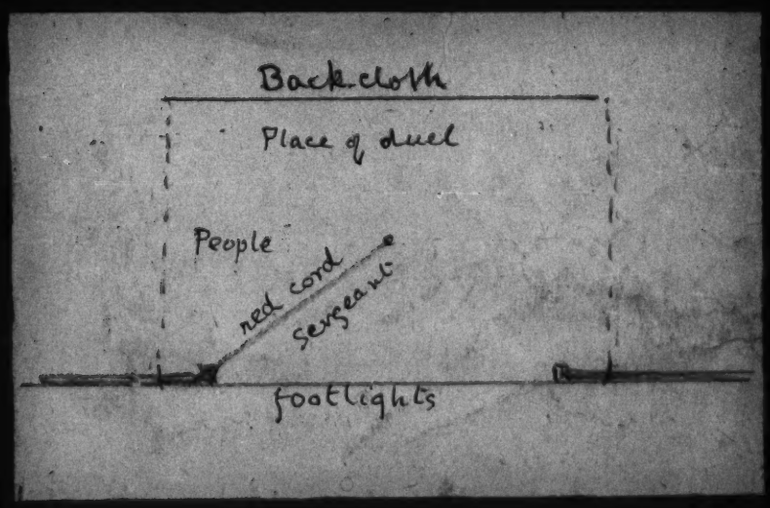
GREETINGS - - - from
Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS HARDY

Max Gate,
Dorchester.

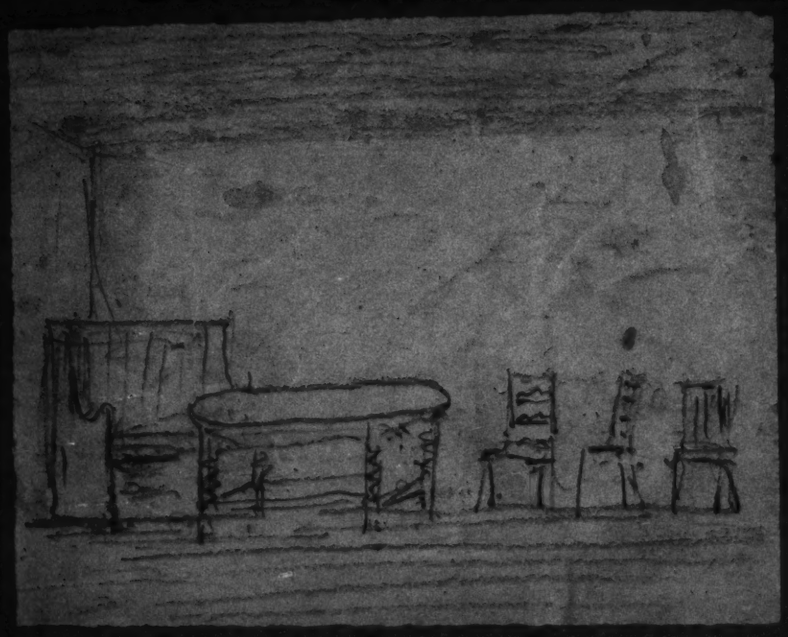
Xmas, 1923

'Wessex.'
MAX GATE,
DORCHESTER. XMAS, 1926.
WITH THE THOUGHTS
OF T.H. & F.E.H.
LNW

Thomas Hardy O.M. & H.H. the Prince of Wales


Backcloth
Place of duel
People
red cord
sergeant
footlights

Scenes 3 and 4

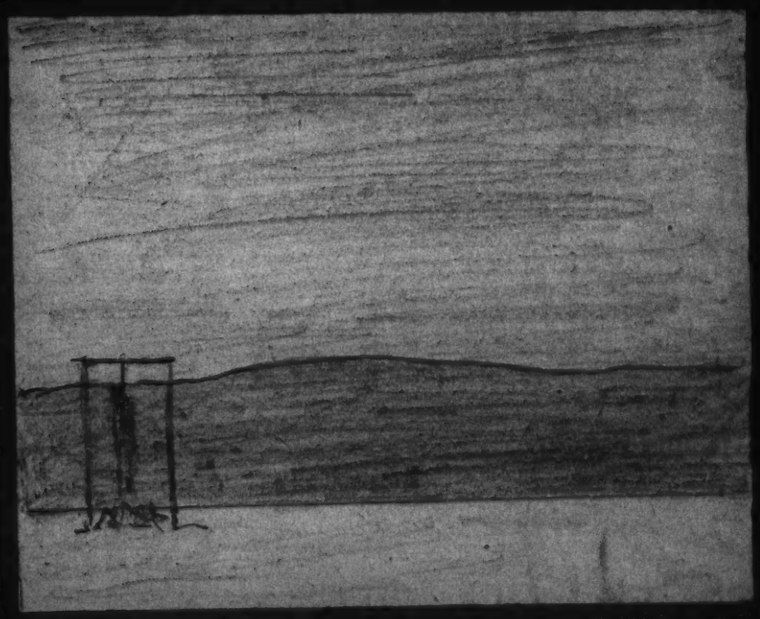


The Old Rooms Inn

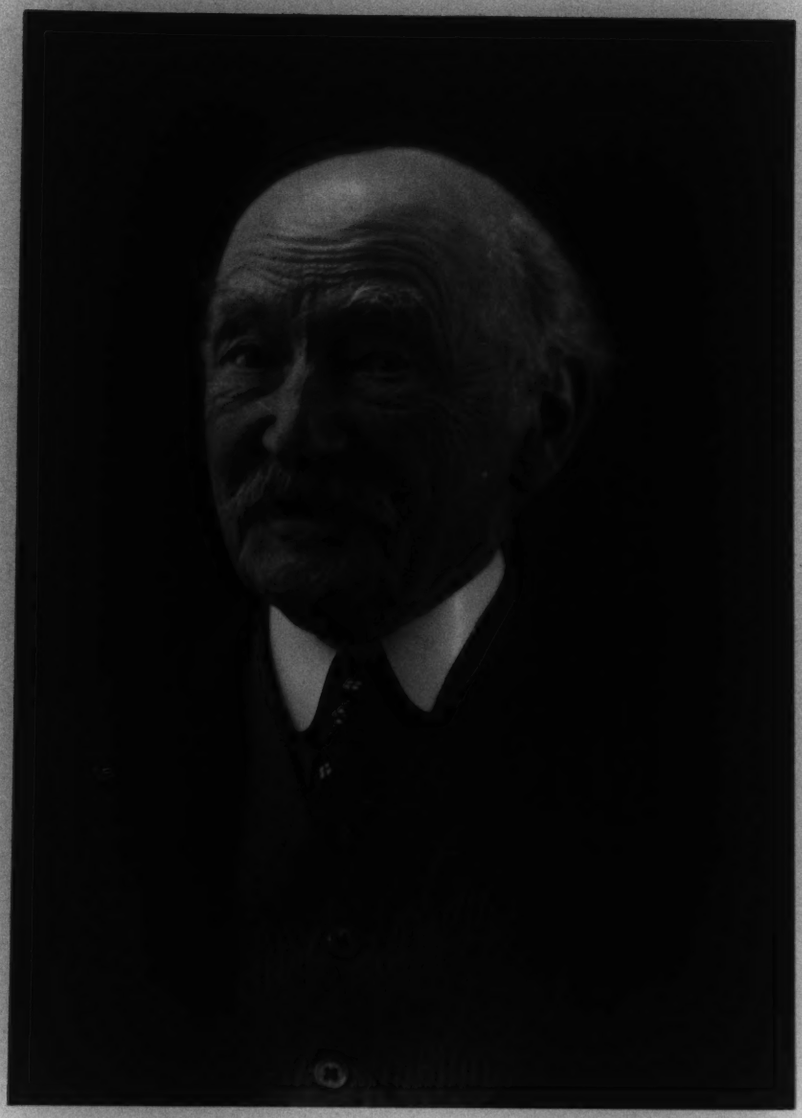
Scene 5

Dunnover Church — (See Text)

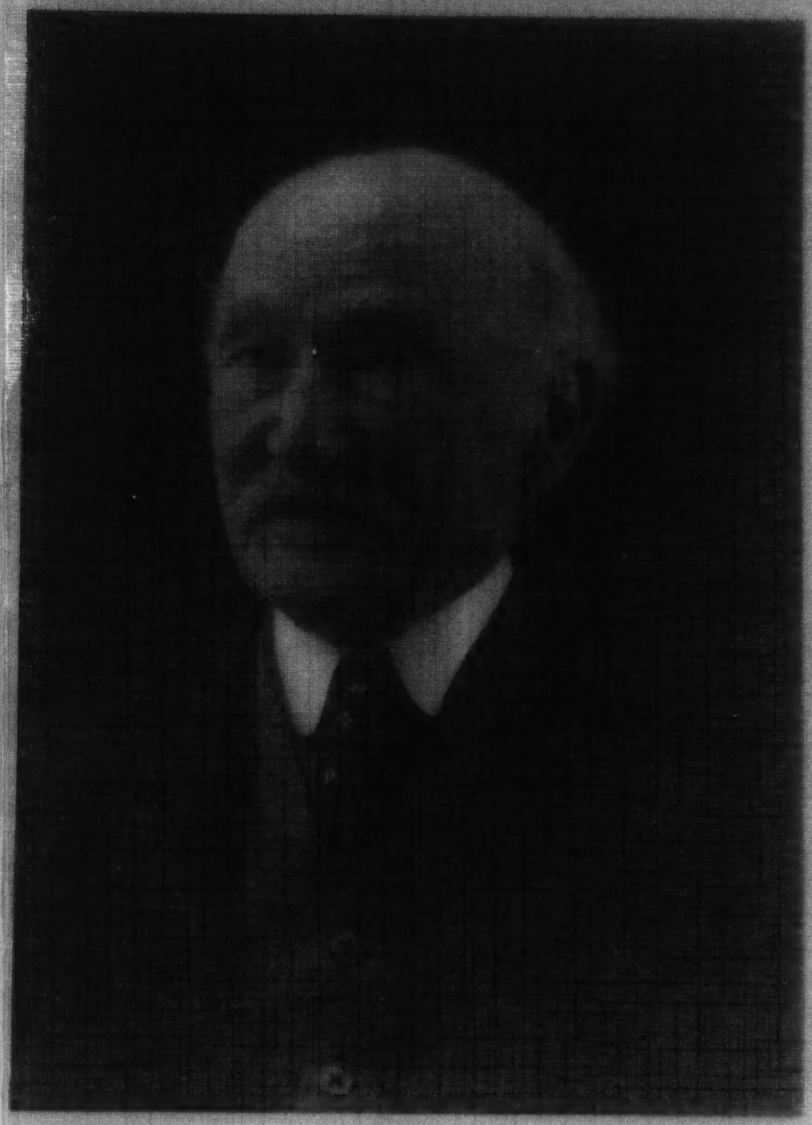
Scene 5



Sam Lockhart.
Was unmoved quite equally well, or better than
Found on Back.



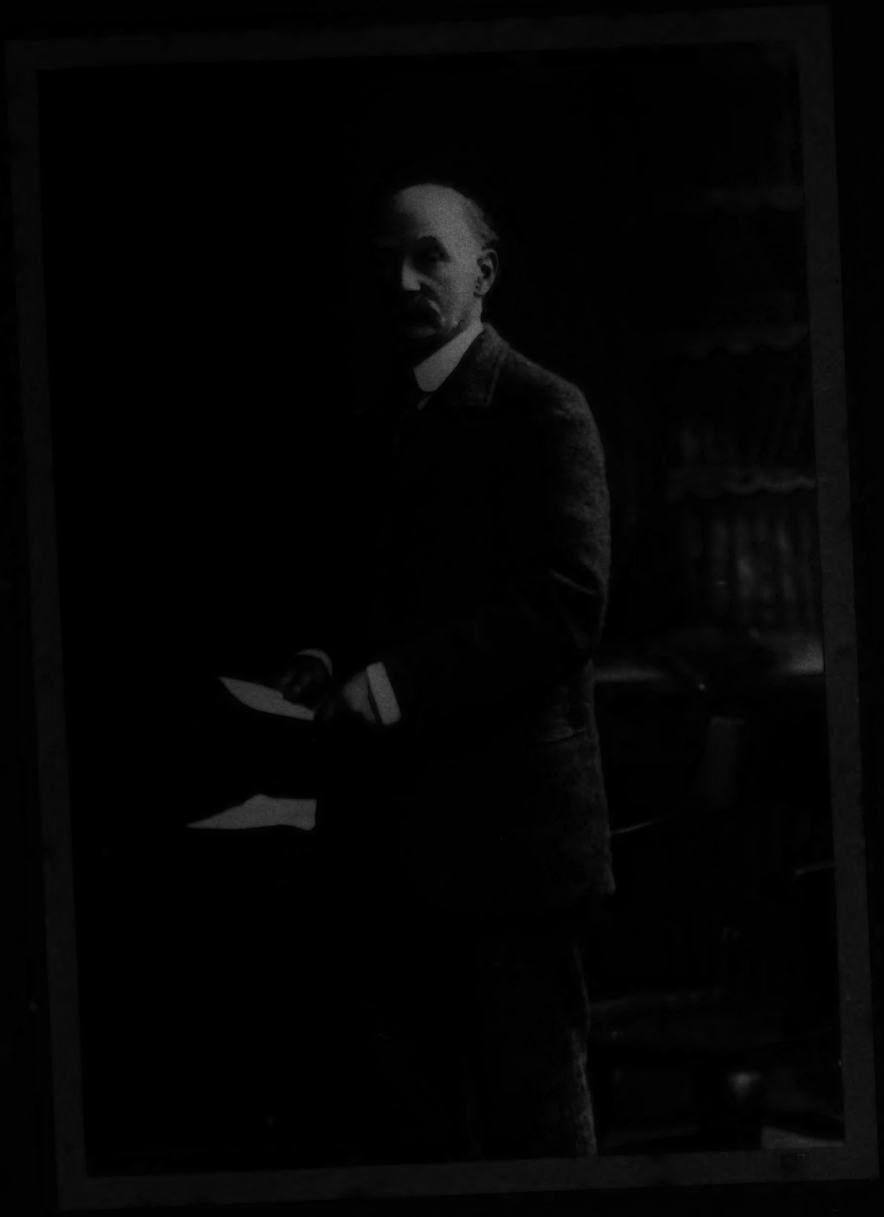
by Mrs Leonard Rees
"Pandora"
1927.

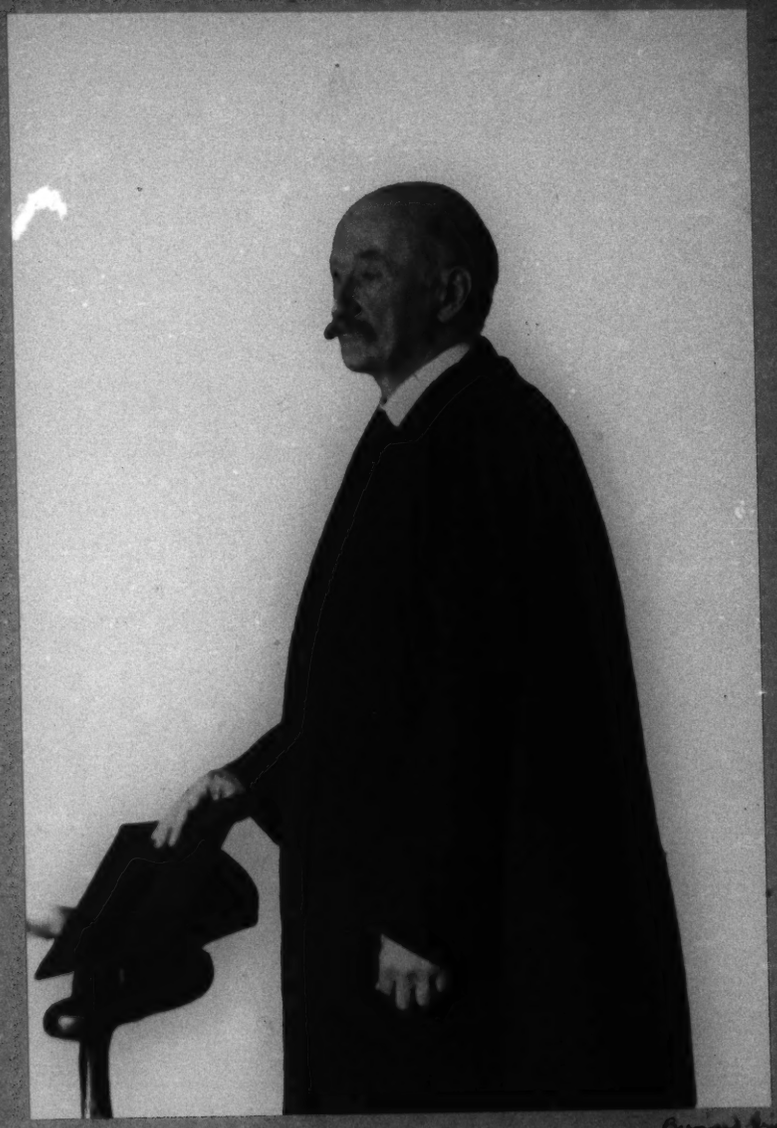


by Mrs Leonard Rees

"Pandora"

1927.

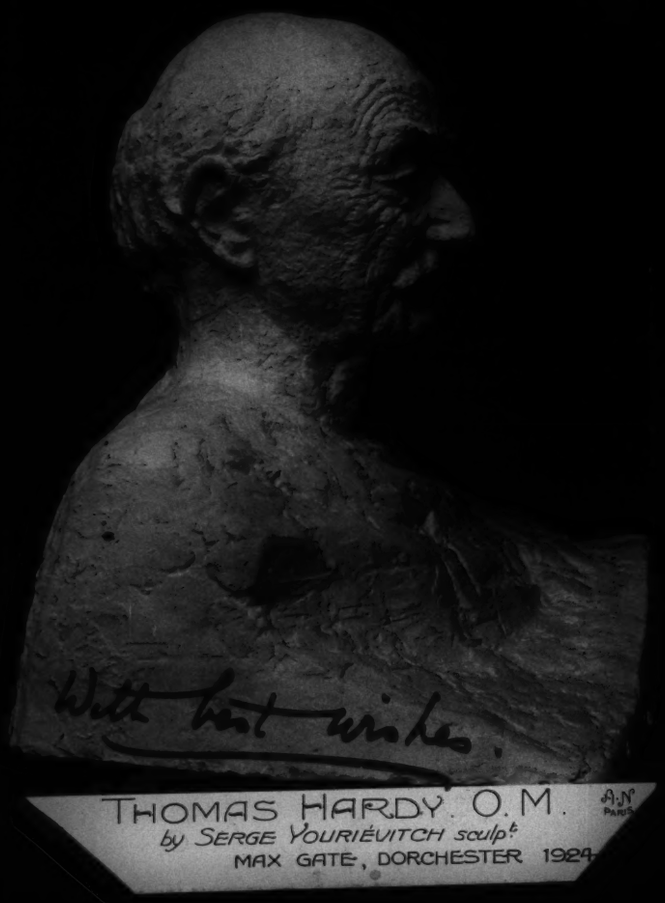


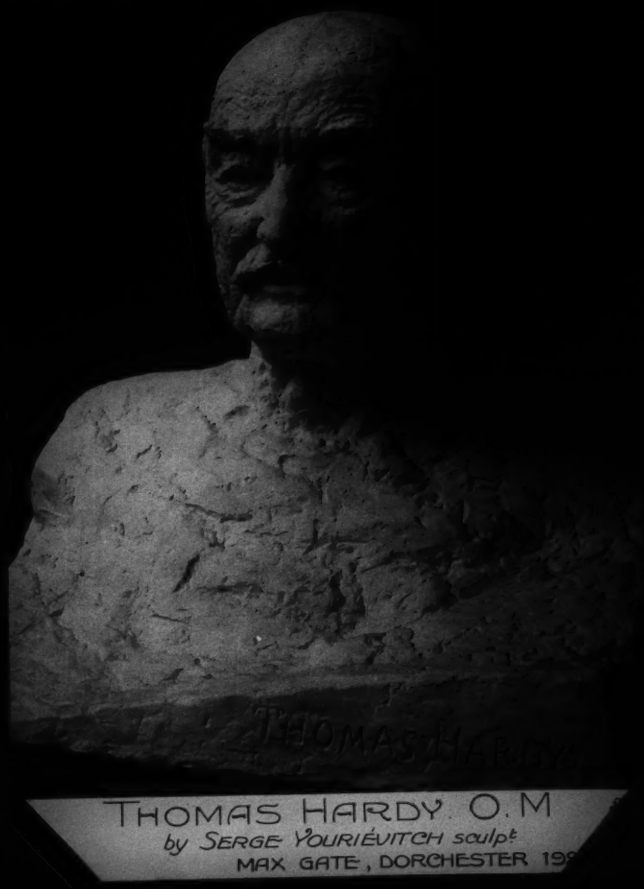


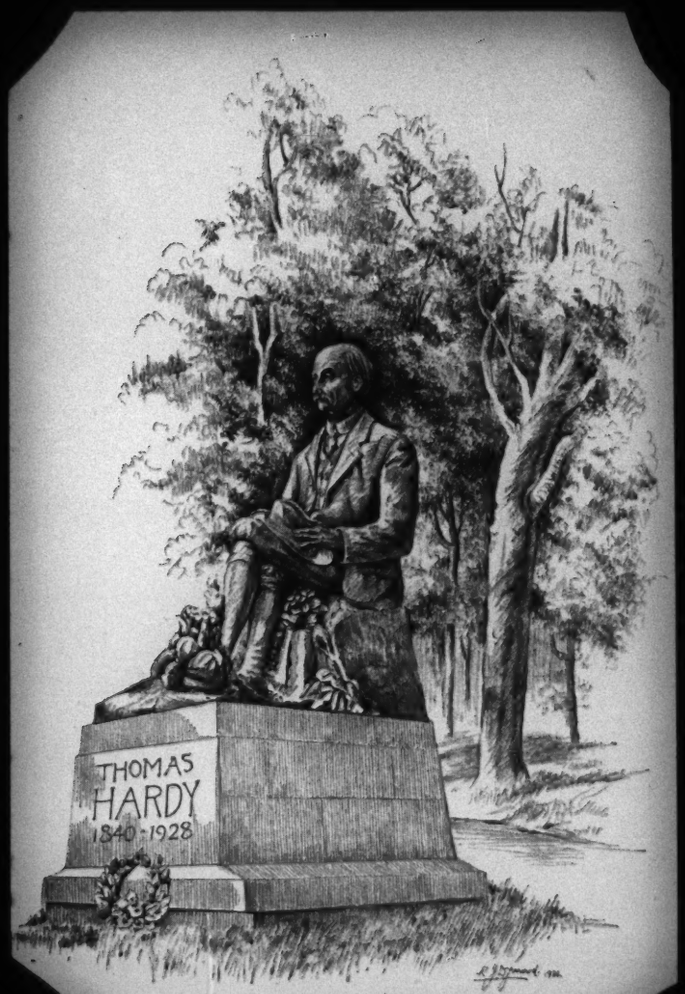
Bernard Shaw
Dorchester

BIRTHPLACE OF THOMAS HARDY, O.M.

THOMAS HARDY O.M.

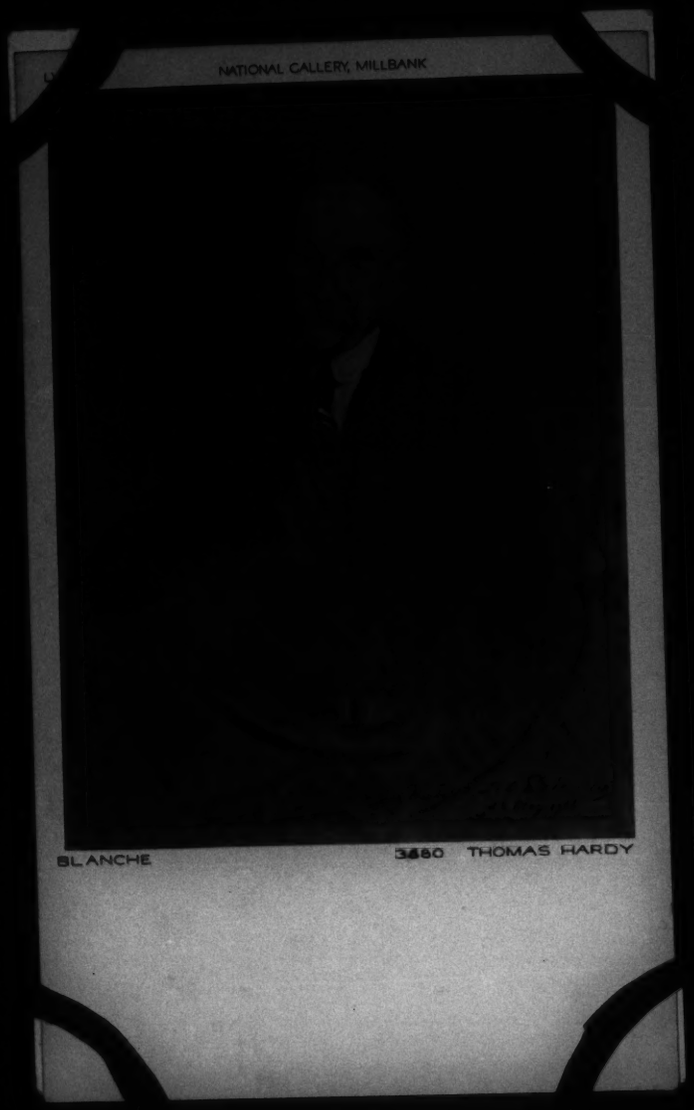

With best wishes.
THOMAS HARDY. O.M.
by SERGE YOURIÉVITCH sculpt.
MAX GATE, DORCHESTER 1924


THOMAS HARDY. O.M
by SERGE YOURIÉVITCH sculpt.
MAX GATE, DORCHESTER 19



The Hardy Memorial, Dorchester.

HARDY MEMORIAL WINDOW STINSFORD CHURCH.


NATIONAL GALLERY, MILLBANK
BLANCHE
3680 THOMAS HARDY

Stinsford Churchyard (Thomas Hardy's Grave) near Dorchester

Bernard Geoffin
Dorchester

With my Pomeroy's Compts.
1924.

ANY LITTLE OLD SONG.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Christmas, 1934.

Royal Society of Literature

of the

United Kingdom.

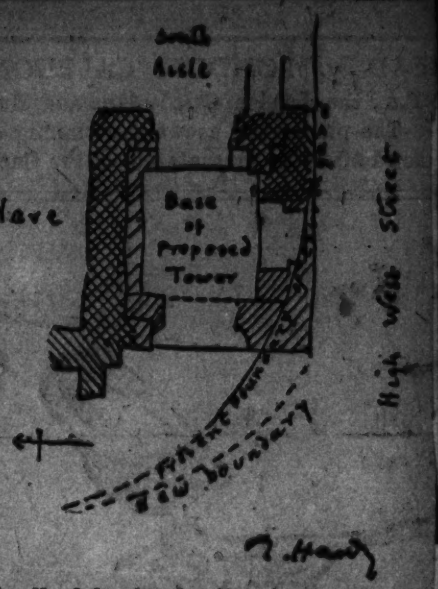
Christmas, 1935.

NOVELIST AND ARCHITECT.

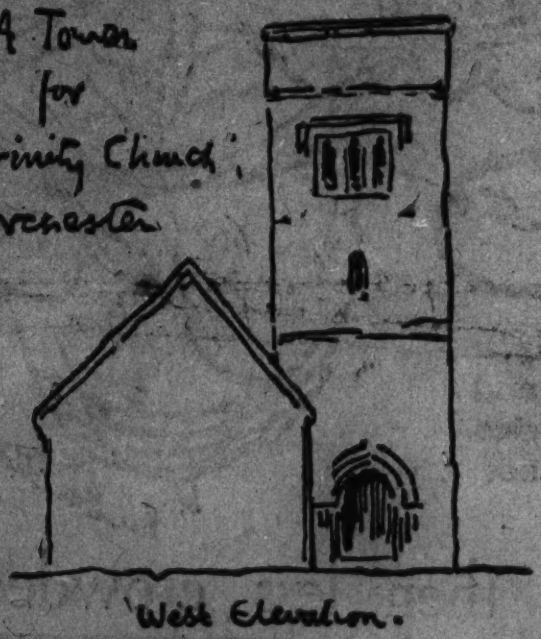
MR. THOMAS HARDY'S DESIGN FOR IMPROVING HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, DORCHESTER.

Below is a fac-simile of Mr. Thomas Hardy's rough pen-and-ink sketch and plan of his suggested tower for Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester. This large towerless church was built on the High-st. early in the seventies. "The church," says Mr. Hardy, "is sadly deficient in external dignity at present, and no stranger in passing realises that such a large church stands there." Mr. C. E. Ponting, of Marlborough, the Diocesan architect, has informed Canon Rowland Hill, rector of Holy Trinity, that the suggestion, including a spire, could be carried out for about £1,000.

The interest of this thumb-nail sketch of the great novelist lies in the fact that, on finishing his schooling at Dorchester (his own "Casterbridge"), within three miles of which he was born in 1840, Mr. Hardy was articled to an ecclesiastical architect of considerable local repute, named Hicks, whose offices were nearly opposite the old Grammar School in South-st. (of which, by the bye, Sir Frederick Treves is an old boy). Here, while studying architecture, the embryo man of letters read the Greek and Latin classics with a fellow pupil of kindred tastes. Mr. Hardy measured and drew from his measurements many of the old churches of Dorset before going to London to assist Sir Arthur Blomfield.



Mr. Hardy's plan for the church improvements.



Mr. Thomas Hardy's sketch of a tower for Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester.

T. Hardy

Daily Graphic LONDON: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1910. Vol. LXXXIV. REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

WESSEX HONOURS ITSELF IN HONOURING THOMAS HARDY.

MR. THOMAS HARDY, WEARING THE ORDER OF MERIT, RECEIVING THE FREEDOM OF HIS NATIVE BOROUGH, PRESENTED TO HIM IN A SILVER-GILT CASKET BY MR. C. F. SYMES, MAYOR OF DORCHESTER.—MRS. HARDY IS ON THE NOVELIST'S LEFT.—AN APPRECIATION OF MR. HARDY'S WORK WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 6.

("Daily Graphic" photo.)

A Singer Asleep.

~~[illegible]~~.

By Thomas Hardy.

(A.C.S. 1837 — 1909)

I

In this fair niche above the unslumbering sea,
That sentrys up & down all night, all day,
From cove to promontory, from ness to bay,
The Fates have fitly bidden that he should be
Pillowed eternally.

II.

— It was as though a garland of red roses
Had fallen about the hoard of some young nun
When, irresponsibly dropped as from the sun
In fulth of numbers freaked with musical closes
Upon Victoria's formal middle time
His leaves of rhythm & rhyme.

III

O that far morning of a summer day
When, down a terraced street whose pavements lay
Glassing the sunshine into my bent eyes,
I walked & read with a quick glad surprise
New words, in classic guise, —